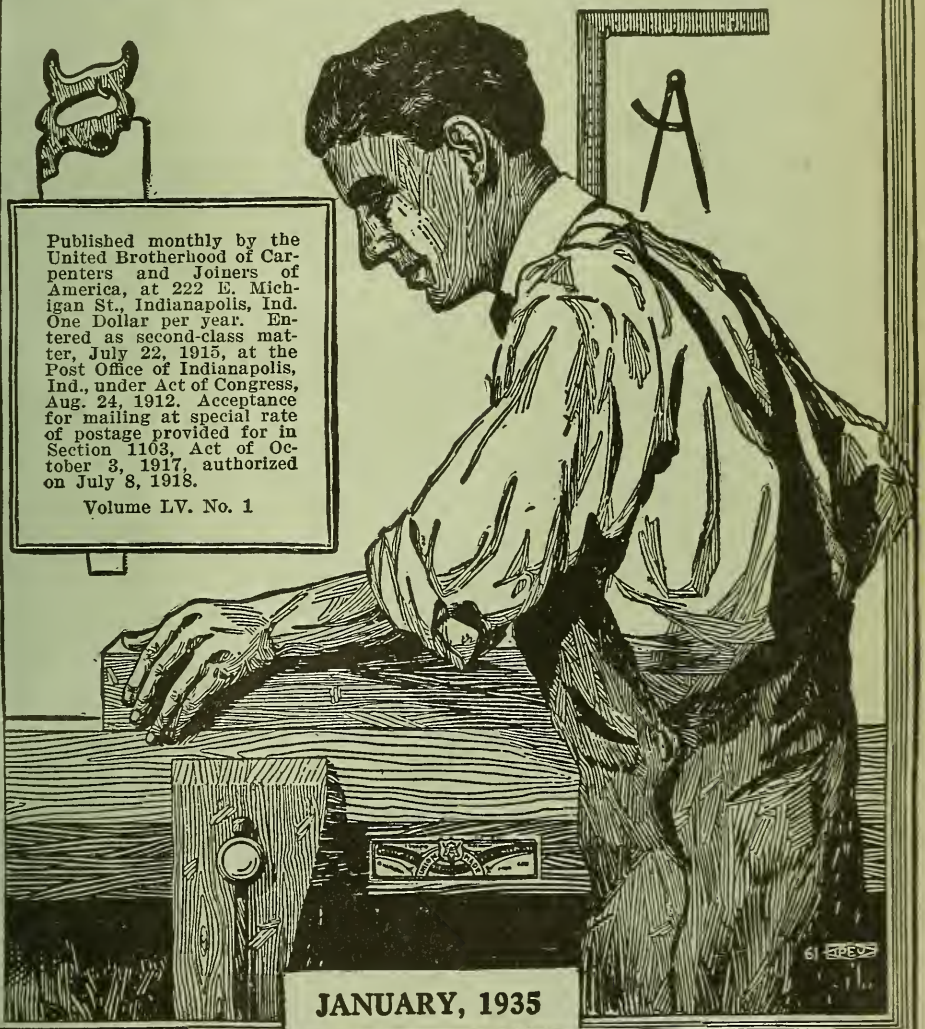
The Carpenter



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Volume LV. No. 1

JANUARY, 1935

A Wonderful Sunset

Such beauty, such grandeur, I cannot explain;
T'was a wonderful sunset just after the rain.
I stood there in silence, enraptured and gazed,
With deep admiration, my heart filled with praise
To God, for this picture He had given to man.

The glorious crimson, no words can describe,
I seemed to be standing so close to God's side.
Light blue He had chosen to blend with the gold,
Then the pink and the orchid began to unfold.
The clouds of dark grey were touched with light;
Could one doubt our God, with that marvelous sight?

I watched the formation with ineffable awe;
And wished the whole world could see, what I saw,
Not a palette nor brush were seen by the eye;
Transforming the clouds as they slowly passed by
Under the azure blue, that made the background
For this unparalleled painting, so sublime, so profound.

This measureless picture could be seen near and far,
Were the gates of heaven carelessly left ajar?
No: it was God, who paints the petals of the flowers,
Who sends the soft winds, the sunshine and the showers;
He traced those rainbow hues on the clouds and sky,
For us to see, for us to praise, but not to reason why.

No phantom fingers of mortal thought could e'er design
A vision so magnificent, so inspiring, so divine.
Only the master hand of the great eternal artist, GOD—
Could rouse the thought of man, and lift it from the sod
Into the fathomless splendor, the realm of celestial Good.
Where all the mysteries of earth, will there be understood.

—Mrs. Carrie May Poole Talley, Chester, Pa.
(The sunset, Thursday, September 27, 1934.)

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Established in 1881
Vol. LV.—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1935

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

New Year Greetings

I give thanks to the year at the long year's end
For the gift of its nights and days,
For the gift of the friendship of every friend,
For his censure and for his praise.

I give thanks to the year for the gain it brought,
And the loss that is more than gain:
For the passions destroyed and the lessons wrought
At the price of my grief and pain.

I give thanks to the year that is gray and worn
For the gift of the year that wakes:
For the hope of the days that are yet unborn,
Where I'll build from this year's mistakes.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., beginning Monday, October 1, 1934, and lasted two weeks.

438 delegates were present representing:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
88	National and International	258	24,906
2	Departments	2	2
22	State Bodies	22	22
82	Central Labor Unions	82	82
90	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	71	289
2	Fraternal Organizations	3	3
286		438	25,304

FINANCES

The Report of Secretary Morrison showed:

Balance on hand August 31, 1933	$ 402,132 80
Receipts for the year	1,070,432 80
Total	$1,472,565 60
Total expense for the year	906,859 24
Balance on hand August 31, 1934	$ 565,706 36

This is divided as follows:

In General Fund	$ 99,663 69
In Defense for local trade and federal labor unions	466,042 67
Balance on hand, August 31, 1934	$ 565,706 36

A. F. OF L. BUILDING FUND

Balance on hand August 31, 1933	$ 50,452 54
Recepits for the year	31,384 50
Total	$ 81,837 04
Total expenses for the year	29,730 92
Balance on hand August 31, 1934	$ 52,106 12

GOMPERS MEMORIAL FUND

Total receipts with interest	$ 133,584 12
Total expenses	117,407 93
Balance on hand August 31, 1934	$ 16,176 29

MAKE UP AND MEMBERSHIP

The make up of the American Federation of Labor consists of: 4 Departments, 109 National and International Unions, 49 State Federations, 686 City Central Bodies, 738 Local Department Councils, 1,788 Local Trade and Fed-

eral Labor Unions, 32,684 Local Unions with a membership of 2,608,011; an increase of 481,215 over the membership of last year.

The Report of the Executive Council dealt with many matters such as:

Organizing Work and Problems,
Trade Union Benefits,
National Legislation,
Unemployment Relief,
Immigration,
Workmen's Compensation,
Minimum Wage,
Old Age Security,
Convict Labor,
Child Labor,
Education,
Jurisdictional Problems,
Building Trades, etc.

Under the caption "Building Trades" the Executive Council reported as follows:

That there should be solidarity and co-operation among all organizations of labor is of greatest import to the maintenance and progress of the organized labor movement; it is of supreme concern to the building trades organizations. The cleavage in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor by the withdrawal from affiliation with that department of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, caused the American Federation of Labor many anxious moments. It is, therefore, with all the more satisfaction and pleasure that we record herewith that these three organizations are now part of the official family of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Their reaffiliation was brought about on June 14, 1934.

But as we were not admitted to the 28th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department held in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, September 26, 27 and 28, 1934, the Executive Council had to make a Supplemental Report on this matter. It herewith follows:

Supplementary Report of the Executive Council to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, San Francisco, California, October 1, 1934

The Executive Council submits a supplementary report upon that section of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Building Trades."

When the report was written, it was assumed that the existing facts relating to the reaffiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, warranted the preparation and submission of the report prepared by the Executive Council under the caption "Building Trades." We sincerely regret, however, that subsequent developments changed the situation so that we are now compelled to report that difficulties of a serious nature arose which prevented the reaffiliation of the three organizations named with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and which also resulted in an appeal having been filed by these three International Unions with the Executive Council.

The Executive Council, through meetings with the representatives of the Building Trades Department and the representatives of all organizations involved, has been endeavoring to find a solution of existing difficulties and a settlement of the differences which have arisen. We are compelled to report that thus far we have been unable to compose the differences and negotiate a settlement.

Appeal

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, San Francisco, California.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America desire to present to you a statement relative to our affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and to the action of the Convention of the Building Trades Department which has been in session in this city since Wednesday, September 26, 1934.

When we decided, on the request of the President of the American Federation of Labor, to consider reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was with the distinct understanding that we would obtain and enjoy all the rights and privileges of all regularly affiliated organizations in the Department.

We were guaranteed these rights by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and in compliance with that part of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department governing affiliation, we carried out our part of the agreement to the letter; were admitted to membership and given certificates of affiliation on June 14, 1934.

In due time we were notified that the Convention of the Building Trades Department would be held in San Francisco beginning September 26, 1934, and we received credentials from the Building Trades Department, after which we elected our delegates to the Department and brought them to San Francisco, California, at considerable expense, with the full belief that there would be no question about their being seated in accordance with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, and our agreement and understanding with President Green at the time of our application for reaffiliation.

We did everything that was required of us in accordance with the request of President Green, and in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department.

When we appeared before the convention, representing our International Unions, the convention refused to seat our delegates.

We now appear before you and demand fulfillment of the agreement that was entered into between our respective organizations, the Building Trades Department and the President of the American Federation of Labor.

We ask that this Executive Council insist that the agreement with us, made through President Green, be carried out in full.

We demand that this Executive Council notify the officers of the Building Trades Department that the refusal of the delegates to the Convention of the Building Trades Department to seat the delegates from our respective organizations was a violation of the agreement, and of the laws of the Building Trades Department, and that their procedure, as a convention was illegal.

We insist that you notify them, through this Council, that it is the order of this Council that the Convention of the Building Trades Department be reconvened immediately, and that all acts of the recent Convention of the Building Trades Department be rescinded. That the convention, as one of its acts, seat the delegates from our respective organizations, and that we proceed with the work of the convention in accordance with the understanding that was entered into when we became affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

Said understanding, or agreement, we repeat, was guaranteed by President Green representing the American Federation of Labor.

We desire to also request of this Executive Council to inform the Building Trades Department officials that unless arrangements are made within twenty-four hours for reconvening of the convention, and our delegates seated, that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall deem it necessary, and will, in the interest of the preservation of this solemn and binding agreement,

recommend to the American Federation of Labor Convention that the charter of the Building Trades Department be revoked.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

HARRY C. BATES,
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

D. W. TRACY,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Reply to the Appeal

San Francisco, Calif.,
Sept. 30, 1934.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.
Mr. William Green, President,
Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We are in receipt of your communication of September 28 containing copy of charges presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers concerning the action taken at the recent convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. We herewith quote the action taken by the Building Trades Department Convention dealing with this particular subject:

"Affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The members of your committee, being active building tradesmen, read with much joy of the application for reaffiliation of these three trades.

"We read President Green's letter in which he mentioned development, solidarity and co-operation among the building trades organizations. We agree with President Green as to the development of solidarity and co-operation being necessary to our success, but such hopes as we held were soon shattered on our arrival in San Francisco to attend this convention. We found a different feeling than solidarity and co-operation prevailing.

"We need not tell the delegates to this convention of what was foremost in the minds of the delegates, we need not tell the delegates to this convention what was the subject of every little group, we need not tell the delegates that good legislation was not the subject of conversations among the delegates; we leave these inferences with the delegates in attendance here.

"Your committee fully realizes that the Building Trades Department has weathered the depression of the last several years through the solidarity of those trades now in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and fearful that this solidarity will be disrupted by the three aforementioned crafts now seeking affiliation, who by their palpable destructive activities which is so evident to all, we, your committee, do not concur in the action of the Executive Council in accepting the applications of these organizations in the interim and therefore recommend that such moneys that they have paid to this Department be returned and their affiliation denied."

Answering the charges made by these three organizations, we question the right of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to hear an appeal from organizations which are not in affiliation with the Building Trades

Department and which have been denied affiliation with the Building Trades Department by an action of the Convention of the Building Trades Department.

These three International Unions agreed to conform to all the rules and laws of the Department. Since the applications were received, the attitude of these three organizations has been such that at no time did they show any desire to carry out that which was agreed to with President Green. The following communication dated June 25, 1934, over the signature of William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was sent out to all of their Local Unions:

"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

"Information to Members of Our Brotherhood

"To All Local Unions and District Councils:

"For several years our Brotherhood has not been affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Recently, upon the solicitation of Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the Electrical Workers' organization, the Bricklayers' International Union and our Brotherhood, decided to again affiliate with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and on June 14 were admitted to the Department.

"In doing so, however, it was agreed by the three organizations that the Tri-Party Agreement existing between the Electricians, Bricklayers and our Brotherhood would continue in existence.

"While we are now again affiliated with the Department, our membership, if desiring to affiliate with local Building Trades Councils, should keep in mind that they should affiliate through their District Council, where a District Council exists.

"They should also bear in mind that the laws of the Building Trades Department provide that no strike of a Building Trades Council shall be called because of a jurisdictional dispute. In other words if a jurisdictional dispute arises between two trades the Building Trades Council is to remain neutral and not enter into the controversy by taking sides with either one or the other of the organizations.

"Our members should also keep in mind that if they affiliate with a Building Trades Council it does not in any way change our jurisdictional claims, nor do we, nor can we, permit a local Building Trades Council to determine what our jurisdiction shall be.

Fraternally yours,

"WM. L. HUTCHESON,

"General President.

"June 25, 1934."

The above communication without question demonstrates that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners did not have any intention of developing solidarity and co-operation among the Building Trades organizations.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners violated Section 5 of the rules governing Departments. This section provides that the organizations should pay to the Department per capita tax on their full membership. The records of the American Federation of Labor disclose that they have paid on 200,000 members to that body and have paid on 150,000 members to the Building Trades Department.

Again, we call your attention to the violation of Section 26 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has refused to submit a copy of their jurisdiction claims to the Building Trades Department.

We again call your attention to the repeated refusals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to comply with Section 37 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Building Trades Department, they having refused to assign a repre-

sentative to meet with representatives of other organizations to adjust jurisdictional disputes.

Again, we call your attention to the violation of Section 6 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, as the credentials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were not submitted until September 25, 1934.

It might be of interest at this time to relate the past relationship of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with this Department.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliated with this Department in 1908. Refusing to comply with a decision rendered by the Building Trades Department Convention held in Tampa in 1909, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were suspended at the convention held in St. Louis, Mo., 1910, after every effort had been made by the officials of the Department to have this organization comply with the decision. They reaffiliated in May, 1912, on a two-thirds vote of their membership, and withdrew after the convention held in Seattle, Washington in 1913, again refusing to comply with the convention decisions of 1909 awarding hollow metal trim to the sheet metal workers. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners reaffiliated with the Building Trades Department in 1915 after the American Federation of Labor Convention and decided by a yea and nay vote that the manufacture and erection of hollow metal doors and trim was the work of the sheet metal worker. The Carpenters rejoined the Building Trades Department in 1915, as stated, and at that convention the Machinists and Boiler Makers were put out of the Building Trades Department. A motion by President Hutcheson prevailed in the Department Convention, abrogating the Tampa decision awarding the erection of hollow metal doors and trim to the sheet metal workers. In 1921, refusing to abide by decisions made by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners seceded from this Department. They reaffiliated with the Building Trades Department at the Los Angeles Convention in 1927. At the 1929 Convention held in Toronto, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners advocated a reduction in the per capita tax. The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department unanimously recommended that there be a reduction in the per capita tax. The convention repudiated the report of the Executive Council. Again, the Carpenters seceded from the Building Trades Department.

We also desire to call to the attention of the Executive Council that the Building Trades Department has a signed contract with the National Association of Building Trades Employers which obligates the affiliated organizations of the Department to carry out all decisions of the National Board of Trade Claims. This contract is in effect at the present time and will be until December 31, 1934. The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have most emphatically refused to be governed by the decisions of the National Board of Trade Claims.

Aside from these definite and specific reasons, it was common knowledge among the delegates to the convention of the Building Trades Department that since June 14, 1934, there has been a campaign of barter and intimidation carried on by these three trades to bring about the disruption of the Building Trades Department.

With reference to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, this organization affiliated with the Building Trades Department in 1916 and, refusing to comply with the decisions rendered by the Building Trades Department, seceded from the Department in 1927.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers joined the Department in 1908. The President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers participated in the drawing up of the agreement for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between the Building Trades Department and the National Association of Building Trades Employers in 1930. When the Boston Convention of the Building Trades Department held in 1930 approved this agreement, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers seceded from the Building Trades Department.

These are some of the reasons why the delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department refused to accept the applications of these organizations for affiliation.

Referring to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on the matter of the Building Trades Department—Boiler Makers and Machinists—on page 282, proceedings of the 1916 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers ruled as follows:

" . . . that, 'Each department to be considered the official method of the American Federation of Labor for transacting the portion of its business indicated by the name of the Department, in consequence of which affiliated and eligible organizations should be a part of their respective Departments and should comply with their actions and decisions.' He emphasized the fact that the section provides that organizations 'SHOULD be a part of their respective Departments and SHOULD comply with their actions and decisions.' He stated that if it is voluntary for an organization to become affiliated with a Department it cannot be made compulsory for a Department to accept an organization; that it is either mutually compulsory or it is mutually arbitrary."

The delegate from the Building Trades Department to the American Federation of Labor Convention in 1931 submitted a resolution to amend Section 5 of the General Rules Governing Departments, as follows:

"Strike out all the words beginning with the word 'should' in the sixth line and including and ending with the word 'subject' in the eighth line, and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'shall be required to be part of such respective Departments and should comply with their actions and decisions or be subject to forfeiture of their charters in the American Federation of Labor, all being subject however . . ."

This resolution was not concurred in.

In checking the records of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the membership paid on by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union to the American Federation of Labor, from October, 1933 until March, 1934, tnis organization paid on a membership of 35,000; in April, 1934, 45,000; in May, 1934, 45,000; and in June, 1934, 65,000.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers paid on a membership of 92,000 in July, August and September, 1933; 110,000 from October, 1933 to May, 1934, and in June, 1934, they paid on 130,000 members. Nothwithstanding this, at a conference held in March between the officials of the three outside organizations and representatives of the Building Trades Department, the Carpenters representatives stated that they would pay per capita tax on 200,000 members; the Electrical Workers on 110,000, and the Bricklayers on 45,000.

In the face of the terribly depressed conditions in the building industry and which is universally recognized, this increase in membership we believe is fictitious, and it is quite obvious that it was created for some ulterior motive—to control the affairs of the Building Trades Department to suit their own selfish ends, and especially when we take into consideration the past history of at least two of these organizations that have never in their history given true co-operation in any way to the building up of a solid, sound Building Trades Department.

We contend, along with the foregoing, that in accordance with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, and which is a general rule with all similar bodies, the delegates to a convention have full and complete power to not only decide who shall be accepted to membership as affiliated organizations, but on all other questions affecting the administration of the Building Trades Department. In other words, they are recognized as the supreme power and the supreme body whose actions are conclusive and from which there can be no appeal.

We want to assure you that it is now and always has been our ardent desire to have every building trade affiliated with the Building Trades Department. Our actions in the past have proven this by maintaining the Building Trades Department in all the years, and especially in later years, through sacrifice, adversity, and suffering, and without the aid of those that are now seeking admission. While

it is our supreme thought at all times and especially in the present controversy that the three organizations herein named will become affiliated with the Building Trades Department, they must become affiliated in accordance with the Constitution and the customs governing the administration of the Building Trades Department, in which they are well versed, and with a sincere and honest intention that they claim is theirs to build up a strong and substantial Building Trades Department wherein progress and advancement for the building trades and the labor movement generally that we all desire and have spent the best part of our lives to achieve. On these enlightened principles of co-operation, we would welcome them as members and affiliates of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. J. McDONOUGH, President,

WM. C. O'NEILL, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department.

Supplementary Report and Decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Convention, upon the appeal of the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America from the decision of the Building Trades Department with reference to affiliation of these organizations with the Department.

San Francisco, California,
October 5, 1934.

The Executive Council herewith transmits a supplementary report dealing with the serious internal controversy which has arisen in the Building Trades Department and which so seriously affects the relationship in building trades organizations.

It has ever been the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to unite all building trades organizations eligible to affiliation, into a strong, united, effective Building Trades Department. The economic and industrial welfare of building trades' workers calls for the establishment of solidarity, co-operation, and united effort on the part of building trades organizations.

The laws of the American Federation of Labor provide for the establishment of a Building Trades Department and for the eligibility of building trades organizations to become affiliated with the Department. There is nothing, however, in the law which compels building trades organizations to accept affiliation. It all rests upon voluntary action on the part of building trades organizations.

In order to achieve solidarity and to establish strength and unity in the Building Trades Department, efforts were put forth by the Executive Council to bring about the affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America. These organizations had withdrawn from affiliation with the Department. Recently it became quite apparent, particularly because of the development of an industrial code of fair practice for the construction industry, that there was a most emphatic need for the return of these organizations into affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

On June 14, 1934, an agreement was reached providing for the reaffiliation of these organizations with the Building Trades Department. The President of the American Federation of Labor appealed to the representatives of the three organizations named to unite with the Building Trades Department. The appeal was accepted. The President of the American Federation of Labor submitted the application of the three organizations for affiliation, and the Executive Council of the

Building Trades Department unanimously agreed to approve the application of the three organizations named for reaffiliation with the Building Trades Department. The entrance fees required by the law for affiliation of organizations with the Department were promptly paid and accepted. It was understood and agreed that these organizations in becoming affiliated with the Department would be entitled to exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of organizations affiliated with the Department as provided for in the laws and constitution of the Building Trades Department. The record clearly shows that every requirement of the constitution of the Building Trades Department necessary to secure affiliation was met by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America when they became affiliated with the Department.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that these three organizations were an integral part of the Department, were affiliated with it, and entitled to representation in the convention of the Building Trades Department as affiliated organizations when it convened in this city on September 26, 1934.

To the amazement and surprise of the Executive Council, the convention rejected the credentials of the delegates duly elected by these three organizations, denied them seats, and the organizations representation in the convention.

An appeal was made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by the three organizations named from the action of the Building Trades Department convention in denying them representation in the convention. The Executive Council heard and considered this appeal as well as the answer made by the representatives of the Building Trades Department. The Executive Council has weighed carefully all the facts and all the information available. It holds that the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department is clothed with authority by the laws, procedure and customs of the American Federation of Labor to direct and conduct the business of the Building Trades Department in the interim between conventions.

The Executive Council also exercised its mediation influence in an effort to compose the differences and to bring about a settlement through agreement with the representatives of the Building Trades Department and of the three organizations affected.

Inasmuch as no settlement could be reached, and in accordance with the authority conferred upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the following decision is reached and recommendations transmitted:

It is the decision of the Executive Council that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America were legally affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor when the Building Trades Department convention convened in this city on September 26, 1934. For this reason, these organizations could not be legally denied the right of representation in the convention of the Building Trades Department. The reasons assigned in the records of the Building Trades Department convention for the rejection of the credentials of the duly elected delegates of the three affiliated organizations were not valid, legal or justifiable. As evidence of this fact, the following quotation is submitted as the reasons why the convention rejected the credentials of the delegates of these three organizations and denied them representation in the convention:

"The members of your committee, being active building tradesmen, read with much joy of the application for reaffiliation of these three trades.

"We read President Green's letter in which he mentioned development, solidarity and co-operation among the building trades organizations. We agree with President Green as to the development of solidarity and co-operation being necessary to our success, but such hopes as we held were soon shattered on our arrival in San Francisco to attend this convention. We found a different feeling than solidarity and co-operation prevailing.

"We need not tell the delegates to this convention of what was foremost in the minds of the delegates, we need not tell the delegates to this convention what was

the subject of every little group, we need not tell the delegates that good legislation was not the subject of conversation among the delegates; we leave these inferences with the delegates in attendance here.

"Your committee fully realizes that the Building Trades Department has weathered the depression of the last several years through the solidarity of those trades now in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, and fearful that this solidarity will be disrupted by the three aforementioned crafts now seeking affiliation, who by their palpable destructive activities which is so evident to all, we, your committee, do not concur in the action of the Executive Council in accepting the applications of these organizations in the interim and therefore recommend that such moneys that they have paid to this Department be returned and their affiliation be denied."

(Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report, from printed proceedings of the Building Trades Department Convention.)

There is nothing in the reasons assigned charging violation of any law of the Department or any failure on the part of the three organizations named to comply with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, or with its laws which prescribe the requirements which building trades organizations must meet in order to become affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

The Executive Council holds that the Building Trades Department, created and chartered by the American Federation of Labor and subject to its laws, can not arbitrarily and without valid, legal reason exclude a building trades organization from affiliation with the Department or deny an affiliated organization representation in conventions of the Building Trades Department.

The Executive Council holds that because the Building Trades Department convention excluded legally affiliated organizations from representation in the convention and denied the right of the legally chosen delegates of organizations seats in the convention, that all action taken by the convention is illegal and can not be recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council will continue its efforts to compose the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and to reach a settlement of the differences which exist. In the event a settlement is brought about and an agreement reached satisfactory to the executive officers of the Building Trades Department and the three organizations named, it shall be approved and accepted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

In the event, however, that no such agreement is reached a convention of the Building Trades Department shall be called to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington within forty-five days from the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor; the call for this convention to be issued by the President of the American Federation of Labor to all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department as determined by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; the President of the American Federation of Labor to preside at said convention, and the action taken at said convention to be regarded and accepted as the legal action of the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department. The business transacted at this convention in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department shall be regarded as legal and binding by the American Federation of Labor upon all affiliated organizations, and the officers elected by the convention shall be recognized as the legally elected officers of the Building Trades Department.

By Direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Delegate McDonough, Plasterers: As President of the Building Trades Department I am authorized to appeal to have this matter referred to the proper committee so that the officials of the Building Trades Department can protect the interests of the organizations in affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

President Green: That being the case, in accordance with parliamentary procedure, the report of the Executive Council and your appeal will be referred to the Adjustment Committee for consideration and report.

Report of Adjustment Committee

Your committee to which this matter was referred after hearing President McDonough of the Building Trades Department and others interested in making this appeal, as well as the other organizations, parties to this dispute, going over the constitution of the Building Trades Department, as well as the proceedings of that convention and the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, is of the opinion that the decision of the Executive Council clearly and correctly sets forth all of the facts, which indicate first, that through President Green application for affiliation to the Building Trades Department was made by these three organizations, accompanied with the usual entrance fee. The same was presented to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, accepted, and the three organizations notified of the Department's action. They were advised that they were an integral part of the Department, per capita tax accepted and credentials sent to them for their delegates to the convention.

Nothing in the records of the Building Trades Department convention indicates that they violated the law or did not comply with the laws of the Department or of the Federation. Nevertheless they were denied seats and the convention directed the return of their application fees and per capita tax. This action is regrettable. It was hoped that with the rejoining of the three organizations, the Building Trades Department and the Building Trades as a reunited family would thereafter function harmoniously to the benefit of the workers in that industry.

The laws of the American Federation of Labor do not make affiliation with Departments mandatory, but clearly indicate that when organizations are eligible they should belong to that Department. In this case these three organizations became affiliated to the Building Trades Department through an agreement consummated by the President of the American Federation of Labor with the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, which in the interim between conventions is the executive power and authority of that Department and clearly has the right to grant charters of affiliation.

Whether every minute detail was followed is not a matter of importance, the agreement having been made, entrance fee and per capita tax accepted, credentials issued with the understanding provided for in the agreement that these organizations were to be accorded all rights and privileges under the laws of the Department, your committee believes that the agreement was binding on all and that refusal to seat them was irregular and illegal. Inasmuch as the convention of the Building Trades Department has adjourned and will not again convene in a regular way until next year and these organizations having been deprived of representation at this convention, your committee is of the opinion that the Council's recommendation is the only hope of adjusting these differences, and therefore your committee concurs in the decision of the Executive Council. We would urge, however, that the Executive Council use its best efforts to try to compose the existing differences between both groups in the hope that a friendly settlement may be reached and thus avoid the necessity for calling a convention, believing in that way the interests of all will be best served.

After a lengthy discussion lasting all afternoon and a night session, the report of the committee was adopted by a Roll Call vote as follows: In favor of the Committee's Report, 19,399; Against the Committee's Report, 3,826.

Proposing Amendment to Constitution of Building Trades Department

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate M. J. McDonough, Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor ratify the action of the convention of the Building Trades Department whereby Section 1 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department was amended by adding the words "and construction" after the word "building" in next to the last line of the section, so that same will read:

"Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and shall be composed of National and International building trades organizations, recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to National and International building trades organizations that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the building and construction industry, either in erection, repair or alteration."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 153—By Delegate M. J. McDonough, Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That Section 10 of the General Rules Governing Departments of the American Federation of Labor be amended by the deletion of the following words:

"In the Building Trades Department (on the basis of its law of 1913), organizations having seven or more delegates, each such delegate shall on roll-call be entitled to two votes."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

These resolutions were reported on jointly as follows:

Delegates Hutcheson, Tracy, Bates, D' Andrea, and others appeared in protest to the resolutions being considered upon the ground that the recent convention of the Building Trades Department, from which these resolutions emanated was illegal and consequently all action taken null and void.

Attention was called to the fact that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in a supplementary report submitted to the convention had ruled upon the illegality of the recent convention and that the matter upon appeal was at the time in the hands of the Committee on Adjustments.

This matter has subsequently been decided by the convention upholding the decision of the Executive Council. Resolution No. 150 and No. 153 are accordingly not properly before the convention, and the committee recommends that no action be taken.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Laws also submitted the following Report.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Enlarge Executive Council

Resolution No. 1—By United Mine Workers of America.

RESOLVED, That Article V, Section 1, on page 9, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, be amended by striking out the word "eight" appearing on the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five."

To Enlarge American Federation of Labor Executive Council

Resolution No. 28—By Delegates Edward Flore, Robert B. Hesketh, Emanuel Koveleski, Chris Lane and Maurice C. Cohn, Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.

WHEREAS, In view of the recent tremendous growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council has become too small and unrepresentative; and

WHEREAS, Some of the largest and most important unions in the American Federation of Labor are not represented on the Council; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor take necessary steps to enlarge the Executive Council of the American Federation of

Labor so that more organizations can be represented thereon, and a better representation of all crafts can be a part thereof.

The Committee on Laws to whom these resolutions were referred reported as follows:

Resolution No. 1 proposes increasing the number of Vice-Presidents to be elected from eight to 25, and consequently the number of Executive Council members from 11 to 28. Resolution No. 28 also proposes an increase, but does not suggest any definite number.

Similar amendments and modified substitute amendments were presented for consideration at the two previous conventions of the Federation, but failed of passage.

Your committee is informed and is aware that there is present a manifest desire among many delegates in attendance at this convention to enlarge the Council by the selection of additional officers, but not to the extent proposed in Resolution No. 1.

Your committee joins with those who question the advisability of too great an increase and—with but one dissenting vote, who desired to be recorded in the negative—are recommending a substitute for the two foregoing Resolutions Nos. 1 and 28, by submitting the following amendment to the Constitution:

Amend Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution by striking out the word "eight" on the second line and substituting in lieu thereof the word "fifteen," making the entire section read as follows:

"Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the convention on the last day of the session, unless otherwise determined by the convention and these officers shall be the Executive Council."

After a lengthy debate a Roll Call vote was taken and resulted as follows: In favor of Committees Report 22,423; Against Committees Report 2,056.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Fourteen Resolutions were introduced dealing with the formation of Industrial Unions in mass production industries and were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

In lieu of Resolutions Nos. 8, 13, 39, 56, 63, 75, 81, 94, 135, 156, 159, 166, 170 and 179 dealing with form of organization, the following is presented:

In connection with these Resolutions your committee has given extended and most profound consideration to one of the most important problems with which our American Trade Union Movement is confronted. These Resolutions deal with a question that affects the interest of many of the organizations affiliated with and holding charters issued by the American Federation of Labor. It is because of its importance and far-reaching effect that your committee has devoted so much time and consideration to the problem.

The evidence presented in the hearings before the committee conclusively indicates that to deal effectively with the question of organization and with the fundamental questions involved there should be a clear and definite policy outlined by this convention that will adequately meet the new and growing condition with which our American Labor Movement is confronted.

During recent years there have developed new methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers in industries which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize into craft unions. The systems of mass production are comparatively new and are under the control of great corporations and aggregations of capital which have resisted all efforts at organization. The provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act protecting the right of employes to organize and select representatives of their own choice without interference on the part of employers, or their agents, has had the effect of freezing the flood of organization sentiment existing in the breasts of

millions of workers who have been prevented by employer opposition from satisfying their desire for organization.

The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of these workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

To meet this new condition the Executive Council is directed to issue charters for National or International Unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation.

That the Executive Council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions.

Many questions were asked as to the effect this form of organization would have on craft unions, and the answer was given that this is not an attempt to impair or to interfere in any manner in the legitimate work or the form and structure of any existing trade union of the craft form in the American Federation of Labor.

It is rather a policy designed and intended to organize the unorganized in mass production and miscellaneous industries under the supervision of the Executive Council.

President Hutcheson asked for further information relative to the Building Trades. He said:

Most of these industries have buildings and employed in these industries in most instances is a group or staff of building tradesmen, maintained there and kept as a maintenance crew to keep the building in repair.

Is it the intention of this report of the committee that in the organization of any group of workmen there would be included in that charter jurisdiction employes in the capacity that I have referred to?

Chairman Woll of the Committee: I would say no, they would not be included. May I refer to part of the committee's report, which reads:

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction."

That is a clear-cut statement and guarantee of the rights of jurisdiction of existing organization, and it is necessarily upon that pronouncement that the Executive Council will consider the granting of charters. And my answer to you would be that this section of the report clearly protects the rights of the building trades as well as others.

It goes further and says: "Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of the workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

The subject deals more with the unorganized, and perhaps unorganizable, than it deals with questions of craft or industrial organizations, horizontal or vertical. In that regard it does not change the policy of the American Federation of Labor,

but it does realize that there is a situation existing that requires immediate, distinctive, and effective work in the organizing in one form or another.

While it directs the issuance of charters in these three industries, it states that the jurisdiction is to be defined by the Executive Council, and no committee is to render a decision upon it. The directions are given that when such charters are issued such organizations shall be for a provisional period, indefinite in time, and as long as the Council may determine, direct the policies, administer the business, and designate the financial and administrative officers of such newly organized unions.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The old officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing term and in addition thereto in accordance with the previous action of the Convention the following officers were also elected completing the fifteen Vice-Presidents:

Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters, 9th Vice-President.
Wm. L. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, 10th Vice-President.
George L. Berry of the Printing Pressmen, 11th Vice-President.
John L. Lewis of the Miners, 12th Vice-President.
David Dubinsky of the Lady Garment Workers, 13th Vice-President.
Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, 14th Vice-President.
Ed J. Gaynor of the Letter Carriers, 15th Vice-President.

The city in which the Convention is to be held in 1935 was left to the Executive Council to decide.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
G. E. WARREN,
DAVE RYAN,
C. E. RISLEY,
BERT P. WARD,
Delegates.

The Union Label An Emblem of Fellowship

Out of strife and struggle came the union label. It is a sacred gift to us from those early trades unionists who fought fearlessly and unceasingly that the workers who came after them might enter the ranks of labor better equipped for future victories. It is a priceless gift of power and helpfulness.

Therefore, we must be guided by the firm conviction that the label is of supreme worth to us. Bear in mind that it is the aim of the label to advance all those who toil. It stands for fellowship. It helps to encourage, to inspire, and to uplift. It recognizes no obstacles except neglect.

Most of our troubles grow from a tiny seed—indifference. Cease to be careless and neglectful and learn to be constant. Cease to blame others. Take the matter home to yourself. Make use of every opportunity given to us to advance ourselves through the label.

We are not creatures of circumstance. We are creators. We make our own impediments and handicaps. All growth is from the center outward. To those who recognize the true scope and usefulness of the label, its value cannot be overestimated. Keep this in mind when spending money and then watch results. Experience will reveal what explanation cannot.

Remember, the value of the label is the use we make of it. Consider the present status of the label, and you will readily realize what is the cause. Then array yourself for battle and begin to create desirable conditions. Your purchasing power is your weapon. Learn to wield it.

"A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government."—Jefferson.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1935

Running Away From Trade Unions

THE regional labor board for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut has made an interpretation of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act which merits attention.

The question before the board was: Is it legal for a company arbitrarily to scrap a union contract, move to a cheap labor area, and refuse to employ its old employes because they insist upon collective bargaining?

The matter arose in the case of two Brooklyn fur-dressing concerns which had contracts with fur-dressers' unions. The contracts prescribed that the employers should not abrogate them without due notice. In their desire to chisel wages the firms repudiated the contracts without formal notice, moved their plants to South Norwalk, Conn., and Farmingdale, Long Island, where they believed there was an abundance of cheap unorganized labor, and refused to employ their old employes in the new locations because those employes "wanted to bargain on the terms and conditions of employment through union representatives."

The regional labor board held this refusal constituted a violation of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, which declares that "no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment * * * to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing." The decision added:

> "The board cannot ignore the social and economic consequences of this act of migration to a territory where the workers—not only in this industry—are largely unorganized. By removing the plants to South Norwalk some ninety-seven workers are added to the ranks of the unemployed in New York City, to be supported by public or private relief. * * * Termination of an agreement as to wages, hours, and other conditions of work does not terminate the employment of individuals working under such an agreement."

Basing its action on this ruling, the board ordered the concerns to reinstate in their old positions all workers who applied for such reinstatement.

The general application of this rule would make it very difficult for wage-chiseling firms to escape the higher living standards of union labor by moving to localities where the workers are not organized and consequently compelled to accept low wages and living conditions recognized to be far below the minimum requirements for health and comfort.

Insofar as production costs are influenced by wages and hours at the high levels fixed by organized labor, it would tend to prevent the cheap labor owners of industry from relocating their plants in low wage areas. It would also accustom consumers to pay for the commodities they require prices based on high wages and decent living standards, which are the basis of real prosperity throughout the United States.

Propagandists—some anti-union outfits—contend that there may be firms who are unable to continue in business unless they move to cheap labor localities. The patriotic reply to this argument is that such concerns should go out of business, and the sooner the better. The American people as a whole do not want commodities which are cheap because they are produced by cheap labor.

A Tory Government Builds Housing

EVERY now and then, some casual remark—usually made by a conservative—shows that we are living in a new age, and that the policies which most reactionaries fight for have been abandoned in some part of the modern world. A recent article by Thomas F. Woodlock, ultra-reactionary Wall Street writer, illustrates this.

"The British government," says Mr. Woodlock, writing from London, "has definitely accepted responsibility for providing adequate housing for every working family in the country, and at rents within the capacity of the worker to pay. * * * The objective is every family in an adequate house, with abolition of all slums."

He points out that this is being done by the present Tory government of Britain, as conservative as Mr. Woodlock himself. He concedes, however, that the Labor party is entitled to a lot of the credit.

The things Britain has done in housing since the war are amazing. Local authorities and specially chartered private enterprise have built housing for 1,160,294 workers' families in the last 15 years. Unassisted private enterprise has built 1,150,522 more houses; some, but not all, for workers; or 2,310,816 new dwellings put up in old, conservative, "slow-going" Britain since the war.

It was hoped a year ago that the Roosevelt administration would "definitely accept responsibility for adequate housing." That hope has been indefinitely postponed. The need of housing is simply terrific. In Washington itself, within pistol shot of the Capitol dome, are hundreds of wretched shacks, occupied at atrociously high rents, unfit for human habitation—and nothing official has been done about it yet.

Housing, too, would probably put more men to work than any other enterprise—and still it lags.

A Poor Gamble

Would you gamble $17,000,000 against one dollar? You would not of course, no matter how good you thought your chance of winning. At those odds, no wager could possibly be worth the risk you would take.

It is very possible, however, that you take an even poorer bet than that every day—that you accept, consciously or unconsciously, life's poorest gamble.

If you are 35 years old, you will, on the average, live for 17,000,000 more minutes. To save one little minute, thousands of automobile drivers risk losing the entire 17,000,000 minutes that are coming to them. They take that risk whenever they drive excessivly fast, whenever they cut in and out of traffic, whenever they pass other cars on hills or curves, whenever they are guilty of one of the many acts of carelessness that may cause an accident.

Each year in this country about 33,000 people make the 17,000,000-to-one wager with death—and lose. Hundreds of thousands of others are injured. Millions sustain needless property damage, estimated to reach a total of over a billion dollars.

Think of the odds next time you are tempted to take a chance while driving. Remember that the automobile you are operating is one of the most potentially dangerous of all weapons, both to others and yourself. Then ask yourself if that minute you might save is worth the gamble.

Get the great army of women buyers behind the union label and all merchants will then handle union labeled merchandise.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for January, February and March, containing the quarterly password has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OFFICIAL NOTICE
American Federation of Labor

To the Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies.

Greetings:

The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor decided that the action of the convention of the Building Trades Department which was held from September 26th to 28th, 1934, "is illegal and can not be recognized by the American Federation of Labor."

This decision was based upon the refusal of the Building Trades Department convention to accord representation in the convention of the Department to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, which were affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor directed that the Executive Council exercise all efforts possible to secure a settlement of the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and the organiza-

tions excluded from representation in the convention, but, "In the event, however, that no such agreement is reached a convention of the Building Trades Department shall be called to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the city of Washington within forty-five days from the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor."

Notwithstanding diligent efforts were put forth to compose the difference existing between the organizations involved in the Building Trades Department following the adjournment of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was impossible to reach an agreement.

Because negotiations in an effort to reach an agreement failed, a convention of the Building Trades Department was called as directed by the San Francisco convention, to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on November 26th, 1934. Nothwithstanding the refusal of a number of building trades organizations to send delegates, the convention was held pursuant to the instruction of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the business of the Building Trades Department was transacted in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor.

The following named officers of the Building Trades Department were duly and legally elected for the official term beginning January 1st, 1935:

J. W. WILLIAMS,
President
JOHN POSSEHL,
First Vice-President
RICHARD J. GRAY,
Second Vice-President
D. W. TRACY,
Third Vice-President
WILLIAM McCARTHY,
Fourth Vice-President
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
Fifth Vice-President
JOSEPH V. MORESCHI,
Sixth Vice-President
HERBERT RIVERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Because the present officers of the Building Trades Department, with the exception of two members of the Executive Council, refused to attend the convention and failed to submit reports and the financial records of the Building Trades Department for audit and examination as required by the laws of the Department, the convention voted to remove said officers forthwith on November 28th and directed the newly elected officers to take office immediately.

The American Federation of Labor recognizes the Building Trades Department convention held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from November 26th to 28th, 1934, as the legal authoritative convention of the Building Trades Department for the year 1934. It recognizes the action taken at this convention as legal and binding upon the officers and members of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. It recognizes the officers elected at this convention as the legally installed officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Because all the actions taken in calling this Building Trades Department convention and in the transaction of its business were in conformity with the action taken by the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor and in accordance with instructions of this convention, I am officially calling upon the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to recognize and extend support to the officers of the Building Trades Department herein named, who were elected at the Washington convention of the Building Trades Department held on November 26th to 28th, 1934.

Fraternally yours,
WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

From the Legal Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the Officers and Members of All State and Local Building Trades Councils Affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Depart-

ment of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Executive Council Chamber of the American Federation of Labor at its headquarters in Washington, D. C., November 26, 27, 28, 1934, in accordance with the instructions of the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at San Francisco, Cal., October 1-12, 1934.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor presided and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor acted as Secretary pro tem. The business of the Convention of the Building Trades Department was transacted in accordance with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department and the general rules of the American Federation of Labor governing the Building Trades Department.

The enclosed Resolution No. 4 was regularly submitted to and adopted by the Convention of the Building Trades Department and it is submitted to you for your review and attention so that the officers of your Council may be fully informed and will comply with its purpose and intent whereby your affiliation with the Building Trades Department may be maintained in a proper and legal manner in accordance with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department. We quote here for your particular attention the following paragraph of this resolution, as follows:

> "That the incoming legally elected officers of this Convention be directed to immediately take office and notify all State and local Building Trades Councils to forward all financial payments to and conduct all Building Trades business with the president and secretary duly elected by this Convention legalized by the American Federation of Labor."

The following officers were duly elected and installed as the legally instituted officers of the Building Trades Department:

J. W. Williams, President,
John Possehl, 1st Vice-President,
Richard J. Gray, 2nd Vice-President,
D. W. Tracy, 3rd Vice-President,
William McCarthy, 4th Vice-President,
Thomas L. Hughes, 5th Vice-President,
Joseph V. Moreschi, 6th Vice-President,
Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

In accordance with the action of the recent legal Convention of the Building Trades Department as is set forth herein and in the enclosures hereof, you are notified and directed immediately to carry out the provisions of this Resolution No. 4 by conducting all correspondence between your Council and the Department with the newly elected President and Secretary-Treasurer thereof and to make and forward all remittances for all financial transactions between your Council and the Department payable to Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer, at the below address.

It has come to our attention that a report of the above described illegal Convention of the Building Trades Department held in San Francisco in September, 1934, has been printed and bound and distributed by the former officers of the Building Trades Department who have been deposed from office by the recent legal Convention. We have had a careful comparison made of this printed and bound report with the official daily reports concerning that illegal Convention and discover that the bound and circulated report is not true in accordance with the official daily reports—the changes being such as to indicate they were intentional.

You are also informed that promptly upon action by the recent legal Convention as herein described your newly elected President made written demand on the former Secretary-Treasurer for the books, records and property of the Building Trades Department and that up to this date he has failed and refused to comply with the demand.

The regular quarterly working cards for the first quarter of 1935 are ready for distribution and you are directed to follow out the regular procedure as has been customary by your Council by making application to the Secretary-Treasurer for these cards, indicating the number required. Should your Council desire that the Department have the Council's side of the quarterly working cards printed here in Washington, we shall be very glad to receive your instructions with respect to this when submitting your orders for cards.

The office of the Building Trades Department is temporarily located at Room 613½ Bowen Building, 815 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. WILLIAMS, President.
HERBERT RIVERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

(Submitted by the Committee on Resolutions)

Washington, D. C.,
November 27, 1934.

To all International Unions and the Officers and Delegates of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor Now In Session Under Instructions of the American Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

WHEREAS, the officers of the Building Trades Department elected at the 1931 and 1933 conventions of the Department have failed to respond to the call for a convention issued by President Green under instructions from the American Federation of Labor convention held in the city of San Francisco in the year of 1934; and,

WHEREAS, the purposes of this convention now in session are to complete the convention business of the Building Trades Department and to elect officers for the administration of the Building Trades Department affairs during the interim between conventions as specified in the legally adopted Constitution of the Department; and,

WHEREAS, the present officers of the Department have contemptuously ignored and defied the instructions of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS such defiance constitutes evidence of further obstructive practices of the Building Trades Department officers being indulged in to the detriment of the large membership of the Department; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the present officers be declared in revolt against the American Federation of Labor and the legal convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the offices held by the offending officers be declared and are hereby made vacant and the convention demands the immediate delivery to the officers elected by this convention of all books, property and holdings of the Building Trades Department chartered by the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming legally elected officers of this convention be directed to immediately take office and notify all State and local building trades councils to forward all financial payments to and conduct all building trades business with the President and Secretary duly elected by this convention legalized by the American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
Chairman,
D. W. TRACY, Secretary,
JOS. V. MORESCHI,
WILLIAM McCARTHY,
HARRY C. BATES,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
Committee on Resolutions.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Texas State Council of Carpenters Convention

The 28th annual convention of the Texas State Council of Carpenters was held in the Marine room of the Nuecces Hotel, Corpus Christi, September 24-26, 1934.

The convention was called to order by F. H. Packer, president of Local Union 1423. The delegates and friends were asked to stand and sing "America" after which the invocation was rendered by the Rev. Edward C. Calhoun.

The chairman then introduced the following citizens who welcomed the delegates to the city of Corpus Christi: Wm. H. Shaffer, Mayor; Bob Wolfe, County Judge; John T. Wright, President Citizen's Industrial Bank; Roy D. Clift, County Clerk; Sidney Kring, Secretary Chamber of Commerce; Gilbert Mers, President Central Labor Council, and Jimmie Noyes, City Plumbing Inspector.

During the convention General Representative, R. E. Roberts, Wallace C. Reilly, Secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and Robert Gragg, former State Labor Commissioner, addressed the convention. Victor Ridgeway, Deputy Labor Commissioner, brought greetings from the Commissioner of Labor Charles Poe.

J. A. McVey, president of the State Council, responded to the welcome addresses for the Council and announced the appointment of the convention committees.

Communications were read to the convention from General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, Vice Presidents Geo. H.

Lakey and Jas. M. Gauld, General Secretary Frank Duffy, and General Treasurer Thos. Neale, stating that previous engagements and important business in connection with the affairs of the Brotherhood denied them the pleasure of attending the convention.

Seven resolutions were introduced in the convention, all of which received favorable consideration, and dealt for the most part with the conditions affecting the trade in the state of Texas.

There was one change made in the constitution of the State Council, providing for the convention to meet earlier in the year and the convention city to be selected by the officers of the State Council.

J. A. McVey was re-elected president, and J. Rex Anderson re-elected secretary-treasurer and the officers were installed by F. H. Packer, president of Local Union 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Carpenters' Float Wins First Prize

First prize of $25 offered for the best and most appropriate float in a parade held in connection with the Centennial Celebration of Niles, Ohio, on September 11, was won by Local Union 1514, from among more than one hundred floats in line, many of them elaborately decorated.

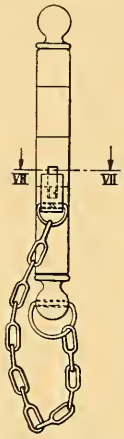


The Carpenters' float depicted a back wood scene, consisting of a log cabin and a rustic well with an old oaken bucket and a spring-bar bucket lift, a chopping block and road axe, hides and guns. Seated around the cabin were the five oldest members of the union attired as woodsmen. The logs were cut by members of the Local Union in a woods near Mineral Ridge.

The float was chosen as best representing the primary purpose of the Centennial, to recall pioneer days.

Member Patents Hinge Lock

Anton Yurkovitch, a member of Local Union 211, Pittsburgh, Pa., has invented and been granted a patent on a Hinge Lock which according to the inventor has many distinct advantages over similar articles now on the market.



The invention relates to a hinge adapted for use with any suitable article such as a window, door or the like and more particularly to a hinge which can be locked in one or more positions intermediate of a fully closed or a fully opened position.

An object of the invention is to so construct or modify a hinge that it may be easily locked in one or more of these positions.

Another object is to provide a hinge or so modify a hinge, that one or more slots are provided which extend across the joint of the adjacent hinge barrels so that a locking member may be applied thereto.

It is claimed to be a big advantage in the private homes, doors from the sidewalk to the cellar, barns, garages, public buildings, and for many other uses.

Anyone interested may procure additional information by communicating with the inventor whose address is: 128 Martsolf Avenue, West View, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Death Takes Charter Member of Local Union 480

In the death of Brother Edward Schiek which occurred November 6, 1934, Local Union No. 480 of Freeburg, Illinois, lost one of its oldest members.

Brother Schiek was born in New York City November 17, 1854, and with his parents moved to Illinois when he was but nine years of age and in which state he resided until the time of his death.

He rendered valuable service in bringing about the formation of Local Union No. 480 and was one of its charter members.

He was a loyal trade unionist and will be sadly missed by his many friends and members of Local Union 480.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Danville, Illinois, as a large number of the members of Local Union 269 of that city are unemployed, according to information received from C. H. Wilson, Recording Secretary. The Veterans Hospital now being built in that city is drawing carpenters from all over the country and it will not use over 40 or 50 carpenters at most, so there is little opportunity for traveling members to secure employment.

* * *

Due to lack of building operations at Hampton, Virginia, Local Union 887 of that city through its Recording Secretary, W. O. Forrest, desires all traveling carpenters to be advised through our official journal to stay away from Hampton and vicinity until such time as a revival in building operations takes place, when they will be informed through the columns of "The Carpenter."

Awards Work to Non-Union Contractor

The Eavey Packing and Wholesale Grocery Company of Xenia, Ohio, who furnishes groceries for the Independent Grocers' Association, awarded the contract for the erection of a large addition to their plant to McCurren Brothers who started to erect the building with non-union carpenters and at a wage considerably below the union scale.

This resulted in our representative calling on Mr. Eavey, president of the packing company, for the purpose of having union carpenters employed, but to no avail, according to information received from Recording Secretary W. T. Whittington of Local Union 2048 of Xenia, Ohio. Therefore Local Union 2048 desires the members of our organization to be advised of the unfriendly attitude of the Eavey Packing Company here toward our organization.

Montgomery-Ward Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters at Riverside Calif.

We are informed by Secretary Dunkin of Local Union 235 that the Montgomery-Ward Company, operators of a chain of department stores throughout the country, awarded the contract for the erection of a new building at Riverside, Calif., to a firm who employed non-union carpenters and at a wage of $2 elow the union scale.

When the building was ready for fixtures the Montgomery-Ward Company agreed to employ members of our organization to install and set same and two men were hired for this work with the understanding that they were to get the scale and that additional men would be required the following day. At the end of the first day's work the company informed the men they would not pay more than $6 a day, resulting in the fixtures being installed with non-union carpenters.

Members of our Brotherhood should remember that the policy of our organization is to support and give assistance to our friends and those who deal and co-operate with us, and those who will not deal with or recognize our conditions and hire members of our organization should receive no consideration from our members.

Information Wanted

Mrs. Virda S. Crites of Miami, Florida, is desirous of securing information relative to the whereabouts of her cousin, Charles B. Shoemaker, a carpenter by trade and a member of our organization until 1930.

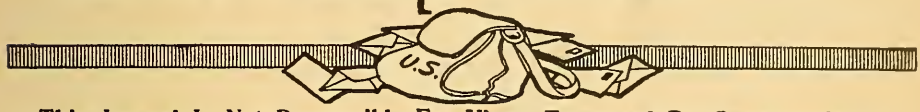
He left Columbus, Ohio, in 1917 to take up his residence in Jacksonville, Florida, where he was employed in the shipyards during the period of the war.

He went from there to West Palm Beach and remained in that city until 1927, when he went to Birmingham, Alabama, and worked on the new post-office under construction at that time. Nothing has been heard from him since 1930, and Mrs. Crites who is deeply interested in the welfare of her cousin would appreciate hearing from anyone who has any knowledge of his present whereabouts. Her address is: Greater Miami Manufacturers' Association, Room 322, Dade County Court House, Miami, Florida.

Local Unions Chartered

Des Moines, Ia.
Thomasville, No. Car.
Matewan, W. Va.
Nacogdoches, Texas.
Hobbs, New Mex.
Long Beach, Calif.
Omaha, Nebr.
Batesville, Ark.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 246 Remembers Its Heroes in Annual Ceremony

Editor, "The Carpenter":

1934 Armistice Day came and is gone. Our members on record who served "The Colors" during the World's War and were placed on an Honor Roll of this organization are not forgotten.

This year as in previous years at the first meeting following Armistice Day the Honor Roll was displayed in open meeting. President James Cunningham called upon Financial Secretary Gus Darmstadt as the Father of these ceremonies to call the Roll.

With sorrow in our hearts we heard the names of some called who could not respond, having been called to their last roster by the Almighty.

Thirty-five names are inscribed on this Honor Roll—of these we have but fifteen remaining on our books—fifteen have sought other fields of labor and resigned and five has passed to the Great Beyond, namely—

John Agresta
William Bell
Henry Lang
William Matthews
Albert Schick

We remember well these five departed Brothers. Young men whom we not only knew as fellow members but as friends and were "regular fellows." We mourn their loss.

A rising vote of remembrance and Silent Prayer was offered for our departed heroes.

In conclusion a unanimous vote was carried to present three (3) months dues from the Contingent Fund to the remaining members on the Honor Roll.

A. Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 246. New York, N. Y.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 2

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 2 of Toledo, Ohio, takes pleasure in reading the lettters appearing in "The Carpenter" from the various Auxiliaries and note with interest their growth and accomplishments.

During the period of our existence we have had much to contend with, due to the dull times not alone in the building industry but all other industries.

We believe our Auxiliary was the first to organize. We celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary on May 8, 1934, with a banquet and party, at which we had present six of the Charter members and some of the Carpenters from old Local Union No. 25, who presided at the first meeting and assisted in organizing our Auxiliary. We spent a very enjoyable evening listening to short talks from each one telling of experiences had in the labor movement in the past quarter of a century.

The Committee on arrangements remembered the charter members present with tokens of silver jewelry which were highly appreciated by the ladies.

Our greatest task when we were first organized was to purchase goods bearing the union label. However, we insisted on it and many times went from one store to another in an effort to get it; which was discouraging. We still are demanding the label and, according to the growth of the Unions, it will be easier to purchase union labeled goods in the future.

From the time we were organized we have had a small funeral benefit which is kept up by assessments on the death of a member. The amount is only $25. A member must be in good standing in the Auxiliary as well as keeping up the assessments, in order to obtain the benefit. This feature is optional for the members but the majority of them take it up, and it has proved a great help in many instances, especially where the families have had a long siege of sickness.

We have representation in the Central Labor Union which is a big factor in keeping the members informed of the

firms and places that are favorable to union labor.

Like other Auxiliaries we have had a hard time keeping our members together during the depression but we now are taking in new members at nearly every meeting.

We have a very active Social Committee who is sponsoring a dance and card party to be held in the near future. We find it very necessary to have these social gatherings. We have pot luck luncheon every two weeks at the homes of the different members.

Like the other organizations we look after the sick and unfortunate and try to help them in whatever way we can. At the social meetings we do sewing and quilting to help keep up our treasury and to assist each other.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of the other Auxiliaries and wish them success.

M. Young, Sec.,
L. A. No. 2. Toledo, Ohio.

Oh, for an Open Season on Poets!

November 19, 1934.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am offering the following for publication in "The Carpenter."

Fine Shooting

I stand upon the sod and stare
At the winged beasts that fill the air,
And at that funny fur-bird fowl,
The basswoodchuck, alias, owl.
(I know, as you read, you will grunt,
"The birds ain't beasts that hunters hunt,
And that old Groundhog ain't no bird—
Such nonsense, who on earth has heard?")
But as above I have set down,
I stand and stare, while Dan McGown*
Keeps his eye peeled to see if I
Will break the speed law when I try
To shoot a quail or prairie-hen—
They tell me that the limits ten—
Or is it twelve or six or nine?
I greatly fear for me it's "fine";
Yea, it would be thrice fine for me,
If with one shot just ninety-three
Fine ducks would come to my fine belt;
For fine, fine fine I will have felt,
If such a thing will have been fact
And Dan would catch me in the act.
Just yesterday a man told how
With one shot he, while on a cow,
Killed ninety-three fine, pretty ducks,**
Which would have cost him ten fine bucks,
If Dan McGown with his fine eye
Would have caught that fine-shooting guy
And said, "Fine day, fine sir, that's fine;
In fine, I fine you a fine fine."

*The Game Warden. **This story, unreasonable as it seems, was actually told the day before the poem was written.

Fraternally,
H. H. Siegele.

Says Death Ray Will Make Next War Impossible

Another effort to make war so horrible that it will be impossible has been announced by Nikola Tesla, famed electrical engineer.

On his 78th birthday, Tesla announced that he had perfected a death beam, guaranteed to protect any nation against attack by airplane or invading armies.

Tesla's apparatus, he claims, sends particles through the air with such tremendous force that they will destroy a fleet of 10,000 airplanes 250 miles away or will wipe out an army of milions. The beam will operate as far as "the curvature of the earth permits."

His death beam makes war impossible, Tesla maintains, since every nation becomes impregnable against attack, and no nation will dare attack for fear of annihilation by the beams. Moreover, he insists, it is strictly a defensive weapon, since it can be generated only from large stationary power plants at strategic points within a nation's borders.

Farewell Address

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and, at no distant period, a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.—George Washington.

The union label stands for the solidarity of the Labor Movement.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXV

The styles of cornices, especially house cornices, are as various and go from extreme to extreme as much as the styles of women's hats. We can remember when women wore hats with such wide brims that under many circumstances they had to tilt their heads in order to pass threatening objects without rubbing the rims of their hats against them. Even passing through doorways had to be accomplished with a great deal of care. If the lady passed too close to one side or the other, there was danger of her hat-brim bumping against the jamb. The only safe way, if she wanted to hold her head erect, was to find the center of the doorway, and carefully toe the mark. From this extreme the styles of women's hats went to the other extreme, which was a brimless hat, if it can be called a hat at all. The tighter they could make the hat fit the head, the more nearly they seemed to be in style (or perhaps in Heaven). With this close-fit style of hat, a bump on the hat meant a bump on the head. And so it is with cornices for houses. There was a time when especially wide cornices seemed to be, not only in style, but very much in demand. In those days, the dehorned cornices were rarely used. But just as the women with their hats, we have gone from the extremely wide cornice, that made it seem as if the porch extended all the way around the house, to the extremely narrow cornice, that makes the house look, not only bare-headed, but bald-headed as well. It is true that the various styles of cornices originated in various localities, and invaded other localities, some to a greater and others to a lesser extent, just as the styles of women's hats have done. But the origin and influences of the various styles of cornices is another story, for which we do not have space here.

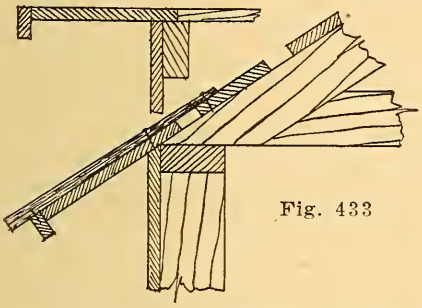


Fig. 433

Each of the two extremes in the styles of cornices has its advantages and its disadvantages. The wide cornice is more expensive, but protects the sides of the house against the effects of the elements, such as rainfall, hail, snow, sunshine and so forth. While this protection is not one-hundred per cent perfect, it nevertheless protects. On the other hand, the dehorned cornice does not protect against any of these things, but it has the advantages of being less expensive, and whereas it does not protect the sides of the building against rainfall, it permits the rain to wash the sides of the building as it falls against it. And whereas it does not protect against the effects of the sunshine, it nevertheless makes the effects of the sunshine uniform from top to bottom, which is not the case with the wide cornice. Insofar as the appearance is concerned, it is a fifty-fifty proposition, since that is a matter that depends altogether on the tastes of the individual observers.

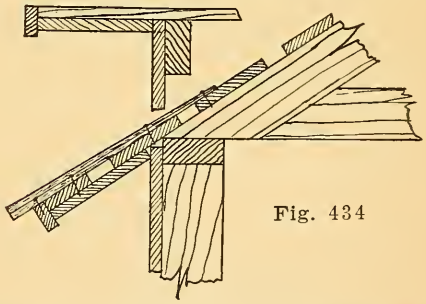


Fig. 434

Taking up the illustrations, we have a very simple cornice shown in Fig. 433. This cornice is suitable for sheds, cheap garages and other buildings where the

expense must be held down, or where a simple cornice will meet all the requirements. The upper sketch shows the layout for the gables, while the main drawing gives the eaves. We are showing the doubled course of shingles nailed on, with the nails so located that the shingles will reinforce the cornice. The fascia is important, for it not only helps to give the cornice a more pleasing appearance but it stiffens the edge of the cornice and keeps it in alignment. Depending on the width of the cornice, the fascia can be from 1½ inches to 3 and even 4 inches wide; however, an 8-inch cornice with a 2-inch wide fascia is probably the most practical for this style of cornice. A similar, but much more substantial cornice is shown by Fig. 434. Here it will be noticed that the sheathing does not make the bottom of the cornice, as in the cornice shown in the previous figure, but a plancher board is placed underneath the sheathing. This makes a very good cornice

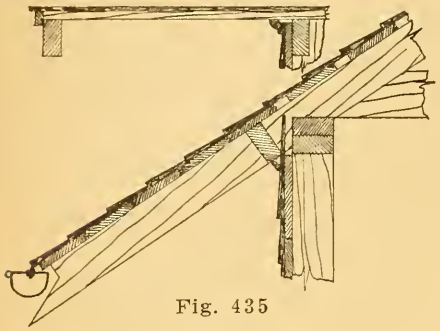


Fig. 435

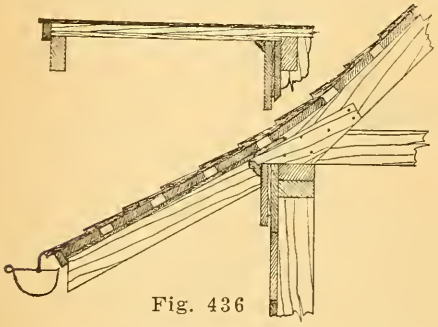


Fig. 436

for small private garages and other outbuildings. The plancher board under the eaves should be nailed to the sheathing before fastening the sheathing to the building. When the eaves are in place, the rest of the sheathing should be nailed on, allowing it to project at the gables enough to make the cornice. This done, the plancher board is nailed on, and the sheathing cut off on a line with the outside edge of the plancher board. Now the fascia can be nailed on and the job is ready for shingling. The doubled course of shingles, as we are showing, should be nailed in such a manner that the shingles will reinforce the cornice.

Fig. 435 shows a very practical house cornice. This cornice is economical, but substantial and gives a good appearance. 1x6 matched material is used for sheathing on the cornice, which at the same time makes the bottom finish. The finish at the angle, is especially suitable for buildings with shingled sides. A 2x4, as will be noticed, is placed in such a position that the shingles can be slipped back of it, and that a bed moulding will finish the angle, showing a little reveal on the 2x4. The angle can be finished in the same way when siding is used, or if a frieze is desired, it can

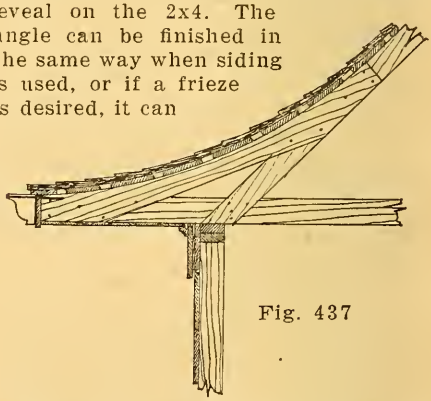


Fig. 437

easily be adjusted so as to meet the requirements. In drawing 435, we are showing a cross section of the cornice at the gable ends. A half-moon gutter can be utilized with this cornice, without injury to the appearance.

Fig. 436 shows a cornice that is a step toward what is called a swayed cornice. The rafters do not project beyond the main building, but lookouts are fastened to the rafters, set at a lower incline, which carry the cornice. With this design it is possible to use better material for the lookouts, such as cypress or white pine, which of course would add value to the appearance. It will be noticed that matched ceiling is placed between the sheathing and the lookouts, which makes the bottom finish of the cornice. The angle finish is also different from what was shown in the previous figure. The edge of the cornice

is finished with a fascia, and the look-outs are finished at the end with a plumb cut. A half-moon gutter will work well with this cornice design. A suggestion for the cornice at the gable ends is shown above the main drawing.

A swayed cornice is shown by Fig. 437, which was extensively used in many localities a score of years ago. A crown-

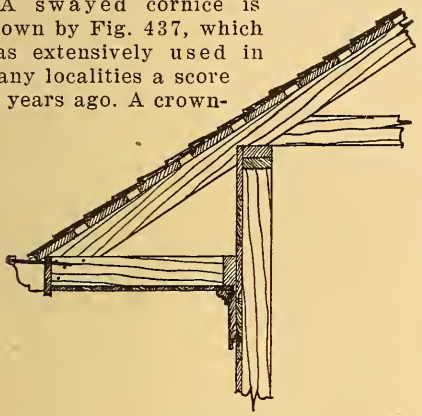


Fig. 438

mould gutter, similar to what we are showing on the drawing, works well with this design.

Fig. 438 shows a cornice construction that works well with a hip roof, and on which a crown-mould gutter can be used. A similar cornice, but different in construction is shown by Fig. 439. The dotted lines represent the ceiling joists, but in many instances, where this construction is used, the ceiling joists are placed below, sometimes several feet, the plate, and sometimes collar beams answer for ceiling joists.

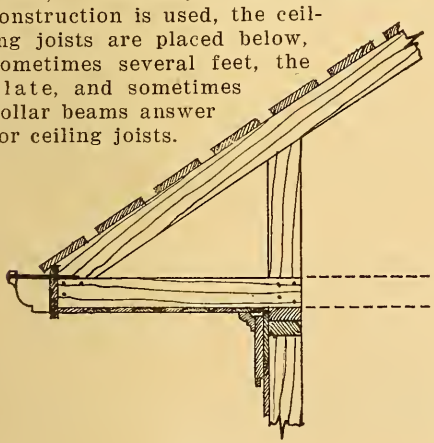


Fig. 439

In the next lesson we will show other cornice designs, together with gutter constructions. The gutters shown in this lesson are all metal gutters and are usually used where service and economy are the principal requirements.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-ONE

Length Per Foot Run

It was said once that mankind may be divided into two classes, those who have inquisitive minds and people who have ordinary minds. Those possessing ordinary minds are satisfied when told how a thing should be done; they faithfully follow the established rule and if they have an occasion to use it frequently enough in their daily life this rule invariably becomes with them a mere mechanical function. They get along very happily as long as things continue to run in a certain channel. But should there happen to be a departure from the established scheme of things—they are thrown off the track and while sitting by the wayside they wonder just who is to blame for this unpleasant experience.

Those who have inquisitive minds, on the contrary, are not contented with rules or directions as to how they should proceed to perform a certain operation. Perhaps the memorizing of a rule is all that is necessary for the successful arrival at a certain result; but with them this is not sufficient; they want to know "why" a thing is being done in a certain way, whether the rule works under all conditions, and if it does not—how should one proceed so as to remain the boss of the situation. Individuals of this characteristic, as a rule, are cut out to be leaders in their particular line of endeavor. They are not very numerous to be sure and, consequently, encounter no competition to speak of. Every form of human society has representatives of this type and you feel it when you meet one. By all means develop an inquisitive mind; you will reap dividends in the long run.

I have two letters on my desk, one of March, 1934, from a veteran carpenter in Wisconsin and the other of recent date from a young apprentice in Maine. The contents of both letters are essentially the same; they both want to know the "why" of the "length per foot run method." It is needless to say, they both are ardent boosters of the Steel Square.

To elucidate this subject, we would like to say, that the underlying principle upon which the Steel Square was constructed is the same irrespective of

its make. That is the Steel Square is a calculating instrument for carpenters and other building mechanics. All the tables and data appearing on the face of the instrument were prepared by crack mathematicians and are absolutely correct. The only distinction between the various Steel Squares is the different method the manufacturers use in arriving at the same purpose.

Thus, there is a very popular instrument on the market today, which is establishing the length of rafters by means of the "length per foot run" method. This means that the figures in the tables indicate the length of rafters "per one foot run of common rafter." This principle is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1.

The roof has a 6 foot span and a certain rise per foot. The figure may be

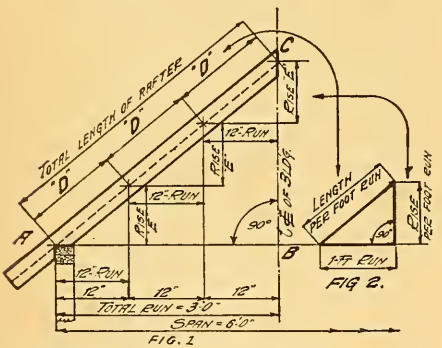


FIG. 1

FIG. 2.

regarded as a right triangle "ABC" having for its sides the run, rise and the rafter. The run of the rafter has been divided into three equal parts each representing "one foot run."

It will be noted by drawing vertical lines through each division point of the run the rafter also will be divided into three equal parts "D." Those who have studied geometry will recognize this feature as a method of dividing a given distance into a number of equal parts.

Since each part "D" represents the length of rafter per one foot run and the total run of the rafter equals three feet, it is evident that the total length of rafter will equal the "length D mutiplied by 3."

The reason for using this "per foot run" method is that the length of any rafter may be easily determined for any width of building. The length per foot run will be different for different pitches, therefore before you can establish the length of a rafter you must know the rise of roof in inches or the rise per foot run. This may be found by the following rule:

RULE: To find the rise per foot run, multiply the rise by 12 and divide by the length of the run.

Turning Bolts

(By H. H. Siegele)

There is probably no tradesman who meets so many different situations, and must solve so many different problems as the carpenter. Among all the building tradesmen he is the best informed;

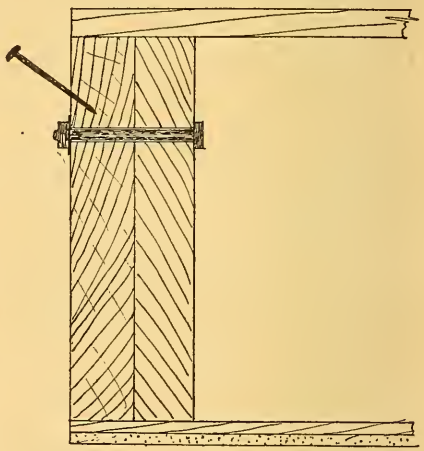


Fig. 1

and when it comes to good sound workable ideas and practical knowledge, few architects will measure up to his standard. That is the reason why a large percentage of contractors and superinten-

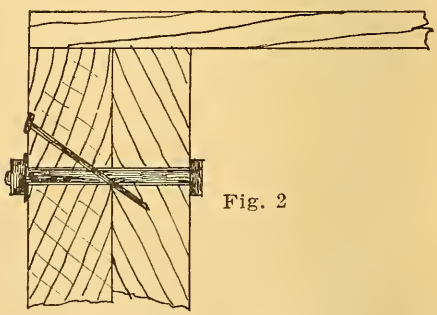


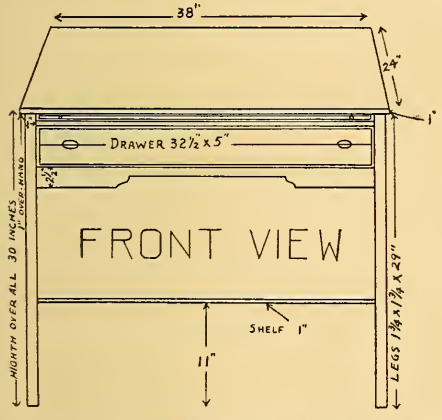
Fig. 2

dents by trade are carpenters. That brings us to the craft problem we are dealing with.

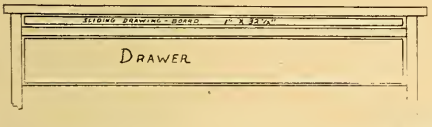
Sooner or later every carpenter must either tighten or loosen bolts that turn, but do not require a great deal to hold them. In such cases the trick we are showing by the illustrations will solve the problem as well as save a little time. All that needs to be done is to take a nail or spike, depending on the size of the bolt, and drive it, as shown by Fig. 1, so it will hit the bolt. When the nail hits the bolt it will glance to one side and wedge the bolt tight, as shown by Fig. 2. Now the nut can be taken off or tightened, whichever the case requires.

Drafting Board and Table Design

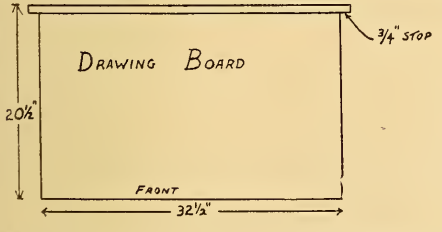
Specifications: Oak lumber used except for drafting board which is to be



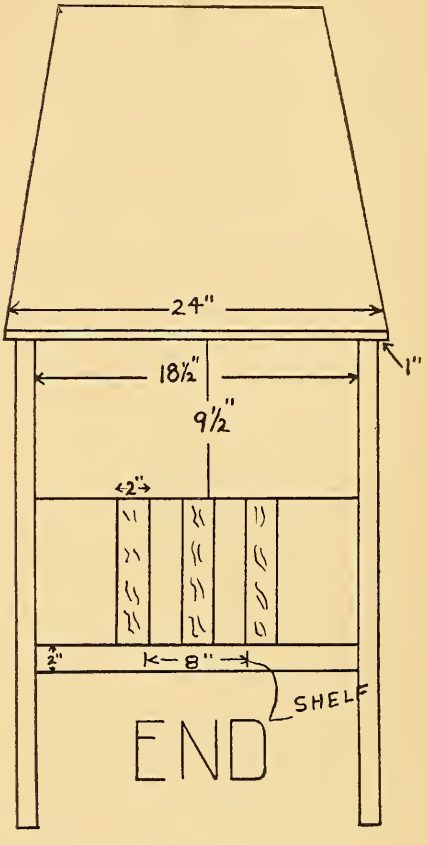
soft pine or basswood. Drafting board to have oak ledges on four sides, with



two brass knobs to pull out. Drawer has lock. Drafting board finished in dark



oak stain in two coats of varnish. Drafting board to be placed before table top. The table top to be fastened with six angle irons, ⅛" thick x 1" x 1".



Submitted by Brother:
M. E. Havern,
L. U. No. 192. Glen Falls, N. Y.

Answers Brother's Problems

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother William Bosser asks for information giving the inside dimensions of a cubical box containing two cubic feet or 3,456 inches..

I assume he wants a practical solution with measurements available on some carpenter rules.

To 15 7/64" add 1/100". This is correct to 1/3000 of an inch and makes a box containing ¼ of a cubic inch too much.

If he wants to be more accurate the nearest manageable figure is 15 5/42". This is correct to five-millionths of an inch and gives a box that is short 1/295

of a cubic inch or about the volume of one grain of wheat.

Duncan Fraser,
L. U. No. 13. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending you a reply to Brother Bosser's request in November issue of The Carpenter, "That he would like to hear how his solution of the width of path problem compared with previous solutions."

Brother Bosser begins his solution by assuming that width of walk is 122-2/13 inches!—But doesn't state how he arrived at it.

He also gives the quotient of 118273-600 divided by 169 as 69984.78 in. when it should be 69984.378698, and gives equivalent in yards as 540.00216 when it should be 540.0029220527.

By intricate manipulating of his figgures Brother Bosser evolves a result apparently closer than other solvers, but not so positive as the results obtained by Brothers Weekly and De Guerre, who used the following rule for computing width of walk.

One half the difference between the square root of area of inner-rectangle and the square root of area of field gives width of side walk.

Brother Bosser also requests the size of boxes of regular shape, to contain 3456 cubic inches?—The answer is obtained by extracting the Cube root of 3456, which is 15.119053 inches or in "Number below 100" is 15⅛ in. scant or 15 7/64 in. full.

Frank Miller,
L. U. No. 180. Vallejo, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Answer to Brother William Bosser, L. U. 416 of Chicago, Ill., in November issue of "The Carpenter."

Length of a box contains 3456 cu. inch.

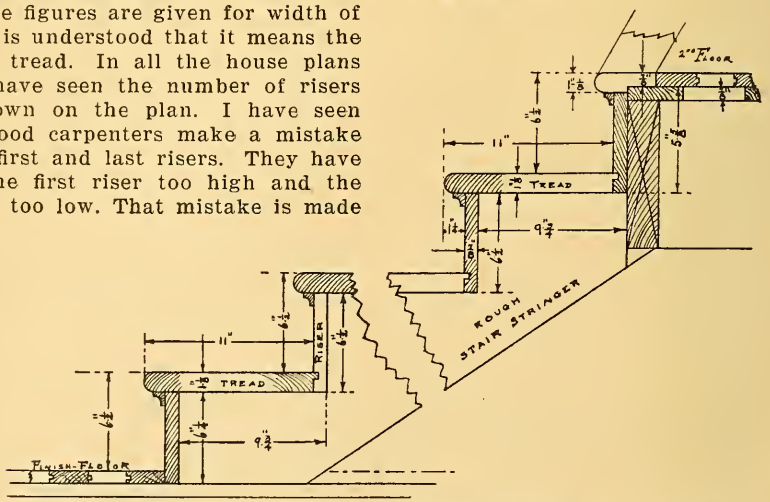
15.12 x 15.12 x 15.12 is too much.
15.11 x 15.11 x 15.11 is not enough.
Make length 24 x 12 x 12.

John Zylston,
L. U. No. 434. Chicago, Ill.

Answers Brother Visness

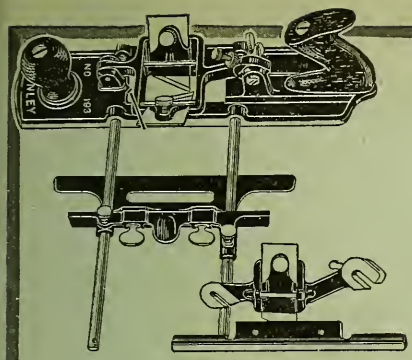
Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to the inquiry of C. B. Visness, L. U. 2028, Grand Forks, N. D., in relation to stairs, I would say that when the figures are given for width of tread it is understood that it means the finished tread. In all the house plans that I have seen the number of risers was shown on the plan. I have seen many good carpenters make a mistake on the first and last risers. They have made the first riser too high and the last one too low. That mistake is made in not allowing for the difference between the thickness of the finish floor and the tread. They set the first riser on the rough stair stringer the same height as all the others and when a ⅞" first floor is laid and the tread is 1⅛" that makes the riser ¼" too high and on the last or top riser the tread being 1⅛" and the second floor ⅞" it leaves the riser ¼" too low.



The drawing I have made will show how to set the stairs properly.

John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 656. Holyoke, Mass.



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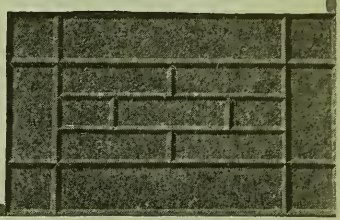
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Write for descriptive Folder P47

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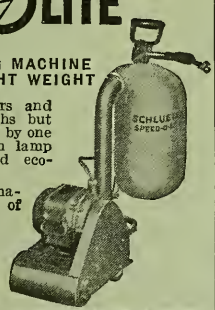
SPEED-O-LITE

FLOOR SANDING MACHINE
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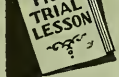
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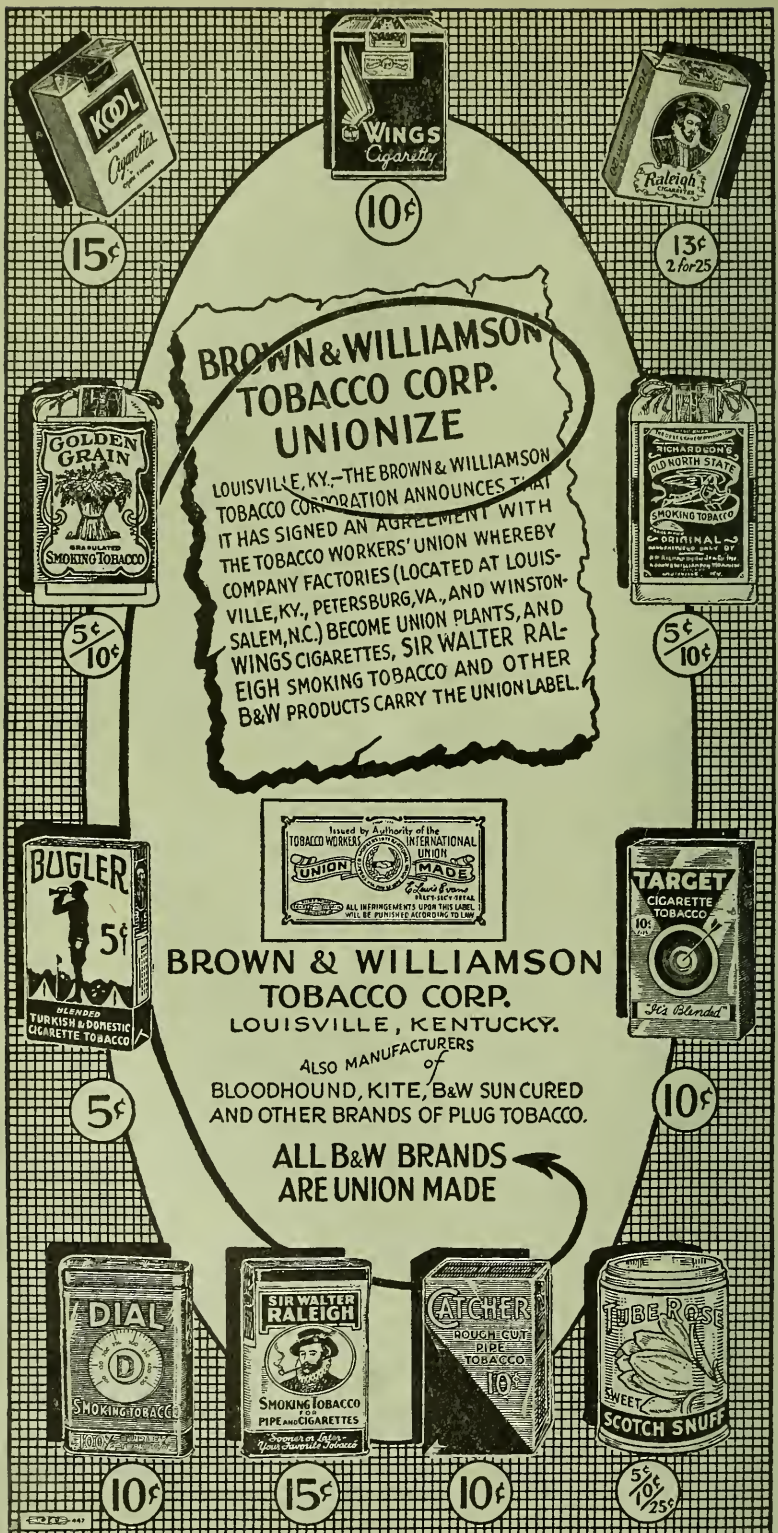
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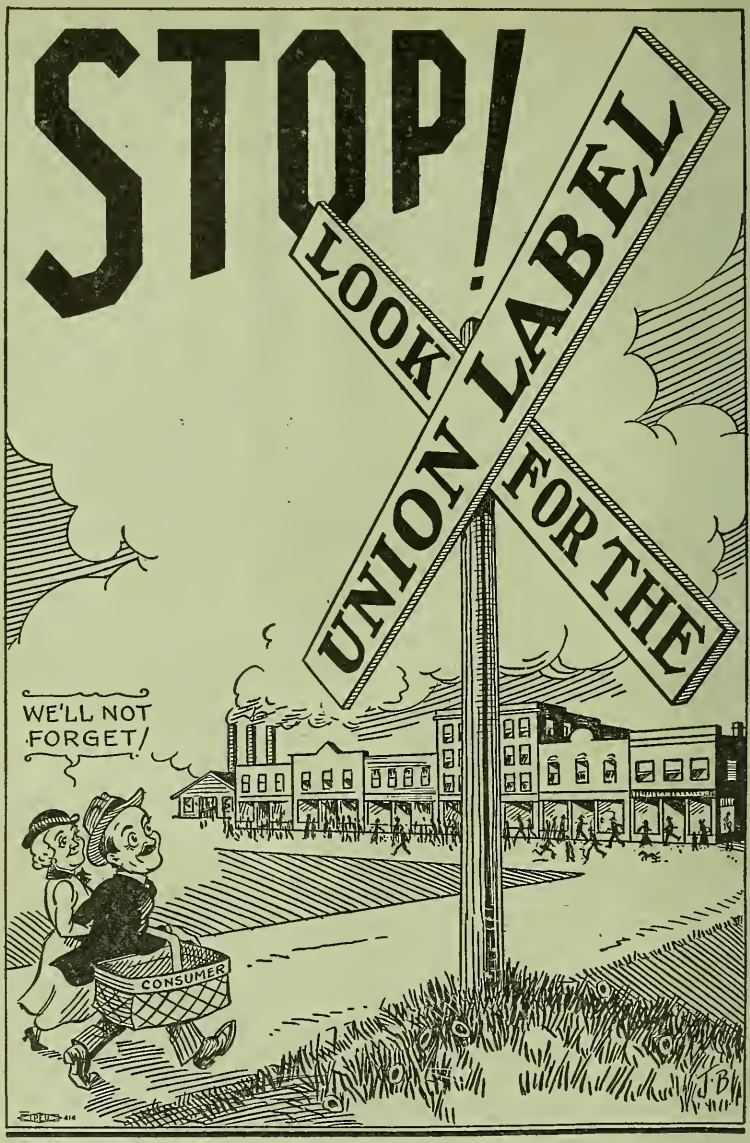
The CARPENTER



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Volume LV. No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1935



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Ten Cents a Copy

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Courage

COURAGE is not just
To bare one's bosom to the saber-thrust.
Alone in daring.

Courage is to grieve,
To have the hurt and make the world believe
You are not caring.

Courage does not lie
Alone in dying for a cause. To die
Is only giving.

Courage is to feel
The daily daggers of relentless steel,
And keep on living.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE American Federation of Labor recommends to all affiliated unions to get behind a national-state co-operative measure to provide incomes for the unemployed and to urge and work for state laws. In this new field of legislation, flexibility of legislative form is desirable so that we may benefit through experimentation. However, experimentation should be confined within standards which assure real protection for wage-earners:

(1) The measure should be compulsory.

(2) Coverage should be as wide as possible, including all industrial and manufacturing establishments hiring three or more persons. The coverage should include mines, wholesale and retail trade, all transportation, communication, forestry, fisheries, and should exclude domestic workers, laborers engaged in agriculture, professional persons, government employes.

(3) A sum equal to five per cent of the pay roll should be paid into an unemployment reserve fund by employing concerns, to be administered by public agencies. Employes shall make no additional monetary contributions.

(4) Benefits should be a specific amount over a definite period of time—that is, on a contractural basis, as a right inherent in employment. The amount shall be upon a basis of 50 per cent of the normal weekly wage but not less than $15. Payments shall begin with the second week of unemployment and continue for 26 weeks in any one year. Part-time unemployment to be compensated by partial benefits.

(5) Labor and management should be represented in the management of unemployment benefits through joint advisory committees with equal representation for the two interests.

(6) Public employment exchanges are essential in the administration of unemployment benefits.

(7) Unemployment means inability of a person capable of and willing to work to find and obtain employment at his regular work, or other work for which he is reasonably fitted. No person should be required to accept work under the following provisions:

(a) In a situation vacant directly in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute;

(b) If the wages, hours and conditions offered are less favorable to the employe than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or are such as tend to depress wages and working conditions;

(c) If acceptance of such employment would abridge or limit the right of the employe under Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act to refrain from joining a labor organization or association of workmen, or to retain membership in and observe the rules of any such organization or association.

(d) Workers who quit work without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct shall not thereby forfeit benefits beyond a reasonable period.

We urge also higher standards and greater uniformity in old-age pension legislation and mothers' pensions and their extension to all states.

LINCOLN AND HIS PRINCIPLES

"LABOR is prior to Capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.

Who is and what is Labor?

You are Labor, if you work for a living.

You till the soil, you mine the coal, you write the books, and you spin the yarn.

You invent cunning machines, you serve and sell across counters, and you build the dwellings of men all the world over.

In America you are the great majority. All that serves Labor serves the nation. All that harms Labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America, yet hates Labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts

America, yet he fears Labor, he is a fool. There is no America without Labor, and to fleece the one is to rob the other."

"No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent . . . Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it.—" (Speech at Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1854.)

"Allow all the governed an equal voice in the government; that and that only is self-government . . . I insist that if there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to hands other than their own that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.—" (Speech at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854.)

"The assertion 'That all men are created equal' was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration not for that but for future use. Its authors meant it to be—as, thank God, it is now proving itself—a stumbling block to all those who in aftertimes might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such would reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.—" (Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1857.

"Think nothing of me; take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever, but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. While pretending no difference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of Independence.—" (Speech at Bardstown, Ill., August 12, 1858.)

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—" (From annual message, December 3, 1861.)

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds.—" (Reply to Committee of Workingmen's Assn. of New York, March 21, 1864.)

HOUSING PROGRAM MAY BE NEXT BLOW AT UNEMPLOYMENT

IS THE administration's next effort to solve the unemployment problem to take the form of a gigantic housing program?

Straws tossed to the winds by the President of the United States and some of his closest advisers indicate that something along that line may be recommended to Congress.

One of the most significant statements emanated from Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, who declared that he could put 3,500,000 men to work within two weeks if he were told "to go to it."

"The only reason we have not put every able-bodied person on the relief rolls at useful work long ago is that we did not have the money," he said.

"Get me the money and I'll promise a job pronto to every family head now being supported by government agencies."

Hopkins has consistently contended that the only "decent way" to give relief is through work, and he revealed that as far as money permits he is following this principle. He told newspaper correspondents that out of 4,000,000 relief families, 1,800,000 are being supported through the industry of their breadwinners.

A few hours after Hopkins had indicated his views the President touched upon unemployment needs and remedies.

He said that the government's low-cost housing program would be greatly expanded and indicated that he might

be willing to go as far as Congress is ready to lead.

In his last "fireside talk" he stated that he would "stand or fall" on his success in eliminating the stubborn problem of unemployment. Business leaders who have recently called at the White House indicate that the administration is whipping into shape a vast program of housing and public works to cost at least $5,000,000,000 and "dwarf" anything of the kind ever known in American history.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, apparently taking her cue from the White House, insisted that housing is "the most available" aid to recovery, and said she favors both government loans to private housing corporations and also direct construction of low-cost homes by the government.

Finally, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared that his PWA housing division is ready to put through a $2,000,000,000 slum clearance program in 1935.

Perhaps the most encouraging disclosure was Hopkins' assurance that his organization, co-operating with state and local relief administrations, had surveyed the country and had listed projects that would make possible the employment of every idle worker.

"We could set these plans in motion at a moment's notice," Hopkins said.

THE SHINGLING GAUGE

(By H. H. Siegele)

"WHEN I was a cub," the philosopher said, in a reminiscent mood, "most of the shingling was done, so far as lining the courses was concerned, either with a straight-edge or with a chalk-line. Both of these methods are still used, but not extensively, especially not on roofs. The straight-edge is used a great deal on sides of buildings, when the sides are shingled. Even when the shingling is done with a hatchet and gauge, the chalk-line is necessary for starting, and for straightening the courses from time to time."

The philosopher held in his hand, as he spoke, a shingling hatchet, with a gauge attached. Occasionally he turned the hatchet, or struck into the air with it, as he went on with his story.

"In the early days of my experience both the straight-edge and the chalk-line methods were used. Some carpenters struck one line, put on a course of shingles, struck another line and put on another course of shingles, and so on until the job was done. Other carpenters struck two lines, each for a separate course of shingles, and then put on two courses of shingles, the first was held to the first line, and the second was laid over the first course as nearly as possible to the second line; which had to be done more or less by guess, using the line merely as an aid to the judgment. Still others would strike three lines, and then put on three courses before lining again. The first course was laid to the first line, and the other two were laid to the second and to the third lines, as nearly as possible, by guess. The three-line method, though, was not entirely a success; however, good shinglers were often able to lay the second and third courses with remarkable accuracy.

"With the straight-edge," the philosopher continued, "only one course could be put on at a time. The straight-edge was fastened according to space to the roof with nails, and then the shingles were placed and nailed. Usually the man who laid the shingles also nailed them, but some carpenters worked in teams, one laying the shingles and the other nailing them on. The straight-edge method, was usually used on roofs, by carpenters or would-be carpenters whose confidence in their own skill, was shakey. This method, with but a few exceptions, was seldom if ever, recommended by the best carpenters for roof shingling."

Here the philosopher paused. He knew that the older carpenters remembered all that he had said, but the younger fellows, or the apprentices, if they knew anything about it, knew only what they might have heard from their older associates. But we will let the philosopher tell his own story.

"If the shingling gauge had never been invented," he continued, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "I would never have thought of giving

these discourses to my fellow tradesmen. But it so happened that, against my will, the hatchet gauge forced me into it." The philosopher smiled. With his two hands on the hatchet, and the end of the hatchet handle resting on the table before him, he leaned forward, as he said:

"The contractor I had been working for, had his work pretty well done, and so he laid off several of his men, including myself. You see, I was the cub on the job! but one of the older carpenters called me to one side, and told me that a certain contractor had come to town and wanted men. So I went to see him, and got a job. I got along all right with him—at least he seemed to be satisfied with my work; although he was of a nervous disposition, and by reason of that fact, a rattle-brain. His conclusions were usually the product of snap-judgment. Even though he had fired a man while I was with him, he had given me no intimation that I was not giving satisfaction.

"It was Monday, and the job was ready for shingling. When I came to the job that morning, a new man was there, a floater. The orders were to shingle, and we started together on one side. I stretched a line and started at the left to put on the double course, while the floater made him a stool. Then he started right behind me, and took about fourteen courses, for he was using a shingling gauge, the first one I had ever seen. Well, when I had on the double course I struck two lines and put on two courses of shingles, struck two more lines and put on two more courses, and so on. The floater kept going up and up on the left, gradually working over toward the right, and when the boss came to the job, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we were situated in such a way that it looked as if the floater had shingled a great deal more than I —about four to one in his favor. The truth about the matter, however, was that I had held my own with him. My courses were long in the beginning, and became shorter and shorter as we advanced, and now they were very short, and even at that I wasn't as far up the roof as the man with the shingling gauge. When the boss looked up, and saw the situation, he flew off the handle at once; and rushing up the ladder he stormed, 'Is that all you can do?' 'That's my best.' I answered. 'Here's your money—get off the job,' he blustered as he handed me my wages. Without explanation, I left the job, and when I got to my room I changed my clothes . . . 'That contractor can go to Hawaii or some warmer climate,' I thought, 'I'll get me some books and read.' Suiting my actions to the thought, I went to a book store, bought a Webster's unabridged dictionary, an Encyclopedia and Shakespeare's complete works. Armed with these I went to my room and started a course of reading. I was a union man, and observed union hours. I started to read at 8 o'clock in the morning, read till the whistle blew at 12; stopped one hour for noon, and at 1 o'clock I started to read again. I looked up every word that was not clear to me as to meaning or pronunciation, underscored it and wrote the definition in shorthand on the margin of the book. In this way I read Shakespeare, Tennyson, and other books. I also got books on roof framing, heavy and light timber framing— in fact, books that covered carpentry thoroughly. These I studied until I was able to master the various subjects. By doing this, I not only got a liberal education from my books, but I had improved my understanding of and my ability in my trade. More and more, as I went on with my study, I resented the fact that I was unjustly fired less and less, until finally I was really glad that the shingling gauge was invented, and brought about that painful but very fortunate event in my life."

As the philosopher grew older, he looked back on this event as being the turning point for him. Without it, he would never have aspired to anything above a journeyman carpenter.

"The next June, almost a year afterward," the philosopher concluded, laying the hatchet on the table, "a contractor came to my room and wanted me to go to work for him, whereupon I laid my books aside, and went back to my trade, better able to solve the problems that would come to me from day to day. I was a young man then, without a family, and while I always tried to give my employers an honest day's work, I I did it with a feeling of independence. 'Any old time' a contractor didn't want me on the job, all he needed to do was to tell me so—I had books that needed to be read, and I was anxious to get to them."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1935

Calls For Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollar Minimum Wage

REV. FRANCIS J. HAAS, labor representative on the NRA General Code Authority, declared in a speech at Boston on November 25, that when minimum wages are being set, "not less than $2,500 a year should be considered as the amount required to maintain a family in reasonable comfort."

He said he knew his proposal would meet with strenuous objections from employers.

"But," he asserted, "That amount is necessary to protect the family. And the economic machine should be drastically overhauled if, in a country as rich as ours, it will not support family life."

"Only increased purchasing power for the workers will bring the nation back to prosperity," he emphasized.

"If Section 7A—the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act—had been allowed to operate freely during the past year, it would have had the certain effect of increasing purchasing power," he declared.

The Rev. Dr. Haas has been a member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board since the recovery administration was created.

He has a nation-wide reputation as an economist and mediator. Last summer he assisted in effecting a settlement of two of the most bitter strikes which came before the old National Labor Board—the street railway walkout in Milwaukee and the truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis.

Let's Be "Union Label Conscious"!

THE one emblem that most truly represents the fruit of ceaseless toil and all effort for the betterment of mankind, from Alpha to Omega, from the days of serfdom to the present advanced state of wage earners, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is the Union Label.

The Union Label, Shop Card or Button, of each respective craft, affords the only positive assurance that the goods were (1) made by capable workers fairly compensated for their work, (2) not made by child labor and (3) not produced by "sweatshop" methods.

When you demand Union-Made goods and Union services, you (1) help yourself, (2) help your fellow-man and (3) help the advancement of civilization to higher standards and accomplishment.

These simple truths must be plain to all who toil; their origin a part of the struggle of all wage earners and their worth apparent. Absolutely nothing has happened to detract from the meaning or the value of the Union Label.

Let us, therefore, become more "Union Label conscious," let us support, individually and collectively, with whatever buying power we may possess, Union Made goods and Union services; lets support "our own."

Won't YOU become now and remain always a consistent supporter of this great emblem of progress? Won't YOU urge upon your family and upon your friends, the advisability of always demanding the Union Label? Won't YOU help make America "Union Label conscious," for your own sake, for humanity's sake?

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with the earnest co-operation of local organizations throughout the country, is conducting a well defined and greatly needed campaign in behalf of Union-Made goods and Union services. Won't YOU join in the spirit of the occasion and aid in practical results by helping to make all people "Union Label conscious"?

Whatever the need in a commodity, there is a UNION-MADE product; whatever the need for service, there is a UNION service.

Remember, there is NO substitute for the Union Label!

Real Argument for Better Homes

ONE of the strongest reasons why Uncle Sam should embark upon a gigantic low-cost housing program has been supplied by the United States Public Health Service.

In a report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the agency which guards the nation's health declares that overcrowding and bad living conditions in vile slums are a "real menace" to the well-being of the country.

That statement is supported by figures which tell a frightful story. For instance, in a poor section of one city 110 out of every 1,000 babies die. To gain the full import of what that means, it must be known that in richer sections of the same city the infant death is only 26 out of a thousand.

Likewise, deaths from tuberculosis in slums sections are 215 in each 100,000 of population, but the rate drops to 34 where people have enough money to live decently.

"The continuation of such a condition is a severe criticism of our civilization," says the Health Service.

Nevertheless, Big Business protests to high heaven at the suggestion that Uncle Sam should undertake a vast home construction program, with the double object of providing jobs for the unemployed and lifting the under-privileged out of unspeakable squalor.

Land speculators and usurers have the sublime gall to contend that this is the exclusive field of "private initiative," thereby giving further evidence that there is no limit to human greed.

What makes the matter worse is that there are in the New Deal administration officials who also insist that profits are of vastly greater concern than the lives and happiness of human beings.

It's Up To The Workers

To restore genuine prosperity for the masses in particular and the whole public in general the purchasing power of the masses must be increased to a point that will enable us to consume that which we now produce with improved machinery. The sure way to do this effectively is by organization in our trade unions.

Hoping and watchful waiting will not pull us out of the worst depression the world has ever seen or heard of. The lifting force of fair wages and less hours will furnish the punch that will start the wheels of industry turning and put us on the road to permanent prosperity and keep us from future depression, want and misery. It is up to the workers to organize and through collective bargaining save themselves.

The most precious thing anyone can have is the good will of others. It is something as fragile as an orchid, and as beautiful. It is more precious than a gold nugget, and as hard to find. It is as powerful as a great turbine, and as hard to build. It is wonderful as youth, and as hard to keep. It is an intangible something, this good will of others, yet more to be desired than much gold. It is the measure of a man's success and determines his usefulness in this life.

* * *

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1935

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

September 17, 1934.

Thompsonville, Conn., L. U. 234.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

September 26, 1934.

Greeley, Colo., L. U. 418.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective October 7, 1934. Official sanction granted.

October 8, 1934.

Sheridan, Wyo., L. U. 1384.—Movement for the forty-hour week, effective October, 1934. Official sanction granted.

October 24, 1934.

DuBois, Pa., L. U. 580.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.20 per hour, effective November 13, 1934. Official sanction granted.

November 5, 1934.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—(Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages to 65c per hour, effective January 9, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

November 14, 1934.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

Pinckneyville, Ill., L. U. 1056—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective December 29, 1934. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

November 15, 1934.

Longview, Texas, L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, eight hour day and 40 hour week, effective January 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

November 19, 1934.

East Texas District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

December 3, 1934.

Pueblo, Colo., L. U. 362.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, 7 hour day and 35 hour week, effective November 15, 1934. Official sanction granted.

Shreveport, La., L. U. 764.—Movement for the 5 day week, 40 hour week, effective January 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

* * *

The Home.
Lakeland, Florida.
January 8, 1935.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. Board Member J. W. Williams of the Fifth District absent.

General President Hutcheson submitted the resignation of Board Members J. W. Williams

and in doing so reported that Brother Williams had been elected President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at a Convention of the Building Trades Department held at the American Federation of Labor Headquarters in Washington, D. C., November 26-28, 1934.

The resignation was accepted.

In conformity with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 10 of the General Constitution the General President appointed Brother R. E. Roberts, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas, to fill the vacancy.

The General Executive Board approved the appointment and Brother Roberts was seated.

The report of the delegate to the 50th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Toronto the week beginning September 10, 1934, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, Calif., for a period of two weeks, beginning October 1, 1934, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, Calif., September 27 and 28, 1934, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1934, and after careful consideration of same it was filed for future reference.

The General Secretary further reported that during the last six months of the year 1934, forty-one charters were issued by the General Office to new Local Unions.

Merchants Fire Assuance Corporation of New York, Policy 34145, fire insurance on contents of Printing Plant to the amount of $20,000.00 expiring October 7, 1935, was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Manufacturers' Public Liability Policy No. P. M. 22162, expiring October 12, 1935, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Standard Workmen's Compensation and Employers Liability Policy No. Z736182, expiring October 12, 1935, by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

January 9, 1935.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home commenced and continued during the balance of the day.

January 10, 1935.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

January 11, 1935.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

Correspondence from the Code Authority of the Fiber Wallboard Industry asking for the co-operation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in issuing literature and messages from the F. H. A., and the Fiber Wallboard Industry to our members for their information was received and carefully considered after which it was decided to comply with the request.

Application of Brother Martin J. Deery, a member of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., for admission to the Home was denied, as he has not reached the age limit to entitle him to admission.

Application of Brother Michael J. Murphy, a member of Local Union 320, Westfield, N. J. for admission to the Home was considered and inasmuch as the application shows his physical condition is such that he is a subject for a hospital rather than the Home, the application was denied.

The request of Local Union 482, Jersey City, N. J. for the reinstatement of William Matson to membership in said Local Union was carefully considered. The records show that when Brother Matson left the Home at Lakeland, Florida, in October, 1934, he voluntarily and of his own free will released the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from any and all claims stating he preferred to live the remainder of his life in private and at his own expense. The request was therefore denied. The Local Union may, however, admit him to Honorary membership.

Request of Local Union 854, Cincinnati, Ohio, for re-admission to the Home of Brother Ed. Grosse was carefully considered, after which it was decided that due to the circumstances as related Brother Grosse is privileged to make application for admission to the Home.

Appeal of Ernest Mattson, a member of Local Union 366, New York City, from the decision rendered by the General President in the case of Ernest Mattson versus the Main Line District Council, Wayne, Pa., relative to being fined for violation of our General Laws, the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The appeal of Arthur McArdle, a Trustee of the Essex County and Vicinity District Council of New Jersey, from the decision of the General President in the case of Arthur McArdle versus the Essex County District Council in his claim for pay for services as trustee which was disallowed. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The appeal of Max Talsky, a member of Local Union No. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis., from the decision rendered by the General President in the case of Max Talsky versus the Milwaukee District Council, relative to being fined for violation of the District Council Working Rules. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The appeal of W. C. Gatts, a member of Local Union 571, Carnegie, Pa., from the decision rendered by the General President in the case of W. C. Gatts versus the Pittsburgh, Pa. District Council in his claim for lost time. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Protest of the Philadelphia District Council against the ruling of the General President allowing the General Office to receive dues from members of former Local Union 1051 was carefully considered after which the ruling of the General President was sustained and protest dismissed.

Request of Local Union 1523, Rockford, Illinois, for an appropriation for organizing purposes was denied.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1069, Muscatine, Iowa, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of

Brother W. C. Durkes, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the disability was not the result of accidental injuries. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Martha Folker, wife of deceased Brother Albert S. Folker, Local Union 1573, West Allis, Wisconsin, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Albert S. Folker on the grounds that he was non-beneficial at the time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and appeal dismissed.

January 14, 1935.

Brother J. W. Williams, former member of the General Executive Board from the Fifth District and now President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Board and explained the progress made since the last convention of the Building Trades Department held in Washington, D. C. in November, 1934, the different conferences held on matters of importance to the members of the Building Trades and the prospects for the future.

The report of the delegates to the 28th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., on November 26, 27, and 28, 1934, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

It was further ordered that a circular letter be sent to all our Local Unions and District Councils directing them to affiliate with and recognize only the legal Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of which J. W. Williams is President and Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Louis, Mo., Local Union 795 (Boxmakers) —Movement for an increase in wages and the five day week, effective February 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

January 15, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Request of Local Union No. 639, Akron, Ohio, for an appropriation to help tide over present conditions was denied.

Request of Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Man., for an appropriation to help conduct business under present conditions was referred to the General President.

January 16, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

November 28, 1934, Washington, D. C.

To the General Executive Board:

The real, legal Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held at headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., on November 26, 27, and 28, 1934, in accordance with the orders and directions of the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, Calif., October 1st to 12th, 1934. The call issued by President Green of the A. F. of L. clearly explains the reasons why. It herewith follows:

November 8, 1934.

CONVENTION CALL

President, International Union.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, California, from October 1st to October 12th, 1934, when giving consideration to the action of the convention of the Building Trades Department which was held in San Francisco from September 26th to September 28th, 1934, decided:

> "That because the Building Trades Department convention excluded legally affiliated organizations from representation in the convention and denied the right of the legally chosen delegates of organizations seats in the convention, that all action taken by the convention is illegal and can not be recognized by the American Federation of Labor."

This convention of the American Federation of Labor also directed that the Executive Council continue its efforts to compose the differences existing between the Building Trades Department, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of

America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and to reach a settlement of the differences which exist. These instructions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor have been carried out by the Executive Council through the President of the American Federation of Labor. Repeated efforts have been put forth to reach a settlement of existing differences: It is to be regretted that thus far no understanding or settlement has been reached.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor directed further that:

> "In the event, however, that no such agreement is reached, a convention of the Building Trades Department shall be called to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington within forty-five days from the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor; the call for this convention to be issued by the President of the American Federation of Labor to all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department as determined by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; the President of the American Federation of Labor to preside at said convention, and the action taken at said convention to be regarded and accepted as the legal action of the 1934 convention of the Building Trades Department. The business transacted at this convention in accordance with the laws of the Building Trades Department shall be regarded as legal and binding by the American Federation of Labor upon all affiliated organizations, and the officers elected by the convention shall be recognized as the legally elected officers of the Building Trades Department."

Pursuant to the decision of the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor as herein referred to, I am issuing this call to all Building Trades Organizations which, according to the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor were affiliated with the Building Trades Department when the 28th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department convened in the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, September 26th, for a convention to meet in the Executive Council Chamber at the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the City of Washington, on Monday, November 26th, at 10 A. M.

The basis of representation shall be as provided for in Section 5 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

> "The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Organizations having seven or more delegates, each such delegate shall on roll call be entitled to two votes. A roll call shall be held upon demand of one-fourth of all delegates whose credentials have been accepted and who have been seated in the convention."

The Executive Officers of each national or international organization eligible to representation are authorized to certify the name or names of the delegate or delegates selected and designated to represent their respective organizations in this convention; the names of delegates thus certified to be sent to me promptly or submitted to the convention when it meets on Monday morning, November 26.

Because of the importance and significance of this convention, I respectfully request that all organizations eligible to representation as set forth in this call

be fully represented through delegates duly accredited to represent each organization in the convention.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor acted as Secretary of the convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the President of the American Federation of Labor issued a call to the Presidents of the following organizations:

Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers, Bricklayers and Masons, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Elevator Constructors, Operating Engineers, Granite Cutters, Hod Carriers, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Plasterers, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Roofers, Stone Cutters, Teamsters, and to M. J. McDonough, as President of the Building Trades Department.

Credentials were received from the following organizations:

Bricklayers—J. A. Pumphrey, Harry C. Bates, Richard J. Gray, John J. Gleeson, Walter V. Price, Frank P. Masterson.

Carpenters—Wm. L. Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, J. W. Williams, T. M. Guerin, Thos. Flynn, Wm. J. Kelly, Chas. Hanson.

Electrical Workers—D. W. Tracy, G. M. Bugniazet, E. D. Bieretz, J. S. McDonagh, Edw. F. Kloter, Arthur Bennett, Chas. L. Reed.

Engineers—John Possehl, F. A. Fitzgerald, Joseph S. Fay, William E. Maloney, (Alternate for either Fay or Maloney, John P. Coyne).

Hod Carriers—Joseph V. Moreschi, Herbert Rivers, A. Persion, J. B. Etchison, A. C. D'Andrea.

Marble Polishers—William McCarthy, Joseph A. McInerney.

Painters—L. P. Lindelof, L. M. Raftery, James Knoud, A. W. Wallace, A. J. McKeon.

Teamsters—Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, Michael J. Cashal, Thomas P. O'Brien.

Total 40 Delegates.

However, none of the delegates of the Painters attended the convention.

Request was made on the President of the Building Trades Department for the books and reports of the Officers and Executive Council, so that the Convention could proceed with the business of the convention in a proper and legal manner, but the request was not complied with.

President Green announced that he had made arrangements for a conference at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, November 27, 1934, with the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department and a Committee of this convention for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement if possible.

On Wednesday morning November 28, the third day of the Convention, President Green reported that "Following the recess taken by the Convention yesterday, conferences were held by representatives of this Convention and the members of the Executive Council and executive officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Practically the entire day was taken up with a discussion of the difficulties which exist and in a consideration of proposals presented, designed to bring about a settlement of the existing differences. Both sides approached consideration of the matter in a very serious, constructive way. The matter was discussed in its entirety, and I want to express my appreciation to the representatives of the Convention, as well as the members of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, for the patience and perseverance which they manifested all day yesterday in the consideration of proposals looking toward a settlement.

"However, I regret that I am compelled to report this morning that no agreement was reached."

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor Convention held in the city of San Francisco in October, 1934, directed President Green to exert his efforts in the direction of composing internal differences that existed within the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and was further directed, if he found it impossible to compose such differences, to convene a convention of the Building Trades Department in the city of Washington, D. C., within forty-five (45) days after the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor Convention; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Building Trades Department, elected at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention, with the exception of Vice-President Possehl and Vice-President Moreschi, have refused to attend this convention and produce the necessary records so that the business of the convention could be carried on in a manner that would be most beneficial to the members of the affiliated trades; and,

WHEREAS, Those executive officers and certain affiliated trades have repeatedly defied the orders and mandates of the American Federation of Labor Convention and the repeated requests of President Green; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention go on record as condemning these actions on the part of the executive officers of the Building Trades Department and the officers of certain building trades organizations who have aided, acted with and abetted these executive officers in their actions, thereby causing disorganization and chaos of the building trades movement at a time when unified action and concerted effort is most needed.

* * * * *

WHEREAS, Only two officers of the Building Trades Department answered the call of President Green and the mandate of the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor that attended the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department which convened in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., ten a. m., November 26th, 1934; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention direct President Green of the American Federation of Labor and as Acting President of this Convention, with the incoming officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to serve notice on the present officers of the Building Trades Department to turn over all books, papers, money and such other property of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to President Green forthwith and if they fail to do so that the President of the American Federation of Labor, jointly with the incoming officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, take such legal action as may be necessary to protect the property and the funds of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

* * * * *

WHEREAS, the officers of the Building Trades Department elected at the 1931 and 1933 conventions of the Department have failed to respond to the call for a convention issued by President Green under instructions from the American Federation of Labor convention held in the city of San Francisco in the year of 1934; and,

WHEREAS, the purposes of this convention now in session are to complete the convention business of the Building Trades Department and to elect officers for the administration of the Building Trades Department affairs during the interim between conventions as specified in the legally adopted Constitution of the Department; and,

WHEREAS, the present officers of the Department have contemptuously ignored and defied the instructions of the American Federation of Labor; and,

WHEREAS, such defiance constitutes evidence of further obstructive practices of the Building Trades Department officers being indulged in to the detriment of the large membership of the Department; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the present officers be declared in revolt against the American Federation of Labor and the legal convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the offices held by the offending officers be declared and are hereby made vacant and the convention demands the immediate delivery to the officers elected by this convention of all books, property and holdings of the Building Trades Department chartered by the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming legally elected officers of this convention be directed to immediately take office and notify all state and local building trades councils to forward all financial payments to and conduct all building trades business with the President and Secretary duly elected by this convention legalized by the American Federation of Labor.

LAWS

It was unanimously decided that the laws of the Building Trades Department in effect September 1, 1934, shall be the laws governing the Building Trades Department until the next convention.

It was further decided that the incoming officers of the Building Trades Department take up with the American Federation of Labor a change of name of the Building Trades Department to include and cover all construction work.

OFFICERS

The following officers were elected:

President, J. W. Williams—Carpenters).
First Vice-President, Jno. J. Possehl—(Engineers).
Second Vice-President, Richard J. Gray—(Bricklayers).
Third Vice-President, D. W. Tracy—(Electrical Workers).
Fourth Vice-President, Wm. McCarthy—(Marble Polishers).
Fifth Vice-President, Thos. L. Hughes—(Teamsters).
Sixth Vice-President, Jos. V. Moreschi,—(Laborers).
Secretary-Treasurer, Herbert Rivers—(Laborers).

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
T. M. GUERIN,
THOS. FLYNN,
WM. J. KELLY,
CHAS. HANSON,
Delegates.

Traveling Members Attention

The San Diego County, California, District Council of Carpenters, through its secretary Frank A. Thomas, wishes to notify all traveling members there is no opportunity for securing employment on the widely advertised Exposition which is scheduled to open in June, 1935. At present only a small number of carpenters are employed on this work and at no time will the project require enough help to employ all the carpenters now idle in this district. A number of S E R A workers are employed on this work and they are taken from the Welfare list and to be eligible to be placed on the list they must be able to prove they have resided in the State of California for at least one year.

The San Diego District Council hopes this warning will be the means of saving some brothers considerable expense and a long useless trip to the city.

Report of Delegates to Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department

To the General Executive Board.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, Calif., September 27-28, 1934.

Matthew Woll, acting president of the Department, called the convention to order and presided over its sessions. Brother Woll assumed the duties of acting President following the death of the late President George W. Perkins which occurred during the year; the secretaryship was filled by I. M. Ornburn, as a vacancy in that office was caused by the death of John J. Manning which also occurred since the last convention.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. John O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and others.

President Green outlined the great opportunities to develop the department so that it will become more and more efficient, and assured the delegates that the influence and strength of the American Federation of Labor would be accorded in carrying on the work. He concluded by paying a glowing tribute to the character and work of the departed officers.

The report of the Credential Committee showed a total of 76 delegates present, representing 35 trade organizations.

The total cash balance of the Department as at August 31, 1934, was reported as $27,093.09.

During the year the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union and the United Powder and High Explosive Workers affiliated with the Department, and one organization advised it was temporarily unable to continue active affiliation.

Ten organizations reported an increase in membership thereby making the total membership greater than that of one year ago.

The officers of the department deviated from the procedure of former years in making separate reports, and presented a collective report, which included many important matters.

The convention acted favorably on six resolutions, dealing with the education and promotion of the union label.

Due to the fact that the president is not obliged to devote his entire time to that office, the constitution was amended fixing the salary of that official at the nominal sum of $100 a year.

The following officers were elected by unanimous choice of the convention:

President, Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers.

First Vice President, Joseph Obergfell, Brewery Workers.

Second Vice President, A. A. Myrup, Bakers and Confectionery Workers.

Third Vice President, Charles P. Howard, Typographical Union.

Fourth Vice President, John J. Mara, Boot and Shoe Workers.

Fifth Vice President, T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers.

Secretary-Treasurer, I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. Muir,
Walter O'Leary,
Joe McGuire.

Report of Delegate to the Fiftieth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The 50th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convened in Toronto, Ontario, September 10, 1934. At the opening, Brother William Dunn, president of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, was in the chair and in a very able manner welcomed the delegates and visitors. On the platform also were the Mayor of Toronto, Hon W. J. Stewart; Hon. W. A. Gordon, Federal Minister of Labor; Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck, Minister of Labor of Ontario; and the Hon. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, who addressed the delegates with messages of welcome. The gavel was then handed to President Moore who presided during the remainder of the convention.

The report of the Credential Committee showed a total number of 375 delegates present, divided as follows: International Unions 42, Federation of Labor 1, Central Bodies 43, Local Unions 274, Railroad Divisions 11, and Fraternal

delegates 2. This was the largest delegation since 1921. The credential of one delegate was rejected on the declaration that he was a member of the Communist party.

The report of the General Executive Board showed some very important work done during the year.

The convention dealt with 122 resolutions, two of which were proposed amendments to the constitution, the others covering such matters as: Education, Apprenticeship, Railways, Motor Transports, Shipping, Amendments to Election Acts, Health and Safety, Unemployment Insurance, Unemployment and Relief to Unemployed, Hours of Labor, British North America Act Amendments, Political Freedom, Economic System and Dictatorship, Freedom of Organization, Criminal Code Amendments, International Relations, Banking Interest and Taxations, Workmen's Compensation, Sickness and Invalidity Insurance, Mothers' Allowance, Old Age Pension and Union Label.

The resolution which was offered to the convention by the Committee on Report of Officers and adopted, came under the heading: Industrial Control and Minimum Wages. In the report of the General Executive it brought a very lengthy discussion and defined clearly the policies of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and its affiliated unions.

Another resolution of great importance to the workers was a part of this report, under the heading: Labor and Peace. This matter had careful study and the following resolution offered by the committee was adopted:

> "Your committee notes with interest the Executive Council's activities and is of the opinion that the Central Councils should be encouraged to affiliate with the League of Nations Society in Canada, and where possible form study groups for the consideration of international affairs. We note the remarks of the growth of Fascism, and our membership should be on guard against any encroachments upon democratic institutions in Canada. Local Unions should also be warned against having dealings with the so-called "No More War Groups" organized as off-shoots of the Communist party. We recommend the Executive Council carrying on to their fullest ability any efforts to promote peace among the nations."

The financial statement shows for the year total receipts of $25,228.54 and expenditures of $22,167.50.

Two important features connected with this convention, were the Golden Jubilee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Century celebration of the Tolpuddle Martyrs.

All the incumbents in office were re-elected. Tom Moore was elected president by acclamation and has served the Congress in that office since 1918; P. M. Draper has performed the duties of secretary since 1900.

The city of Halifax was chosen for the holding of our next convention, and the city of Quebec was put in line for 1936.

This convention was a very important one. All matters were carefully studied and the discussions showed the interest taken by the delegates in the problems that the workers have to face at this period of economic commotion.

Omer Fleury, Delegate.

Resolutions Adopted at the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the Secretaries of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, and to American Federation of Labor Organizers.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Through the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service you have already been given a summary of the declarations, recommendations, and decisions of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in San Francisco, California 1-12, 1934.

However, there seems to be some resolutions and subjects matter which should be brought more particularly to your attention through the means of this direct communication.

Through Resolution No. 84 the convention urged that all affiliated organization should exert every effort to secure for public employes the same right to organize as is guaranteed to other workers.

Resolution No. 17 was sponsored by the delegates from the Hotel and Res-

taurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance. The resolution stresses the fact that the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance has jurisdiction over culinary workers, bartenders, and beverage dispensers employed in hotels, restaurants and cafes, and all organizations and organizers are requested to co-operate and aid in their respective localities in the organization of these workers and their affiliation with the international organization having jurisdiction.

Resolution No. 163 originated with the delegate from the Atlanta Federation of Trades. It calls upon national and international unions to insist upon the affiliation of their local unions with state federations of labor, and city central bodies, and also that the state and central bodies shall acquaint and explain to the public "the true nature of company unions, namely, that they are merely smoke screens used by employers to deny workers the right to choose their own representatives, and that in addition to this, they also explain the true activities of communistic unions, which have for their purpose not only destroying bona fide labor unions but the political and social institutions of our country as well, and that state and central bodies be instructed to do this so that the public may have the opportunity to judge correctly the economic and constructive value of the policies of the American Federation of Labor as compared with the subversive policies of company and communistic unions."

Resolution No. 45 urges the establishment of the universal eight-hour day for fire fighters. The delegates from the International Association of Fire Fighters, through Resolution No. 45, urge that the state federations of labor and city central bodies shall actively assist the fire fighters in their respective localities and districts when a campaign is undertaken for the inauguration of the eight-hour day.

By Resolution No. 52 the delegates from the Retail Clerks International Protective Association urged a more united and emphatic demand for the union store card; that the state and central bodies and organizers give immediate aid to this organization in its campaign to organize thoroughly the sales people in all branches of the retail industry, and that all organizers and central bodies stress the urgent need for patronage of establishments in which the union card of the Retail Clerks is displayed.

I can not undertake in this brief communication to bring to your attention the many other matters of vital importance to the labor movement which were discussed and acted upon by the San Francisco convention.

The purpose of this circular letter is to bring particularly to your attention, in conformity with the convention declarations, the matters to which reference is made above

Before concluding, I wish to quote from the report which the Executive Council made to the convention as follows:

Unusual progress has been made this year in the extension of union organization into new fields—previously unorganized mass production industries and industries developing out of industrial research and technical progress. These plants have no traditions of organized labor relations or collective bargaining, and many of the larger companies have been strongholds of opposition to collective bargaining. Although there has been a deliberate effort to create the impression that these industries were not organizable because the workers had not made any visible effort to belong to unions, at the first promise of the federal government to assure the right to union membership without discrimination, there was a virtual uprising of workers for union membership. Workers held mass meetings and sent word they wanted to be organized.

The demand for service coming just after business had reached the depths of depression, meant quick expansion of organizing forces by the American Federation of Labor and national and international unions. Every national and international union affiliated to the Federation has taxed its resources to the limit to meet the demands of the past year. Organization and banding together in the American Federation of Labor are for the purpose of clearly defining responsibility in order that union work may go forward most expeditiously.

The Federation is not a competitor of national and international unions but a co-ordinator with specific responsibility for initiating organizing work in those fields in which jurisdiction has not been allocated to national and international

unions, for such general aid as will facilitate the work of all, for planning to bring up backward areas, and for observing and studying industrial changes that concern organizing work.

I urge upon all continued and intensive organization of the workers in every line of industry. Organization has been essential in the past for the advancement and protection of the rights and interests of the wage earner, but never before has there been a time when organization was so essential as it is at present. Every development since the inauguration and enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act has demonstrated the absolute need of economic organization to hold, to protect, and to fight for the workers' rights guaranteed them under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor.

* * *

To Officers and Members of All Organizations of Labor.

Greetings:

The San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, October 1-12, 1934, had under consideration Resolution No. 134, on the subject of racketeering. The committee to which this resolution was referred recommended and the convention unanimously adopted the following:

In lieu of the resolution your committee recommends reaffirmation of the position taken by the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor in connection with the subject-matter of the resolution. Our trade unions are a most essential factor in the nation's industrial economic and social life. They constitute the only practical method by which workmen can have a definite voice in the determination of their terms of employment and conditions of labor. Our trade unions constitute the only effective method through which the voice of organized labor can be heard in a representative capacity in connection with local, state and federal legislation. Our trade unions have been the source through which wage-earners have secured a clearer understanding of their rights as free men, and through which they have secured practical knowledge of the problems which face them, and the most effective manner of dealing with them. They have been the source from which Labor found inspiration and encouragement. It is our trade-union movement which first demanded a free public school system, so that the workers' children would have full opportunity to secure an education. It is our trade-union movement which has taught the principles of true brotherhood, of a proper recognition of the rights of others, and of the sacredness of contracts. In the industrial field our progress has been influenced largely through the practice of collective bargaining, a practice which required confidence in our integrity if employers are to freely accept this method of establishing industrial relations with their employes. All that is uplifting and ennobling in our trade-union movement; all that we have accomplished which has met with the approval of sincere, honorable men in all walks of life; all that we have done which is a part of the splendid record of achievements for higher standards of living, a higher level of citizenship; the announcing of principles, and the declaration of purpose, which have met with the approval of the great religious denominations of our country, and which has received legislative support in our state and federal legislative bodies, is strained and besmirched when racketeering and gangsterism in any of its forms secures an entry, whether masked or openly, in our trade-union movement.

Your committee recommends that this declaration be adopted by the convention, and that the Executive Council be instructed to forward copies to all affiliated organizations, so that our trade-union movement may make use of all available means to protect and to safeguard the American trade-union movement from any encroachment by racketeering or gangsterism in any form or under any guise.

You have in mind, I am sure, the communication I addressed "to the Officers and Members of All Organizations of Labor" under date of November 15, 1933, in which I quoted the unanimous declaration of the Washington convention. That declaration is repeated herein as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor stands firmly and boldly against racketeering and gangsterism of all forms. It is the particular duty of the officers of the Federation and its Executive Council, and its organizers and other representatives, and the officers and members of all international and national unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, local unions, and of all other divisions of the trade union movements, to use every means within their power to prevent the entrance of any form of racketeering or gangsterism into any part of the movement, and to purge it of any taint of this menace which may have entered into it in any part of the country.

The trade unions are an essential factor in our industrial, economic and social life. They are necessary to the social welfare of the community. They are the only means through which working people can effectively participate in the determination of their wages and working conditions. Through trade unions alone is it possible for the workers to be adequately represented at hearings and conferences relating to laws and public regulations which vitally affect their interest. The trade unions are the only medium through which the organized voice of the workers can be heard in a representative manner in the legislative halls of the city, state and nation. In a thousand ways, trade union organizations, that is to say, the organization of workers of common or allied occupations for the purpose of discussing their common problems and needs especially as relating to wages and working conditions, is of such tremendous importance in the lives of the working people that it is difficult to imagine anything that can be more dangerous to the common weal than the misuse or preversion of any of these organizations to purposes other than those for which they were brought into existence by their members. Through them, the worker finds the means of a happier and better life, that reaches not only into his place of employment, but into his home, to his wife and even to the very babe in the cradle. The progress he makes through trade union activities enhances his opportunity to secure for his children the education to which they are entitled. It enables him to participate more actively in the civic life of the community. It means for him greater freedom to make the sort of social contacts so necessary to the fulfillment of life. Higher wages, better sanitation, greater safety and shorter work time at his place of employment send him out to his home with more to give his family, a stronger, cleaner, healthier man, with time to sit at his own fireside, to meet with his neighbors, to assume his place in the political life of the community, and to participate in all of its social activities.

There is certainly no place in any of these splendid organizations for gangsters or racketeers or others who would misuse the good name of the trade union movement, or any of its divisions. President Green, the Executive Council and the affiliated national and international unions have, wherever necessary, taken action in particular cases of such a character as to leave no doubt as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on this point. In view of the fact, however, that the question has been raised at this convention, your committee has deemed it wise to present this statement for approval here in order that no enemy of the movement may be in a position to say that the convention failed to reiterate the position of the American Federation of Labor on this subject.

Your committee recommends that this declaration of the committee be adopted by the convention and that the Executive Council be instructed to send copies of the declaration to all affiliated organizations for their information and guidance in order that action may be taken wherever and whenever necessary, through all available means, to protect and safeguard every division of our great trade union movement against any and every encroachment by racketeering or gangsterism in any form or under any guise."

We earnestly request that this communication be read at the next regular meeting of your union, and it be made part of your official records, also that it be given all the publicity possible through your local labor press and daily press of your city.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor.

New Year Message from the American Federation of Labor

"Labor faces the New Year in a spirit of optimism and confidence. There is ample justification for the assumption of such an attitude. It is based upon an analysis of the economic and social forces which make for national recovery and social progress. The stern logic of events forces the conclusion that we are nearer the point where the long continued depression will have spent its force. History records that the economic tide turns in every depression in due course of time moving the nation upward toward a higher level of comparative prosperity.

"There is culmulative evidence on every hand that the peak of unemployment and economic distress has been passed and that upward trend in industrial and social improvement is at hand. Unless all signs fail, the movement toward national recovery will move on in a substantial and definite way during the coming New Year.

"Furthermore, labor is cheered and heartened because its long fight for a large measure of social security is being won. Labor is certain that during the New Year a federal unemployment insurance act will be passed by the Congress of the United States and that this legislation will be supplemented through the enactment of similar legislation in a large number of states. We are hopeful that old age security, health insurance and other social justice measures will be enacted into law. All this means that labor will move forward during the New Year toward the realization of the more abundant life."

Old Age Pension

In discussing the American Federation of Labor's endorsement of old-age pension legislation, President William Green pointed out that labor desires sound legislation and is not supporting fantastic measures being promoted by various old age pension organizations which have sprung up in all parts of the country.

"President Roosevelt has definitely indicated," said President Green in a statement, "that he intends to do something about the pressing problem of old age security. In the Chief Executive's recent letter to the Chicago Conference of Mayors he assured the nation that Congress will consider old age pensions as well as unemployment insurance.

"But, as President Roosevelt has pointed out, 'organizations promoting fantastic schemes have aroused hopes which cannot possibly be fulfilled' and have 'increased the difficulties of getting sound legislation.'

"I agree with President Roosevelt fully that such proposals are working incalculable harm to the cause of old age pension legislation. I should like to warn elderly people in general and labor in particular against being taken in by such fantastic proposals exploiting the stand President Roosevelt has taken in favor of old age pensions and making it difficult to get pension legislation through the present Congress.

"Perhaps the promoters of the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pension Plan mean well but they are not helping the President. The Townsend Plan, which proposes a pension of $200 monthly for all persons over sixty, is economically impossible. A $200-a-month pension to the eight or ten million persons now over sixty would cost between $20,000,000,000 to $24,000,000,000 a year. The entire income of all of the people of this country last year was less than $40,000,000,000. The Townsend plan would cost more than half of our national income.

"The Townsend plan proposes to raise that cost through a 10 per cent retail sales tax which would be an enormous burden upon the worker and the consumer, who would bear a much greater share of the burden in proportion to their income and ability to pay than the rich.

"The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor calls for solid old-age pension legislation, not the illusory quest of the Townsend plan. The need for relieving the pressure on jobs and providing a measure of social security for the aged, clearly demonstrated throughout the last year, was vigorously pointed out by the 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor."

A. F. of L. in No Way Connected with "Unemployment Congress"

Emphatic denial that the American Federation of Labor has any connection with "The National Congress for Unem-

ployment and Social Insurance" held in Washington, D. C., in January, was made by that body in a special communication to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies warning all to be on their guard against attempts to create the impression that the A. F. of L. is in any way connected with those who called the meeting. They are communists and use the unemployment insurance issue for the purpose of gaining converts to their objectionable philosophy. The communication states:

"The Daily Worker, the communist organ, reports that arrangements were made to visit all locals of the American Federation of Labor to get endorsement to the congress call and election of delegates.

"The 'National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance' is in no way connected with or representative of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor has declared its own policy for unemployment insurance and has been participating in the development of an economic security program for the Administration. A program for action on unemployment insurance soon will be sent you for guidance in securing state legislation. The local unions, the central labor unions and the state federations of labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, should be warned against believing that in giving their support to the 'National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance' they are endorsing and supporting the program of the American Federation of Labor."

Endorses Proposal To Build Veterans' Hospital At Sandusky, Ohio

Carpenters' Local Union 940 of Sandusky, Ohio, at a meeting held last December endorsed a resolution requesting Governor White and the General Assembly of Ohio to make provisions for the erection of a new hospital at the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Hospital near Sandusky.

The resolution states that "the aged, infirm and sick defenders of our country are entitled to modern improvements that science has designed, in caring for these unfortunates and we believe the great state of Ohio cannot spend money for a more noble purpose than for the construction of this very necessary hospital."

The present hospital was erected forty years ago and doubtless was a model at the time. However, it is now inadequate and far from being suitable for its humanitarian purposes.

Should the project be approved and construction work begin, employment for a large number of building trades mechanics would be provided. Therefore, in addition to taking care of the sick and infirm veterans it would also help to relieve the unemployment situation.

Local 331 Honors Charter Member with Birthday Party

Brother E. B. Lindsay, 80 year old labor leader of Norfolk, Virginia, has lived to have good things said about him, his Local Union, No. 331, having staged a birthday party in his honor Dec. 12, 1934, at Tegg's Log Cabin, a widely known barbecue restaurant recently built by a member of the Local Union. His work for labor in the past half century, particularly the thirty-five years in which he worked for the organization of Local 331—of which he is the only living charter member in the city—was lauded by several speakers, notably H. W. Furlow, assistant labor commissioner, and W. E. Doherty, vice-president of Norfolk Central Labor Union.

Brother Lindsay came to Norfolk and joined the Knights of Labor, and later organized Local Union 331. He has held every office in the Local except treasurer, explaining that by saying he preferred not to handle other person's funds.

He has missed but one State Federation convention in the thirty-five year period, never had a clearance card issued to him, nor has he allowed his dues to be in arrears. Despits his age he enjoys good health. Only a few days before the party he had completed a job for a local dairy.

A presentation speech was made by Mr. Furlow when a box of cigars and a cane were presented to Brother Lindsay.

The party was an enjoyable affair and all present expressed the hope that his health would be spared to celebrate many more birthday anniversaries.

Charter Member of Local Union 13 is Dead

Jacob Komen one of the four surviving charter members of Local Union No. 13 of Chicago, Illinois, died December 16, 1934, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Further sorrow came to the bereaved family in the passing of Brother Komen's wife which occurred December 1, just two weeks previous to his death.

His passing is a great loss to Local Union No. 13 and he will be sadly missed by the members who had known and valued his friendship for so great a length of time.

Among the survivors is a son Jacob Komen, Jr., who is also a member of Local Union No. 13.

Aged Member of Local Union 483 Dies

David M. Smith, a member of our organization for more than forty years died at the home of his daughter in Modesto, California, December 12, 1934, at the age of 81.

Brother Smith was born in Ireland, November 11, 1853, and when a boy moved with his parents to Glasgow, Scotland, in which city he joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters at the age of 18 years. Coming to this country in 1888 he settled in New York City and on October 22, 1894, joined Local Union 715, in which local he was active until the year 1907 when he moved to San Francisco and became a member of Local Union 483.

He was a regular attendant at the meetings until ill health required him to take up his residence in Modesto.

Always a strong advocate of the principles of organized labor his death is mourned by the officers and members of Local Union 483 and many old time members of our organization in New York City.

Death Takes Financial Secretary of Local 595

Local Union 595, Lynn, Mass., suffered a severe loss in the death of its Financial Secretary, Brother Myron L. Delano, which occurred January 2, 1935.

Brother Delano was born in Duxbury, Mass., March 19, 1852. He joined Local Union 1041 on March 27, 1902, and served as its Financial Secretary until its consolidation with Local 595, when he was elected Financial Secretary of the consolidated Local which office he held until the time of his death.

The funeral was held January 4 and attended by many of the members of the Local Union as well as a number of employers with whom he was held in high respect.

DEATH ROLL

WM. CAMPBELL—Local Union No. 642, Richmond, Calif.

THOMAS B. GALVIN—Local Union No. 176, Newport, R. I.

JOHN FALLER—Local Union No. 612, Union Hill, N. J.

JOSEPH N. MUTSCHLER—Local Union No. 879, Elmira, N. Y.

STEPHEN A. SHEA—Local Union No. 176, Newport, R. I.

Getting the Records Straight

While Americans are perplexing themselves about the question of recovery it is well to get the records straight. The mainspring of recovery—namely, the increase of total purchasing power—was not accomplished by the expedient of raising minimum wages, inasmuch as the proper differential between wages of skilled workers and the minima was not observed.

No real effort has been made by NRA or any other administrative body to balance production and consumption in line with research data and information.

Codes were written by business men—representatives of dominant trade associations—with the sole aim of collecting increasing profits.

Every real reform such as the entrance of government into competition with monopoly was opposed on the grounds that it was un-American and unconstitutional.

Codes could be policed and enforced only through the testimony of interested parties and the only interested parties, actually, in policing and enforcing codes were labor unions.

The only non-governmental force capable of raising purchasing power and maintaining it was the labor union, and the extension of labor unions, under the laws, was bitterly opposed by big business and bankers.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 256

Editor, "The Carpenter":

May we request a little space in "The Carpenter" for the purpose of acquainting our Sister Auxiliaries with a resume of some of our activities? We read with much interest of the affairs of the other Ladies Auxiliary Unions and we feel that they also may care to hear from us.

Recently we have found ourselves very much occupied socially. Since May, 1934, we have had various card parties, etc. On October 24th we held an affair of major importance to us. It took the form of combined card party and dance and it was a most successful event. In an adjoining room cards were played, and at intermission the highest hand was awarded a prize. If the players wished to continue they had that privilege. The dance was so much more interesting due to the fact that 'Masking' was optional. Costume and door prizes were given. Coffee and other refreshments were served free to 400 people and everyone had a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The Grand March of masked dancers was an attractive feature. We engaged our orchestra through the Musicians' Union, thereby finding employment for a few men for one evening. Everything connected with this event was strictly union.

The Brothers of Local 72 were generous in the assistance they gave us socially, and the financial result was more than gratifying. So much that they sought the co-operation of Ladies Auxiliary 256 in the duplicating of this card party and dance. The proceeds to go for the benefit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters Local Building Fund. This event was held on November 24, 1934, in Carpenters Hall, with gratifying results.

A good orchestra furnished splendid music and as an added feature of entertainment Brother James Paratore of Carpenters Local 72 rendered two numbers on his musical saw on which he is a talented artist. Prizes were awarded card players and a turkey as a door prize. A pleasing spectacle was the decoration in colored electric lights very kindly loaned to us by the Electricians Local and installed by them. A spirit of friendliness and enjoyment was apparent all through the evening. May we have many such evenings together.

Our Auxiliary has introduced a new feature into its meetings in the form of "Folks" as we have styled them. Recently our meeting was addressed for 30 minutes by Councilman Julius Hoestery, Jr., whose subject was, "The Water Shortage." Being a local problem we were much interested.

During our last meeting of November 20, 1934 our President (Mrs.) Helen Sismey, had prepared and read to us a paper entitled "Unemployment Insurance" or the "Key to Success," which was well received. We are trying out this feature as a means of getting ourselves better acquainted with each other's points of view. It is most interesting to us to pick up "The Carpenter" and read of the progress that our Sister Auxiliaries are making, and we wish them all the very best of luck in their work. May we say "Thank You" for the space accorded and remain.

Helen Sismey, Pres.,
Jennie Macauley, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 256. Rochester, N. Y.

Laides Auxiliary No. 202

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 202, Bozeman, Montana, meeting every second and fourth Wednesday of each month, have cancelled only one meeting from January 1, 1934 to January 1, 1935, the reason being the hall was being used for other purposes. The enrollment is eleven and the average attendance, seven. At two meetings the entire enrollment was present. Special refreshments are served when all are present.

A loyal worker and president for three years was removed from active duties when Mrs. Mary McCabe was taken ill early in the year. Although being unable to attend her only thought is of the Auxiliary Union. She and her husband who is also ill, were remembered by the Auxiliary at Christmas time as well as other occasions during the year.

On three occasions the members of the Auxiliary entertained their husbands at a 6:30 Pot Luck Dinner with large attendance each time. Light refreshments and some form of entertainment are furnished by committee at each meeting. Some bring their sewing and fancy work.

Charity work is done only in a direct way where the families are deserving. Calls have been made and flowers sent to funeral of Union members.

The Federal work has kept most of carpenters at work as well as some private projects. The union rules have been strictly upheld.

So we are proud of our accomplishments for the year and all enjoy our meetings and work that goes with them. We enjoy reading the letters in "The Carpenter." Here's hoping more days of work are in the future for all trades.

Mrs. H. Gilchrist, Sec.,
L. A. No. 202. Bozeman, Mont.

Labor on the March

The San Francisco convention gave proof that the American Federation of Labor is an organization which readily adapts itself to changing times and conditions. In every action, the convention demonstrated labor's ability and willingness to do the right thing at the right time.

The convention's entire program, from its advocacy of the 30-hour week to its endorsement of the industrial form of unionism for the mass production industries, showed American labor is in line with the trend of the times and looks toward the future, not the past. It was labor on the march, with its face toward a better and happier world. Re-election of President William Green and the Executive Council, together with the addition of other veteran labor executives to the council, was a guarantee that labor will continue to press forward.

Jobs For 2,600,000 Men

In a criticism of the American Federation of Labor's demand for the 30-hour week to relieve unemployment, the trade journal "Business Week" admits that at least 2,650,000 jobless would be provided with work by the application of the shorter hours proposal.

According to private statistics collected by "Business Week," employes in the manufacturing industries are working 34.4 hours per week. Therefore, on the basis of 6.6 millions employed, the 30-hour week would add 750,000 unemployed to the payrolls. The statistics of "Business Week" for 11 other industries, where large numbers work more than 40 hours, show that the 30-hour week would give employment to 1,900,000, making a total of 2,650,000 unemployed to whom the 30-hour week would give direct employment.

But the total number of jobles put to work would be much larger than this figure, which does not take into consideration the purchasing power of the wages paid to the re-employed workers. If the entire 2,650,000 whom "Business Week" admits would be re-employed were taken from relief rolls the net increase in commodity and service purchases would be the difference between the purchasing power of the wages paid and the amount received from relief funds, which would undoubtedly total many millions of dollars. These millions spent for the good things of life would enable employers to provide work for hundreds of thousands in addition to those directly employed by means of the hours cut.

The main criticism of "Business Week" is that the A. F. of L. plan is not a complete remedy for unemployment—that it will not put all of the ten million unemployed to work. The A. F. of L. does not contend that the 30-hour week will create jobs for all of the jobless. But when the conservative estimate of the conservative "Business Week" declares that it would take 2,650,000 from the unemployed army, and with them and their dependents remove about 10,600,000 persons from relief rolls, the plan is certainly worth deep consideration by those who own and control industry and by the Government, which is pledged to restore prosperity.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXVI.

When Mark Twain gave his first pay-lecture, he hesitated a little as to whether he would be able to make his jokes go over. But in order to be absolutely sure that the lecture would at least seem to be a success, he asked a friend, a

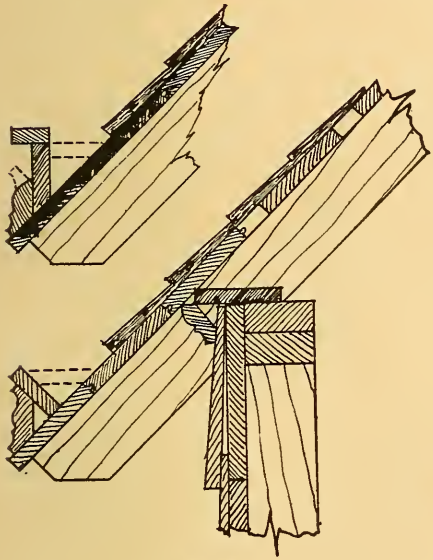


Fig. 440

woman, to take a box near the stage, with the understanding that whenever he found a joke didn't go over as he wanted it to, he would look up at her, and then she was to laugh. Then he had others take seats at various places throughout the auditorium, and they were to watch the woman, and when she laughed they were to laugh.

Well, Mark Twain spoke, and his jokes went over just fine so when he was about through with his lecture, he, because he was public spirited, thought he would make a few serious remarks for the benefit of the community. When he got through with the remarks, without thinking, he looked up at the woman, and she laughed, and those in the audience laughed; and then the whole crowd went into an uproar of laughter, until the few serious remarks, that weren't intended in the first place to be given in the lecture, became the biggest joke of the evening.

What happened when Mark Twain made those serious remarks, frequently happens in the style of architecture. Some architect has a style of architecture he wants to put over, and in order to make it a success, he is even willing to make a set or more of plans at a reduced rate, or as one architect that we know offered to do, make the plans free of charge, in order to get the people to talking about his style of architecture. When he thinks he has things going, he introduces another style of architecture, and without thinking, he points it out to his friends, and they immediately talk about it, praise it, make a fuss over it, exaggerate and lie about it, until, as it were, everybody who is interested in

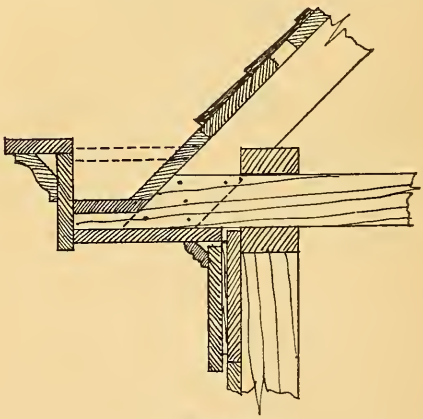


Fig. 441

building at all, virtually goes crazy over the style of architecture, that in the first place was not expected to make a hit.

What we have just said is psychologically true, to a greater or to a lesser extent with styles of cornices. It was true about the swayed cornice, at least in some localities, and it is working out in much the same way now, with what

we are calling the dehorned cornice. Some people talked about it, others fussed over it, and still others lied about it, until the dehorned cornice seems to be making the biggest hit of all.

In this lesson we are showing designs of semi-dehorned and dehorned cornices, together with the gutter designs. The lesson, though, was intended primarily to take up gutter designs, but the gutter and cornice are so closely related that they can not be treated separately.

Fig. 440 shows a shortened open cornice construction, which makes a rather pleasing appearance. The gutter construction shown in the main drawing, is very simple, and is sometimes called a Yankee gutter. The dotted lines show the high point, in case an extra board is used for a bottom, to give the gutter fall. The best way, though, is to place the gutter onto the eaves in such a manner that the water will run toward the downspout, without the use of the board indicated by the dotted lines. Very little

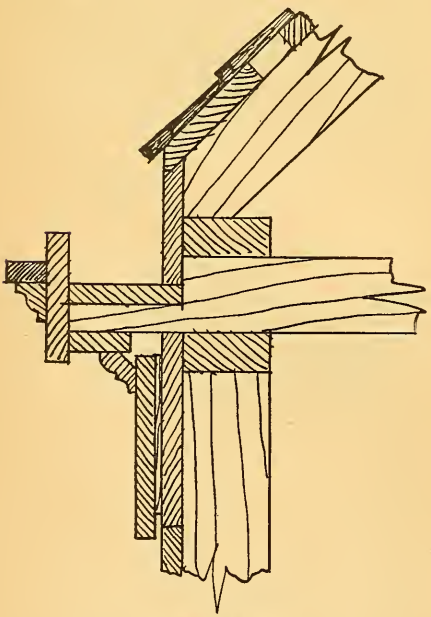


Fig. 442

fall is needed, provided there are no sags in the line of the gutter. The best lining for a built-up gutter, such as we are showing in this lesson, is copper, but galvanized sheet metal will do, if it is kept well painted. A little different design is shown in the upper drawing. The dotted lines to the left, show how a crown moulding can be reshaped and used with good results.

Fig. 441 shows a built-up gutter with a good carrying capacity. The dotted lines show the high point of the bottom, while the drawing itself shows the low point. The cornice is one that was commonly used a score or more of years ago in many localities. The objection to the gutter shown here and in the previous figure, is that sliding snow and ice, will catch on them, and often cause damage.

A simple gutter, used with a dehorned cornice, is shown in Fig. 442. This gutter will allow snow to slide over the

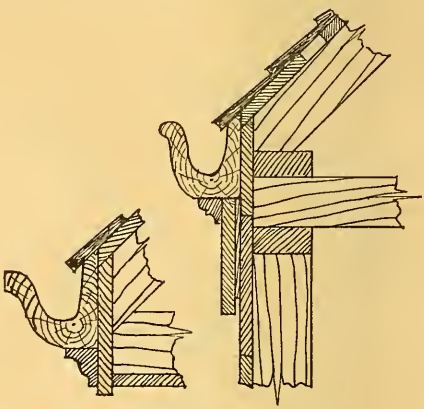


Fig. 443

outside edge, and yet has a good capacity for carrying water. The fall must be obtained when the bottom is put into place. If the bottom is kept perfectly straight, very little fall is needed, especially if copper lining is used; for copper will not rust, even if the water does not drain off readily.

Two designs of wooden gutters are shown by Fig. 443. The one in the main drawing is used with a dehorned cornice; while the one to the left is shown with a regular cornice. The joints on wooden gutters are made by inlaying a strip of sheet lead over the joint, embedded in white lead and oil. A wooden gutter, if kept well painted will give service for a long time, and it has the advantage of holding its shape well, if properly put on and cared for.

A gutter for a dehorned cornice, with a concealed downspout is shown by Fig. 444. This gutter makes a good appearance, and will allow snow to slide over it without damaging the edge of the gutter. Because of its location, it should

be lined with copper, and the downspout should be either copper or castiron soil pipe. The dotted lines show the concealed location of the downspout.

A gutter very much like the one just explained, is shown by Fig. 445. The construction of this gutter is simpler than what is shown in Fig. 444, and has a larger capacity. The horizontal lines show how a bottom can be placed, and sloped in such a manner that the water will drain toward the downspout, which in this case is to be a concealed downspout.

All the designs we have shown in this lesson, either of the cornice, or of the gutter, can easily be modified to meet the needs of the various situations under which they might be used. The capacity of a gutter, must needs be governed by the amount of roof surface there is to take care of. The same thing is true of the fall. A short gutter, with not much roof surface, will not need as much fall or as much capacity, as a

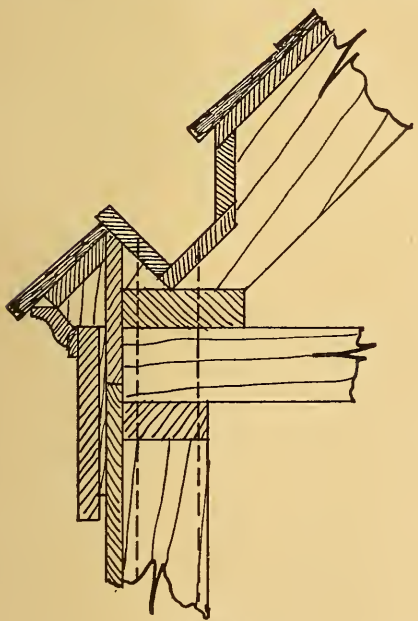


Fig. 444

long gutter, with a great deal of roof surface draining into it.

While copper lining for gutters is rather expensive in the first place, in the long run it is the cheapest. For if it is placed properly and not damaged by puncturing or tearing, it will last as long as the building it is used on. Galvanized sheet metal is cheaper in the first place, but unless kept well painted will cost a great deal more than copper in the life of a building, speaking of permanent buildings. Tin, if it is of a good quality, and is kept well painted, will give good service but how many people do that? It should be painted

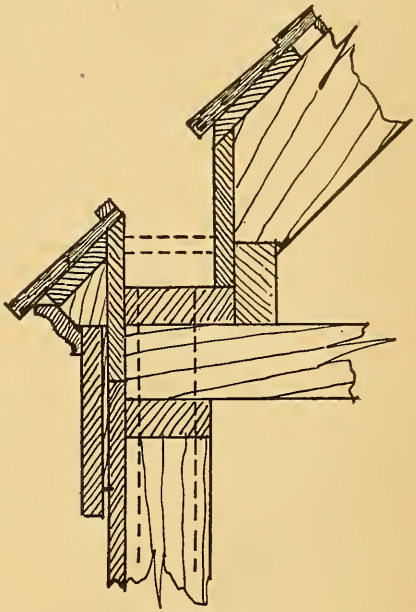


Fig. 445

on the bottom before it is put into place, which is usually done. The trouble is, that after it is on, in many instances, so long as it does not leak, it is forgotten, and when it begins to leak, it is too late to save it with paint.

In the next lesson we will take up more gutter designs, and show their relation to the cornice.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-TWO

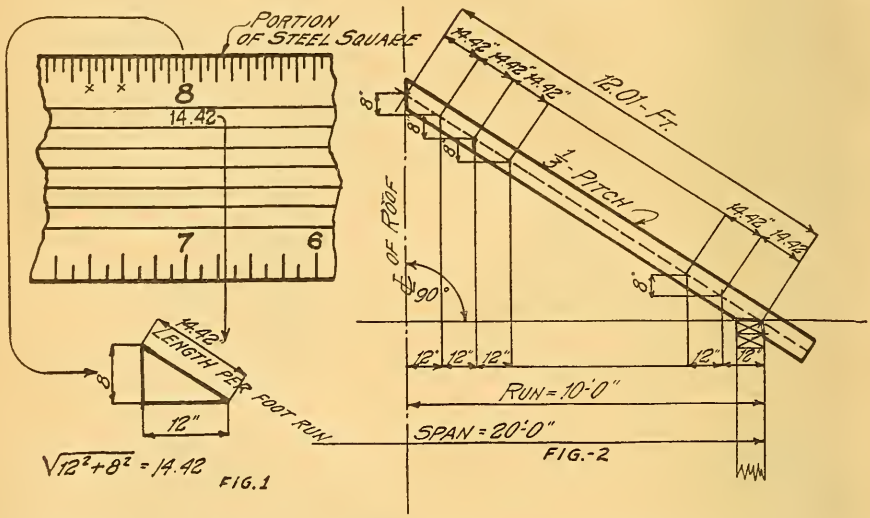
The general theory of the "length per foot run" method was explained in our previous lesson. This explanation, however, would not be complete without some further elucidation on the subject and the demonstration of the practical application of the instrument to the solution of problems of this sort.

You have established in your mind a definite idea of what the term implies, i. e. "the length per foot run" means

the length of a rafter per given foot run or it may be defined as the diagonal distance across a triangle of which the base is 12 inches and the altitude is the rise in inches per foot run.

If we were to use the mathematical method for the solution of the triangle shown in Fig. 1, having the base of 12 inches and the altitude equal to 8 inches we would have the following expression: "The hypotenuse equals to the square root of 12 squared plus 8 squared which is equal to 14.42 inches.

It will be noted that if we multiply the "length per foot run" by the total run taken in feet and fractions of a foot



we obtain the total length of the rafter. Problems of this nature, however, are being very easily worked out on the Steel Square. The procedure is very simple as are all other operations on this instrument.

The rafter tables on this Square appear on the face of the Body and include the outside edge graduations on both body and tongue which are in inches and sixteenths of an inch. The lengths of common rafters are found on the first line indicated by the legend: "Length of main rafters per foot run." The simple rule below should be followed.

RULE. To find the length of a common rafter multiply the length given in the table by the number of feet of the run. Thus, if we wish to establish the length of a common rafter where the rise of the roof is 8 inches per foot run or one-third pitch and the building is 20 feet wide, we first find on the "inch line" on the top edge of the body the figure that is equal to the rise of the roof per each foot of run which in this case will be 8.

On the first line under the figure 8 will be found 14.42 which is the length of the rafter in inches "per foot run" for this particular pitch. Fig. 1. The building is 20 feet wide, therefore the run of the rafter will be 20; 2 equals 10 feet.

Since the length of the rafter per one foot run equals 14.42 inches the total length of rafter will be 14.42 inches multiplied by 10 which equals 144.20 inches or 12.01 feet, or for practical purposes 12 feet even. Fig. 2.

PROBLEMS IN ROOF FRAMING

1. How do you find the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle?
2. Why is the factor 12 used in the rule to find the rise per foot run?
3. What is the rise per foot run for one-quarter pitch, for 1/6 pitch?
4. Where is the length of rafter being taken?
5. What is the total rise of roof in our example in Fig. 2.

ANSWERS

1. Length of hypotenuse equals to the square root of base squared plus altitude squared.
2. The factor 12 is to obtain a value in inches, the rise and run being expressed in feet.

3. For ¼ pitch the rise per foot run is 6 inches and it is 4 inches for 1/6 pitch.
4. The length of the rafter is usually taken on the measuring line which runs parallel to the edge of the timber. It also may be taken on the outer edge of the rafter. Either method is correct as long as we do not make errors in laying out.
5. The total rise equals 10x8 or 80 inches which is 6'-8".

Play

(By H. H. Siegele)

It is seldom that new foundations do not settle after they are put into place. If they rest on rock bottom there is little danger of settlement, but a dirt base

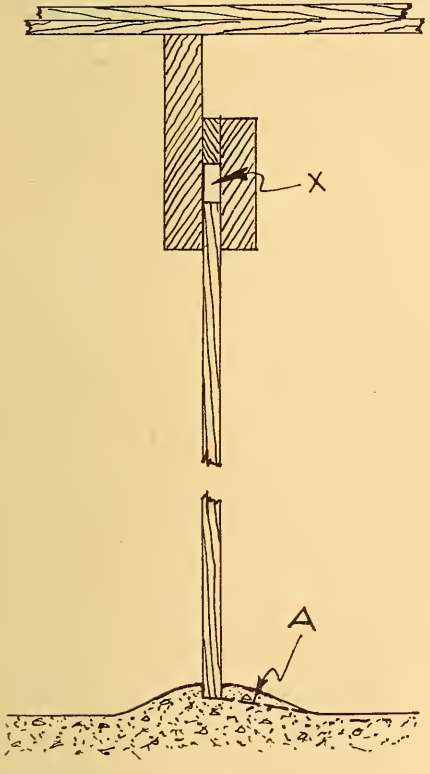


Fig. 1

will permit a greater or a lesser amount of settling, by reason of the water that seeps to the footings after heavy rains. It is not an uncommon thing, when the ground is watersoaked, for foundations to go down in such a way, that soft dirt under the footings is forced in under the basement floor, causing it to rise and bulge. This is especially true where there is a great deal of weight to be carried.

Now then, basement rooms, such as coal bins and fruit rooms, are frequently built immediately after the super-

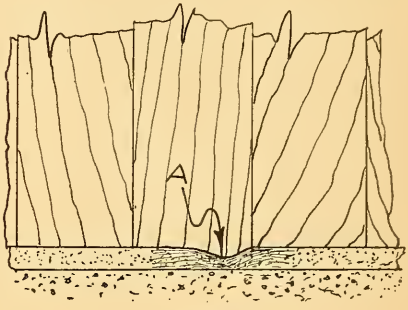


Fig. 2

structure is finished. The walls of these rooms often consist of boards placed up and down; the tops nailed to the joists and the bottoms resting on the cement floor, held in place by nailing strips. When the foundation settles, and the basement floor has a tendency to rise, the joists onto which the partitions are fastened can not come down, thus causing the floor to bulge in the room above.

A construction such as is shown in Fig. 1 to the top, providing space for play, about as shown with the indicator

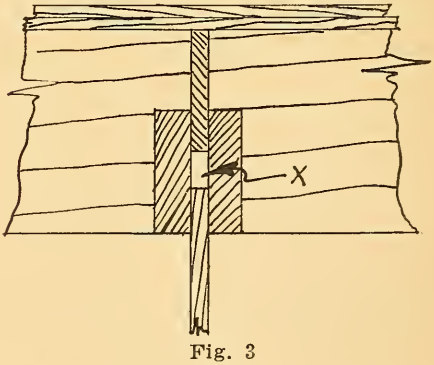


Fig. 3

at X, will prevent this. The boards are not nailed to the joist, but merely slip into the space provided between the joist and the 2x6 to the right. How to provide for the board on the cement floor, is shown at the bottom, where a groove is formed in a cement ridge for

receiving the boards. The dotted line pointed out at A, shows how provision should be made for draining the groove in cases where water is likely to get into it. Fig. 1 shows a cross section, while Fig. 2 gives a side view. Fig. 3 shows how the boards are joined at the top where the partition runs crosswise, speaking of the joists. Two 2x6's and a 1x6 cut and nailed between the joists will do the trick. We are not showing nailing strips between the top and the bottom, which should be provided according to the needs.

Can You Tell Him?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother Bosser had to make a cube shaped box which contained 3456 cubic inches. We assumed that all six sides were covered.

I would like to make a box with a square bottom but no top, which would take the same number of square inches of inside area as the cubed box but with bottom and sides so proportioned, that it holds the greatest volume possible.

What is the length of the bottom and the height of the sides of such a box?

Answers within one -sixteenth of an inch will do for me, as I can not read any closer on my rule.

* * *

Timber Problem

The strength of a timber depends on its "moment of resistance" which is obtained by multiplying one-sixth of its width times its squared height of cross section.

Now, if we have a straight log of circular cross-section of one foot radius and want to cut out of this log the strongest timber possible, what would the sides of the timber measure?

Conrad Herre,
L. U. No. 419. Chicago, Ill.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

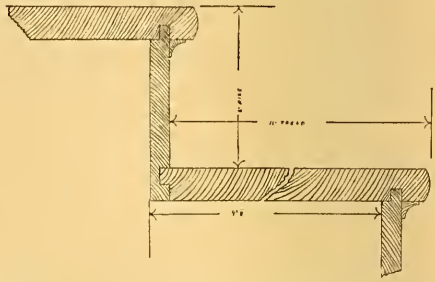
Having seen the request of C. B. Visness in the November issue of the "Carpenter" I hope the accompanying sketch will help him. It explains itself. His rough horse will have a 9 7/8 cut in order to allow for nosing on finished tread.

The following rules are commonly used by many architects.

Sum of Riser and Tread equals 17"

Products of Riser x Tread equals 66"

To any given height of Riser add a number that the sum will equal 12;



double the numbers added and the result will be the width of the Tread.

Example: 6 plus 6 equals 12

6" x 2 equals 12" which is width of Tread by this method. Of course the rise and run must be governed by the actual conditions at the job.

Charles J. Conway,
L. U. No. 306. Newark, N. J.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother William Bosser asked for a close answer to his box problem.

The question was in short to obtain the cube root of the number 3456.

It is just like cutting a big pile of wood. With no required skill you just test your endurance and as I had a rainy day off, I obtained the answer:

Length of your box side is:

15.1190525987385 inches.

This is better than within one billionth of a yard and ought to be close enough for brother William Bosser of Chicago.

It is open for inspection!

Conrad Herre,
L. U. No. 419. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the interest of the beginner I wish to submit the following solution as in his case he probably may not be fully acquainted with the square, and I think this will be of great help to him in his study of the square. I have used the 12' span for the reason that it works out in every detail without fractions of inches and I have tried to confine solu-

tion to as few words and figures as possible.

Roof Framing Solution, and Its Various Cuts, Lengths, etc., By Very Simple, Practical and Accurate Method As Illustrated in Diagram Below

You wish to frame a roof whose common rafter span equals 12′0″.

You wish a rise of 5″ to 12″ equal Pitch of Roof Total 5′0″ or 60″.

Thus in diagram below:

AB equals Common Rafter Run 12′0″

BC equals Roof Rise 5′0″

AC equals Common Rafter Length 13′

CBA equals Common Rafter Cut 5″ plus 12″

DB equals Hip Rafter Run 17′0″

BC equals Hip Rafter Rise 5′0″

DC equals Hip Rafter Length 17′9″

CBD equals Hip Rafter Cut 5″ plus 17″

AB equals BE thus AE equals Hip Run, Hence

DB equals AE giving D C Hip Leugth.

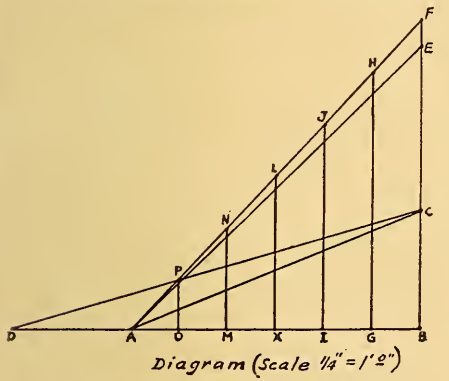


Diagram (Scale 1/4″=1′-2″)

Now to get jack cuts and lengths:

AB equals Common Rafter Span. BC equals Roof Rise

Hence AC equals Common Rafter Length. Transferred

AC equals BF giving us AF which is position of hip Rafter in Roof, giving us our Jack Rafter Lengths as GH equals 10′10″

IJ equals 8′8″ KL equals 6′6″

MN equals 4′4″ OP equals 2′2″ or 26″ shorter on each rafter.

Schedule Roof Cuts

CBA equals Plumb cut of Common Rafter AC

ABC equals Foot Cut of Common Rafter AC

CBD equals Plumb cut of Hip Rafter DC

DBC equals Foot cut of Hip Rafter DC

FBA equals Check cut of Hip and Jack Rafters 12″ plus 13″ cut on 13″ or FBA cut on FB.

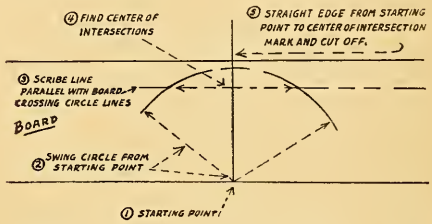
The above I feel will be of great help to many carpenters and apprentices.

Wm. A. Hobbs,
Shreveport, La.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a sketch which shows how to square a board without the use of a square, which if done accurately will be correct.



Many a time I have used it in the lumber yard when I had to get a wide board and did not have a square.

I have not seen anything of this sort published in "The Carpenter" so I hope it will prove to be of some use to our members.

Charles F. Baunach,
L. U. No. 781. Princeton, N. J.

* * *

To Find Miter Cuts

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While attending school I worked out a method for finding the number of degrees in the mitre to cut any sided figure as long as it remains a regular polygon.

My instructor and a number of friends who are expert mechanics have endorsed my method as it is short and cuts of various polygons can readily be solved with very little mathematics.

I am therefore sending the method with illustrations for publication in "The Carpenter."

1. The number of degrees to cut any miter can be found by dividing 360 by two times the number of sides in the polygon.

1. Rule: Number of degrees in cut equals 360 degrees divided by 2 N sides

Illustration:

1. Cut a five sided figure 360 degrees divided by 2x5 equals 36 degrees.

2. Cut a four sided figure 360 degrees divided by 2x4 equals 45 degrees.

2. Proof.

Two times the number of sides in the polygon times the number of degrees in the cut equal the degrees of a circle.



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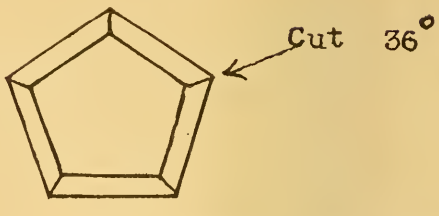
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To carpenters, oil is a tool. It's needed often. It has to *protect*. That's why so many use 3-in-One. Specially-blended from three fine oils, 3-in-One *cleans* and *prevents rust* as it *lubricates*. Give it space in your tool box; trust it to do a good job every time. Handy cans and bottles.



2. Rule: 2xN sides x degrees in cut equals 360 degrees.

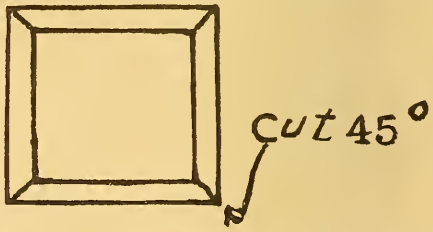


1. 2x5x36 degrees equals 360 degrees.

2. 2x4x45 degrees equals 360 degrees.

3. Converse:

To find the number of sides of a polygon given the number of degrees of the



miter cut. Take two times the number of degrees and divide it into 360 gives sides.

3. Rule: Number of sides equals 360 degrees divided by 2 x N degrees.

Illustration 1. 360 degrees divided by 2x36 degrees equals 5 sides.

2. 360 degrees divided by 2x45 degrees equals 4 sides.

Glen Alexander,
L. U. No. 1767. Logan, Utah.

And Such Prizes

"Is your wife home?"

"Naw," replied Frankhauser, "she's out with a bunch of prize fighters."

"Prize fighters?" exclaimed Mrs. Popsicle.

"Yes," replied Funkhauser. "She went to a bridge party."—Pathfinder.

—Peace is the evening star of the soul, and virtue is its sun. The two are never far apart from each other.

* * *

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THOUSANDS of Carpenters Depend On WOOD In Cans

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Plastic Wood is real wood in putty form, will adhere to any clean, dry surface—wood, metal, stone, glass or porcelain. Can be worked with any woodworking tools, can be sawed, planed —will hold screws—takes paint, varnish, lacquer perfectly; will not crack, splinter or crumble. Plastic Wood is used inside or out, is waterproof and weather-proof.



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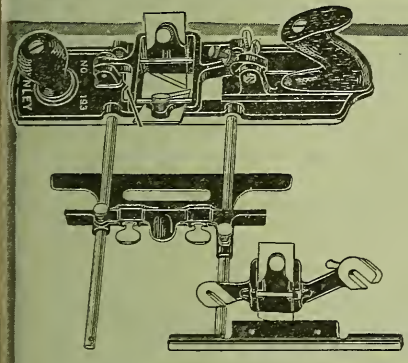
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Name ----------

Address ----------

Attach letter stating age, employer's name and address and that of at least one business man as a reference.



A New Stanley Tool

SLITS, GROOVES AND BEVELS FIBRE BOARDS LIKE UPSON BOARD, CELOTEX AND OTHERS

Fibre Board Cutter No. 193

You will want this new tool for your next fibre board job. It grooves, bevels and slits any of the fibre wall boards now on the market. Through cuts can be made much easier and faster with it than is possible with a saw and it leaves smooth edges. Furthermore it cuts beveled edges, makes beveled edge battens, cuts grooves, makes decorative designs such as squares, parallel lines and bricks as shown below.

It's a Stanley Quality Tool — smooth strong castings; Stanley "Bailey" rosewood Handle and knob; tool steel cutters that can be resharpened like a regular plane iron; carefully machined parts all of which are replaceable.

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Write for descriptive Folder P47

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New Britain, Connecticut

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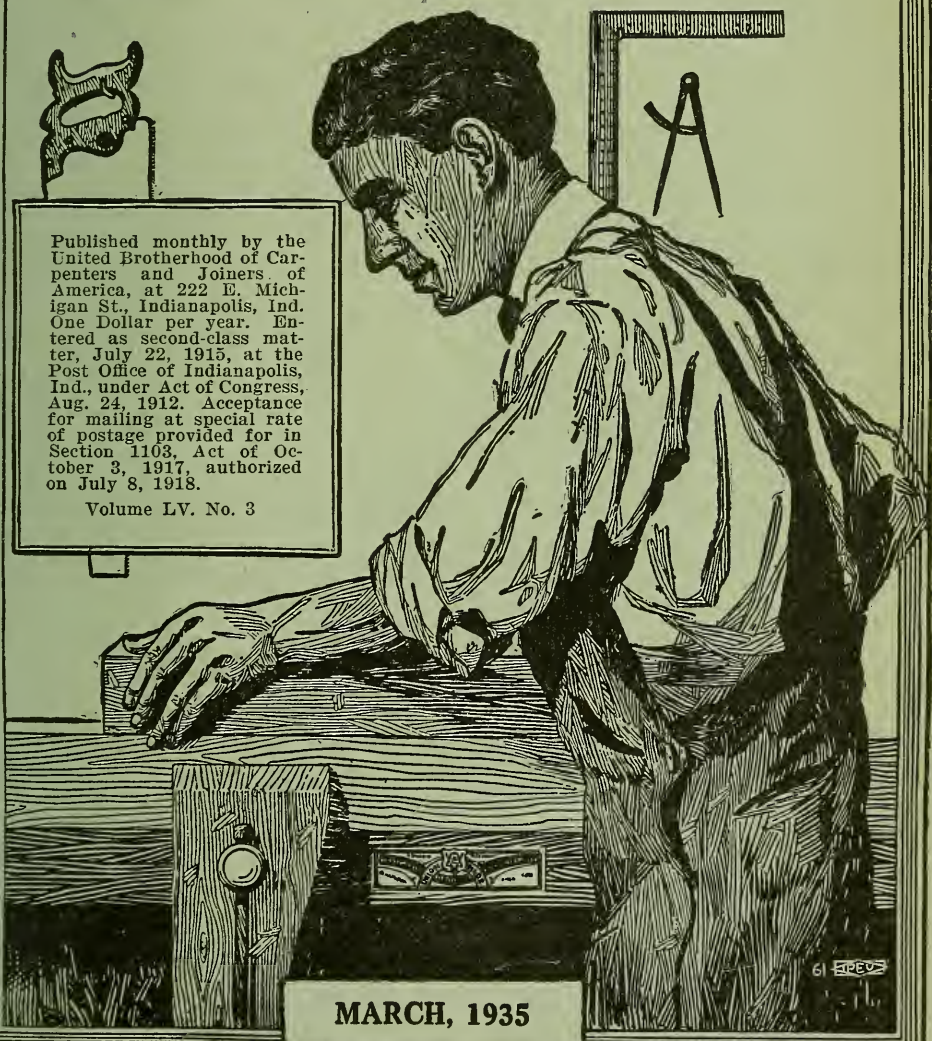
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General Secretary

222 E. Michigan St.
INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LV. No. 3

MARCH, 1935

Members

The young member is to the union what the mainspring is to the watch; what the motor is to the automobile.

The old-timer is the balance wheel; the stearing gear; the emergency brake. Both are essential to the success of the union. Each has his duty to perform.

But what about the quiet fellow, usually referred to as the seat-warmer? He is an essential factor, too. He also has his place in the union. I can say this about him at least, that

He's usually old and he's generally gray,
And plenty of speeches he's heard in his day.
He sits in the middle and well down in front,
And holds his remarks to a nod or a grunt.
But when some long-timer has used the last note,
He hitches his chair and he clears out his throat,
And then with a voice neither kindly nor stern,
He looks at the Chairman and moves to adjourn.
I know what he's there for, I know why he comes,
Why three solid hours he will twiddle his thumbs;
It isn't to tell what he knows and some more,
To offer amendments or ask for the floor.
Yes, some say he's funny and some say he's queer,
But I thank the Good Lord that he always is here.
Go look at the minutes and what do they say?
The same fellow moved that we call it a day.
The man with a message is all very well,
The yap with a story he's yearning to tell.
But here's to the worm with the courage to turn,
Yes, God bless the fellow who moves to adjourn.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
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Established in 1881
Vol. LV.—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1935

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Be a Friend

Be a friend. You don't need money.
Just a disposition sunny;
Just the wish to help another.
Get along some way or other;
Just a kindly hand extended
Out to one who's unbefriended;
Just the will to give or lend,
This will make you some one's friend.

Be a friend. You don't need glory.
Friendship is a simple story.
Pass by trifling errors blindly:
Gaze on honest effort kindly;
Cheer the youth who's bravely trying;
Pity him who's sadly sighing;
Just a little labor spend
On the duties of a friend.

Be a friend. The pay is bigger
(Though not written by a figure)
Than is earned by people clever
In what's merely self-endeavor.
You'll have friends instead of neighbors
For the profits of your labors;
You'll be richer in the end
Than a prince, if you're a friend.

—Exchange.

DECISION

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE future is clear. Our industrial civilization requires planning and direction. Either the functional groups concerned will assume these responsibilities under government chairmanship and endeavor to maintain balanced economic progress or the government must assume control.

There is no need of argument to prove that the best way for industry (all groups concerned) is through collective bargaining to promote the greatest good for the greatest number. Employes' arbitrary control has failed. The government may impose orders and use force to get compliance.

Labor is eager to co-operate in developing collective bargaining. Labor has much to contribute for the solution of work problems as well as the determination of wages and hours that would promote balance between production and consumption. If only employers would see the advantage of working with unions instead of fighting them, it would be possible to decide industrial problems. without conflicts. It would also make available the co-operation of workers in reducing waste in production, in finding new efficiencies, reporting intelligently on tools and materials, suggesting improvements in production procedure. These are things to be had only through voluntary co-operation, which can rest only on assurance of justice. Goodwill is essential to co-operation and it grows out of confidence in a square deal.

A movement by employers to deal with unions which their employes organize and control independently of employer influence, would be the most momentous decision for peace and prosperity that could herald the New Year.

Even with a declaration of public policy enacted by Congress and signed by the President, and the creation of labor boards to make the policy effective, big corporations are defying the law, the Boards, and are working to nullify Labor's rights in the courts. Why? Because they want to retain absolute control over industry free from effective participation by employes even in those matters which vitally concern them. There can be no justice, no end of industrial conflict unless Labor's rights and the agencies through which they become effective are accepted and become operative in the conduct of industrial life.

Governmental authorities are much concerned over the growth of communist and fascist organizations and activities. These movements owe their growth to those relationships and areas where standards and practices of justice between men are lacking or inadequately developed. The best protection our free government can have against revolutionary movements is the development of equal opportunities for justice for all groups.

BUSINESS PROSPECT FOR 1935 COVERING 28 LINES

THE first of the year outlook for various important divisions of industry is summarized by the Standard Statistics Company of New York as follows:

ADVERTISING—Most national advertisers report plans to spend more for advertising in early 1935 than the first part of 1934. Relative gains in 1935, however, will probably be smaller than those recorded in 1934 over 1933.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY — Farm machinery sales in 1934 increased 70 per cent over 1933 and there is a reasonable prospect of a further 60 per cent gain in 1935.

AIRCRAFT—Seasonally low passenger traffic is tending to offset recent moderate schedule increases for air mail and operations promise to remain generally unprofitable, pending substantial betterment in the mail rate structure. While a few manufacturers have recently secured sizeable military contracts, the producing division will probably continue on a limited earnings basis for a further interval.

AUTOMOBILES—Virtually all pas-

senger car manufacturers are rapidly expanding activities on their 1935 lines and output in January will probably record a marked gain over December. The present uptrend in activity should continue for the next few months, with first quarter production indicated at fully 150 per cent of the previous quarter.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS—Representative equipment manufacturers are seasonally active, reflecting the sharp upswing in requirements of the assembling division for new models. With the latter's operations expected to register further wide expansion, parts and accessories shipments are likely to show additional improvements for some time.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES—Although retail demand is seasonally slack, the larger tire makers have recently been increasing their output moderately, both in reflection of increased original equipments requirements and of the tendency to raise inventories. Barring early crystallization of present labor unrest in the form of walk outs, continuance of the upward trend of production is expected during the next several months.

BUILDING—Public works construction will be well sustained (allowing for seasonal factors) in the early months of 1935, but a recovery in new contracts will await further appropriations by Congress. Difficulties in launching the Federal home building program may delay the peak of such activities until well along in the summer.

CHEMICALS—With bookings of 1935 contracts virtually completed, shipments should expand more vigorously. January sales should at least equal, and probably will exceed, totals for the year before. In contrast to a year ago, consumers have not increased inventories prior to the first of the year.

COAL—Colder weather has recently had a beneficial influence on both anthracite and bituminous demand and output. As to the latter, industrial demand has lagged somewhat, and stocks have increased substantially. Outputs during the initial quarter of 1935 for bituminous and anthracite coal are expected to make favorable comparisons with those of a year ago. No change in prices is looked for.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT — Most companies enter 1935 with a good backlog of orders for their lighter lines and household appliances, while demand for heavier equipment later in the year should develop principally from industrial companies and railroads. Prospects for a good season in electrical refrigerators promise stimulated activities in this and allied lines during the next several months.

FOOD PRODUCTS—Increases in food sales will be relatively small in coming months. Prices will remain generally firm and may advance moderately in several lines, but producers will not be favored by inventory profits corresponding to the appreciation realized during 1933 and 1934.

MACHINERY—With 1934 machine tool business averaging about 60 per cent higher than in 1933, it is evident that the movement for plant modernization is gaining headway. An increasing number of manufacturers will be forced to follow the lead of more efficient units in making installations of new equipment.

MEDICINES—Demand for drugs is now approaching the seasonal peak, and sales should continue to record a year-to-year gain of close to 10 per cent.

METALS (NON-FERROUS)—During December and January, primary copper producers are receiving all orders over 7,062 tons monthly, enabling them to participate in the market at the highest rate since September. Although sales have recently improved, they are still substantially below the code allotments. Lead and zinc markets are expected to continue quiet.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT — The slight improvement in general business confidence augurs continued satisfactory sales of office appliances. While the mid-winter season usually slackens from the fall peak, and this year will be no exception, sales in January should at least equal those of the corresponding 1934 month.

PAPER—Little difficulty in maintaining prices is expected, but activity will show little increase pending a general improvement in business.

PETROLEUM—Although considerable progress has been made in eliminating gasoline price wars, quotations for gasoline are still below the best levels for 1934, while earnings of the industry are also being restricted by seasonally lower consumption. No appreciable improvement is in prospect during the next few months of continued reduced demand, but present strong

efforts to obtain a more effective control of crude production generally point to a recovery of earnings during 1935.

RADIO—Sales in the past few months have shown a substantial gain over 1933 and the trend toward the more profitably priced sets continues. Revenues from broadcasting are believed to have been very satisfactory in 1934, a condition which is likely to continue in 1935.

RAILROADS—Despite recent increases in freight car loadings and indications that there may be further improvement over the near term, restricted earnings appear to be in prospect for the first quarter of 1935, because of mounting operating expenses. The chief favorable factor in the present railroad outlook is the prospect for early announcement by the Administration of a constructive railroad program.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT — While orders remain at an abnormally low level and the 1935 outlook is not prepossessing, a rapid change would occur if any of the potential favorable rail developments materialized. Such possiblities include the granting of the freight rate increase, passage of legislation to equalize competition, extension of additional Federal aid for capital improvement expenditures, and sustained expansion of traffic.

RETAIL TRADE — Continuance of the recent upward movement of retail buying allowing for seasonal factors is expected, but dollar sales gains over a year earlier will probably run smaller than the 10 per cent increase recorded during the Christmas season.

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING—No major expansion of shipbuilding activity is in early prospect although the larger yards are operating at satisfactory rates on naval contracts. Moderate improvement in intercoastal and Florida ship traffic is being experienced.

STEEL—Ingot output for January, after possibly a relatively slow start, should at least equal the December average.

SUGAR—Lack of a better balance between supply and demand under 1934 quotas and prospects of large additional supplies after January 1 have depressed prices considerably. However, the more effective regulation of supplies expected under 1935 marketing quotas should bring about an improvement in prices and operating conditions during the spring and summer.

TEXTILES—The industry is in a favorable statistical position, and an upward trend of activity is in prospect for the next several months.

THEATERS—Revival of the church drive for clean films finds the trade in better position to meet such demands than in the summer of 1934. A moderate improvement in theater attendance will probably continue during the next few months.

TOBACCO—The broad trend of cigarette withdrawals will doubtless continue upward. Small year-to-year gains in cigar consumption are expected over the immediate future.

UTILITIES—Power output ran close to 1930 levels during December, and 1934 revenues will probably average about 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent higher than in 1933. The outlook for profits, however, remains highly uncertain because of continued agitation for lower rates. Federal supervision of holding companies is likely to come before Congress, this session, but there appears to be an increasing tendency in administration circles to examine rate situations before interfering with local operating units.

FEDERAL HOUSING CAMPAIGN REPORTED AS PUTTING 300,000 MEN BACK TO WORK

PROPERTY owners have spent or contracted to spend more than $200,000,000 on the modernization and repair of their building since August 1, according to estimates made public by the Federal Housing Administration.

The great upturn in this type of work resulting from the better-housing campaigns sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration is seen as striking, in view of the much smaller increases over 1933 trade shown by other indicators of individual expenditures. Official reports of building permits for alterations and repairs, privately reported contracts awarded for repairs and improvements to buildings, and increased retail sales of building materials, all bear

testimony of the remarkable headway made by the modernization program.

Two hundred million dollars' worth of modernization work, being reported at a rate of ten to fifteen million dollars a week, means at least 300,000 men put to work, at relatively insignificant expense to the Federal Government, it is estimated.

The $200,000,000 estimates include reports as of November 31 from 3,997 financial institutions which have made 72,658 loans totaling $30,450,583. Altogether, 11,936 financial institutions have qualified to make modernization loans, while 779 institutions with 1,254 branch offices have qualified to make mortgage loans since the new construction program was started on November 1.

These data are supplemented by reports from 3,798 active community organizations, showing that property owners everywhere have largely been financing the repairs and improvements themselves, rather than borrowing funds from lending institutions. The total value of modernization work generated by these organizations is estimated at $205,682,302.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE CHARLES R. MABEY, VICE-COMMANDER, AMERICAN LEGION, TO THE 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

OUR two organizations are huge in size and sometimes it may seem to those on the outside that we are unwieldy and don't know the course we wish to take. There are also many people always who are willing to misinterpret our purposes and publish those misinterpretations to the world. We have always been secure in the rectitude of our own intentions and have gone on in our way, and eventually have won the approbation of a vast majority of this nation.

From the beginning of time almost men have endeavored to lift their standard of living. Forever arrayed against them have been the sinister shadows of graft and greed. If these have been overcome on one field of battle they have arisen Phoenix-like on another and have had to be fought all over again. It is a truism of history that "they have rights who dare maintain them." The American laboring men have had to organize that they might protect their own rights, or else have them taken away and they would be reduced to the level of the working men in less-favored lands.

I for one am grateful for the splendid history of your organization in the more than fifty years since it was founded. I cannot hope to catalogue the number of your achievements, nor is that necessary. You are more familiar with these than am I. Improved working conditions, shorter hours of work, compensation, unemployment insurance, abolition of child labor, a decent wage for a fair days work—all these have been your aims and many others, and in the main they have been accomplished.

I am old enough to recall the days when you fought for an eight-hour day, and the consternation in some quarters when you finally won. You stated then that you would have better work and increased production, and your prophecies have been justified.

The American Legion's child-labor program goes hand in hand with your own ideas about the abolition of child labor. It is written that "whosoever offends one of these little ones, it were better that a millstone were hung around his neck and he were tossed into the sea." The nation that does not provide good home surroundings, good schools and good playgrounds for its children is sowing the wind and most assuredly it will reap the whirlwind.

I wonder, President Green, if I might ask the patience of this convention for a moment to tell some of the aspirations of the body I represent. Like you, we have been endeavoring to ameliorate conditions since the World War. When the last throaty notes of our cannon ceased on that flaming line from Flanders to Switzerland there was such jubilation throughout the world as no one in recorded history had even seen or

heard of before. There were thousands and thousands of your own members in that line, and other hundreds of thousands of them at home participated in that jubilation. There were other thousands of men for whom the war will never cease. They are sightless, eyes burned out in the fires of battle; others with their reason destroyed because of the hell of shell fire; others with maimed, torn and twisted bodies; the widows and orphans of those who poured out their life's blood upon the field of battle. For them the war will not cease.

The American Legion has taken a solemn oath that it will not take its hands off the plow long enough to spit on them until the government of the United States has taken care of every widow, every orphan, and every maimed and disabled man who served in the World War.

For your information, may I now say that but eight per cent of the members of the Legion are drawing any kind of compensation from the United States Government, or ever have drawn any kind of compensation. That ought to satisfy the slime-slingers.

Two years ago we had one-fourth of all the men who served in the World War milling about the streets of our great cities looking for work. Eleven hundred thousand of them, 75,000 of whom were disabled and getting no help from the Government. It has been our endeavor, to find labor for these poor, unfortunate men who were promised when they returned from the hell of fire that nothing here was too good for them. And many of them had cynically said, "The statement is true; nothing has been too good for us, because nothing is exactly what we have received." We have tried to keep in the hearts of those men, and have, a love for the flag we all adore.

The American Legion has been thrilled to the core at the frequent pronouncements of your body regarding the sacredness of our form of government. Some years ago the immortal Samuel Gompers stated: These two organizations stand together against any influence or force, inside or outside of this nation, whose purposes are to destroy this republic. The Legion has felt that here was an ally that would never bow to defeat, and we have watched with beating hearts and with a sure hope when onslaughts have been made against you by the influences that Samuel Gompers mentioned, and have been pleased to see you come out each time unhurt.

It has been the policy of this nation to permit men and women to enter its shores by the millions. Some of the best blood that has come here has become part of the melting pot of America. We said to them: "You may travel to our shores and work out your temporal salvation in your own way. When you have done your day's work you may sit in peace under your own vine and fig tree and watch the day die out of the sky. But when you come here you must leave your old world hopes and feuds behind you. There is room in America for one language, only, the English language, one constitution only, and one flag, the American flag."

Lately there have been some coming to our shores in rags and tatters, like beggars, mendicants asking for help, and then they have endeavored to pull down around their own heads and ours the roof that sheltered them. We say to such people: "If you don't like America you know what you can do. Go back to your home land, wherever it may be, but you shall not destroy our cherished heritage."

The American Legion abhors war. The members know what war means; but they also know that the human race has not yet reached a stage wherein war is not likely to come. It believes, however, that if this nation will destroy or do away with the possible profits that come out of war we will have accomplished more in the abolition of it than all the talk of all the peace societies in ten thousand years.

It says: "Uncle Sam, you are embarrassed. You piled up huge debts in the last war. The nations of the earth borrowed untold millions from you. The maimed and disabled are asking that they be taken care of. This is an immense drag on the public treasury. If you wish to save yourself this embarrassment in the future, we say unto you, 'Uncle Sam, pass a law so that in the next war every man, woman and child in the Republic will be at the call of the President of the United States.' You freeze capital so that in the next war it will serve. Give it the same pay, make it wear the same clothes as the soldiers who serve."

ADULT EDUCATION

(Address By Dr. A. Meiklejohn of University of Wisconsin, To 54th Annual Convention of A. F. of L.)

IN the first place, let me tell you what I mean by education and then we can go on to adults. I think a person is educated if he knows what is going on in the world, if he knows what is going on around him. I don't care how he gets it, whether he gets it out of books or from his parents, or playing games, or in a shop, or out of his own wits. There is a fundamental difference in people. Some people have an eye to what is going on about them and some people do not. And my definition of an educated person is a man or a woman whose eyes are open, who is aware of what is going on in religion, in politics, in the arts and in literature. Whatever is important in human life, an educated person is ware of it.

The opposite of an educated person, I think, is a slave, a man who is going through this world without knowing what is going on about him. If he does anything, he does it not because he knows about it, but because somebody who knows about it gets him to do it. Somebody pays him or gives him something he wants to do, something he doesn't know. That man, it seems to me, isn't educated, and I should call him a slave. And so we want education in America.

The particular point that I am driving at is that we want education for men and women. Why is it essential that the men and women of America should be educated? In the first place, the thing that is interfering most in America today with our education of the youngsters is that the older people are not educated. The men and women, the parents, don't know what is going on, and all the time we are fighting against the tides of American life when we try to interest you in the activities of education, and we have got to get the older people going right.

The second reason, which is very important is this: I don't believe there is any possibility of realizing the purposes of America except when we can get education established among the older people. For that reason I want to tell you what is the purpose of America. I think America comes in the world's history as the first real start we have had for the making of democracy. It has been tried ever since men came into civilization. Greece and Rome and England all have tried it, but they have tried it with little success. Now people have the start here to try to make a democracy, and it is for the sake of that I want adult education.

Now, what is democracy? Sometimes people say democracy is a country or a community in which people are all equal. Of course that is quite impossible if one means equal in ability. You and I know people are not all equal in ability. Just as one man can run faster than another, so one man can think faster than another. What we do mean by democracy is that every man shall have a chance to make of his mind what it is capable of being made.

I find many people hostile to democracy in America and they say: "We Americans ought to have two kinds of schools, one for people who are going to work and another for the people who are going to think."

And so I find people recommending all throughout our communities two kinds of education. They say we should have vocational schools and most of the people should go to them, and then we should have institutions of higher learning and a few people should go to them where they can learn how decisions are made; that they should learn what to think and the people in other kinds of schools should learn how to work with their bodies, learn their trades in order to be able to be the servants of others. In my opinion that is the most hostile influence to democracy in America, because it rests on the supposition that there are two kinds of people, and one kind of person can use his mind; he is alive from the neck up, and the other person hasn't any mind to use; he is alive from the neck down.

To my mind there is no such difference between people. We all have abilities, and the purpose of democracy is to so educate a people that every member of the community, in the measure of his ability, shall take his share in the making of the common decisions,

shall know what is going on, shall be alive intellectually in the life of his people.

I want adult education. I mean by adult education to attempt to take our older people and fit them for life in a democracy. How is it going to be done? We Americans already have a great deal of adult education going on, but we are not satisfied with it. We are looking around for expansion. Denmark, some thirty or forty years ago, had a critical situation in her activities. At that time there came into Denmark a great educational leader, and he summoned the people of that agricultural nation to come together in groups and read and think and play together. They did, and transformed the life of Denmark and made it a democracy in very large measure.

About forty years ago, following up the activities of the co-operative movement in England, there began to grow up tutorial classes. The teachers of Oxford and Cambridge said to the labor men of England: "If you would like to study things that are of interest to the laboring man we will be glad to study them with you."

It has always been of very great interest to me that the first of those classes was held in the town where I was born, Rochedale. That thing began in Rochedale some thirty or forty years ago and now they have over 300,000 students in those classes.

I want to see the men and women in the Labor Unions and outside of our Labor Unions studying American life. How shall we do it? I don't think myself, in spite of what I am doing now, that it does much good to talk to people. I don't believe very much in mere discussion, people just getting together and airing their views, and each man taking out of here what seems to be the truth and trying to lick the other fellow with it. And so we have been looking around for another way of doing it. Here is a way that I think is essential.

With regard to the Labor Movement in England and in America, we have had great minds at work, we have had great students studying human life and I think the thing we need to do is to bring men and women in America into active touch with the best thinkers in England and America. We have them here. We have Hoxie and Hamilton and John R. Commons and Selig Perlman and many another man who has given his life and great ability in trying to understand the Labor Movement as friends of that movement. And there are the Webbs, and Tawney and Laski and Cole and Hobson and the rest. Those are great men; they are trying to understand the problems and they have done the studying necessary for the understanding of the problems that you and I and this American Federation are grappling with.

Now what do we propose as a method of studying here? Small groups of people coming together, not more than a dozen at a time, to read what those men have to say, to think about their books, to consider those books together and year after year to study the problems of America and the problems of Labor, the problems of right living. And that is what I would like to plead for before this American Federation of Labor.

I watched your tactics, and I know you are students of tactics and I know that as a fighting organization you have got to have tactics. I don't deplore that. It is a hard and difficult task the American Federation of Labor is carrying on and you have got to be wise and shrewd about it. You stand for one set of interests in American life, and over against you is another interest, and, that interest is strong and powerful and often ruthless in its conflicts.

I know you have got to do everything you can within the limits of the law—I am not arguing against that—but what I would say is this: That deeper and more fundamental than either your tactics or your fighting is the necessity of understanding what you are doing. I tell you you are dealing with a difficult problem. There never was a more complicated thing in the world than American life is today, and so I say in every Labor Union in America there should be groups of students reading the best books, thinking of the best ideas.

One hundred and fifty years ago in America there was a piece of good thinking done. The men who made our Constitution, the men who fashioned the political life of this country, were great men, and they thought out a scheme of Government which is the greatest thing ever thought by men, but for the last 100 years we Americans have been sitting on our hunkers doing practically no thinking at all. We accepted what was given us. Each one of

us has gone about his separate business looking for his own separate interests, and the time has come when America has got to begin thinking again. I want to see the American Federation of Labor lead the way in that thinking, and that is one reason why I am interested in adult education.

CARPENTERS HAVE PROUD HISTORY

(By C. J. Schirmeister, R. S., Local Union No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.)

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of which our Local Union No. 657 is a unit, was organized in Chicago on Aug. 12, 1881, by P. J. McGuire of St. Louis.

For several years Brother McGuire dreamed about an international organization that would weld together into one powerful group all the union carpenters in the country, and tie them up with our type of workers in Canada.

P. J. McGuire traveled and worked for years before his dream came true in 1881. In the beginning there were only 2,200 members in the international union, but after it was formed and Brother McGuire was elected secretary-treasurer and Brother Gabriel Edmonston, general president, these boys went out and sowed the seed and spread the principles of trade unionism all over the country, and the international union grew rapidly to a powerful influence for good not only for carpenters and joiners but for all workers. Today there is not a town of any importance in the country that does not have a union of our tradesmen. They are all affiliated with our international union.

In Lakeland, Fla., there stands a monument to the spirit of brotherly love that binds the union carpenters together. That monument is the home for aged members. The site contains 1,800 acres of land. Contained in it is Lake Gibson. A long pier has been built out onto the lake, and here the "old boys" sit and fish to their heart's content. The pier is named after Brother McGuire, who went to his reward years ago, for his labors for his fellow men.

The home has an auditorium that seats 1,100 persons. Everything in it is up to date. Of course all the furniture on which it can possibly appear bears the union label. We point with pride to this Home of ours and can say without fear of contradiction: "No millionaire's club is any better." We feel that nothing is too good for our brothers who have grown old and have no other home to end their days in.

The Sheboygan Local No. 657 donated $300 to furnish one of the rooms at the home for the aged members. It is marked with a plate giving our local credit for our contribution.

Another monument to the strength of our union is the Carpenters' Building in Indianapolis, which houses our general officers.

We are proud, too, of the fact that it was the Carpenters' International union that was selected by the American Federation of Labor to make the first fight for the 8-hour day in this country. It was a long and hard struggle, but it was won! Today, and even then before the NIRA, almost all union workers had shortened their working time to at least 8 hours, with a half holiday on Saturday.

But it was our organization that first made the fight. Now, where they are working at all, union carpenters have the 40-hour week and are trying to establish 5-day-6-hour work week.

Our international union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the Building Trades Department of the Federation, also with its label department, and with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Locally our union is affiliated with the Central Labor Council, the State Council of Carpenters and with the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Our local union, No. 657, was organized in November, 1898, with but a few men. But by spring we had a membership of 35. Wages were very low then —12½ cents and 15 cents an hour, with a few receiving 17½ cents. These 17½ centers, however, were cut in the fall to 15 cents per hour for a 10-hour day, with irregularity of pay-days.

The history of our wage rates from that time up to now tells the story of the effect of unionism in raising wages —and the effect of the long drawn out depression on even an old organization like ours.

In the year 1900 we gained an increase of 10 per cent through our union. In 1901 we fought for and won the 9-hour day and 22½ cents an hour. The next year we gained another 2½ cents. In 1907 we went on strike for the 8-hour day. We won that and raised our wages to 35 cents an hour. In the next 10 years we secured wage increases totaling 12½ cents, bringing our scale up to 42½ cents an hour.

We won our Saturday half holiday in 1917, and the following year gained a two-year agreement and raised our scale to 50 cents. In the following two years we jumped our scale up to 90 cents an hour, but, as a result of a lockout in 1921, that was reduced to 82½ cents. We couldn't be stopped, however. We kept right on trying to get back what we lost, and in 1923 regained 5 cents an hour of it; then inside of the next two years we had jumped the scale up another 7½ cents so that then we were receiving 95 cents an hour.

Our scale stayed at that point until 1932, when the effects of the depression on the building industry began to be felt hard all over the country. In that year we dropped to 80 cents an hour. At present the wage demanded by union carpenters, and those working are getting, 85 cents an hour.

The local carpenters' union was the first in this city to secure the 9-hour day, the first to get the 8-hour day, and the first to gain the half day off on Saturday. Now we are trying to further shorten the work-week so as to give employment to more men.

Most of the other trades got their hours shortened without having to strike for this great gain. But we carpenters always had to make the first move and had to put up a stiff fight for what we got. We have always been "lone wolves" in that respect, and we have beaten a path for ourselves that has made the going for others coming after us easier. In 1901 we had to remove a large hill in the path of progress for the workers to get the 9-hour day; in 1907, when we went after the 8-hour day, it seemed we had a mountain to climb, but the boys made up their minds they were going to get over it—and they did, and got a raise in pay besides. In 1917 we came to another mountain our way. This mountain contained a rather slippery substance, but after hard effort we made the grade and won the half holiday and the 44-hour week. At present we are facing a large stream in our path of progress, in our struggles for a shorter work-week and higher wages so that we can provide better living conditions for our families.

A lot of us are growing old in the game of life. We look back over our history and think we did our duty not only to ourselves but to those who are coming after us. We now look to younger men in the trade to take up the burden and continue to build still better conditions than those we older men established for them. And while we are here, we older members will continue to do our share of the shoveling out the dirt in the making of newer paths to an easier, happier life for all.

Local 657 has always lived up to its responsibility to sister local unions and have given them both moral and financial support whenever a call was made upon us. We are in turn grateful for the support they have given us and to the sympathizers of the general public who have co-operated with us.

Before I close I want to pay respect, on behalf of all our membership, to all those of Local No. 657 who have laid aside their tools for the last time and gone to their rest. We honor their memories and remember them for their part in our long struggle for a better life here.

FIRST AID FOR EYE INJURIES

(By Margaret Schaefer, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness)

THERE is no such thing as a non-hazardous industry so far as eye injuries are concerned. Wherever men and women are employed, there is bound to be the danger of flying particles of dust, cinders, stone, metal or wood; the danger of injurious chemicals and splashing molten metal and sometimes of injurious light and heat rays; and of innumerable other accidents peculiar to the condition of the particular plant or office. Where such hazards exist, progressive employers provide the necessary protective devices—goggles, shields and other safety equipment; it is necessary that the employe use these devices

wherever they are provided, ask for them when they are not available, and exercise ordinary care for his own safety and consideration for that of the other fellow. The practical joker who shoots pins and paper clips and does other supposedly funny stunts in the workshop or office has robbed many a man and woman of sight.

The National Safety Council has estimated that there are annually in the United States about 200,000 industrial accidents resulting in injury to the eye —an injury to an eye every three minutes, day and night, 365 days a year. The great majority of these accidents, fortunately, do not result in permanent injury.

The greatest problem in the first aid treatment of eye injuries—is that of preventing infection. Machines, tools, raw materials, the products of manufacture, and the atmosphere itself are, of necessity, very often contaminated with oil, grease, sand, dirt, or other bacteria-harboring material. Any wound received in a factory is, therefore, very likely to become infected. This situation, serious in itself, is aggravated by the difficulty of getting workmen to seek treatment for injuries promptly at regular first-aid stations or medical departments.

In the really modern plant, where safety is receiving as serious attention as production, the employes have been educated and trained to report at the hospital for treatment for all injuries—no matter how minor—and facilities have been provided for rendering such treatment quickly, effectively, and courteously. The hundreds of thousands of dollars paid annually as compensation for eye injuries which become compensable cases only through infection are, however, evidence of the fact that in the average plant, and to quite an extent in the very largest and presumably progressive plants, workmen are still in the habit of neglecting slight eye injuries until, through infection, they become hospital cases. Factory workers too often permit fellow-employes to substitute for surgeons or oculists.

In the State of Washington, for instance, in one recent year 59 cases of eye infections caused a loss of 1,024 work days, the payment of $10,446 in compensation, and in fourteen cases permanent impairment of vision. As usual the chief casual factor was "particle in eye." Washington's experience is repeated with tenfold severity each year in every state of extensive industrial activity.

What usually happens is this: A fine chip of steel, a particle of emery, a tiny wood splinter, or a grain of sand gets into the eye of a workman. He may be of the old school of shop men who believed (a few of them still do) that a wad of chewing tobacco fresh from the mouth, is a fine antiseptic. He may be of that large class of workmen who think that going to the plant hospital or dispensary with "something in your eye" is a sign of cowardice. He may be by nature a lazy or neglectful individual. Or he may be working in a plant where there is no hospital, no nurse, not even a first-aid kit worthy of the name. Under any of these circumstances he does one of two things: decides to worry through the day's work and let his wife or the neighbor' ood doctor remove the particle, or h asks a fellow-worker to take it out. In either event, the tiny wound caused by the particle in the eye may become infected through delay or by the bungling of an amateur.

All cases of penetrating injuries should be sent to a doctor. If the penetrating body is small, it is often impossible for the injured person to tell whether or not there is anything in the eye and the ordinary means of examination used by a doctor may not be able to determine it. In such cases, it is of the greatest importance to determine by means of the X-ray if there is a foreign body within the globe, for if foreign bodies are not removed, they may eventually destroy vision.

Wherever workmen are handling acids or chemicals, there should be readily available clean running water to be used for washing hands or irrigating eyes, on which the chemicals may have splashed through accident or explosion. The best first-aid treatment in such an emergency is to lay the victim on his back and thoroughly irrigate the eyes, lifting the lids and enabling the water to reach as far as possible. A small flexible hose from which a moderate jet of water can be directed into the eyes should be at hand. If no better way is evident, the head should be put into a pail of water and the eyes opened so as to thoroughly cleanse them of the acid. The important thing is to dilute

the chemical which has entered the eye and then get medical aid as soon as possible.

The employers of New York State are, on the whole, as progressive as any in America in the matter of accident prevention. Nevertheless, an analysis of eye injuries during six years, prepared for the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness by Dr. E. B. Patten of the New York State Department of Labor, showed a more or less steady increase in the number of permanent total disability and permanent partial disability cases, from 2,247 in 1925 to 3,200 in 1930.

In no state do present compensation laws guarantee the blinded workman a living wage for the rest of his life. There are few jobs for blind men or near-blind men on which a family can be supported decently.

Leaders among laboring men can do much to reduce blindness and conserve vision generally, not only among workmen and working women, but among their families at home, by emphasizing at every opportunity the fact that nearly all blindness is preventable; that sight once lost can never be regained; and that no financial award can really compensate for the loss of vision.

THE POSTAL SYSTEM

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE course of reading our philosopher spoke of in his previous discourse had a wider influence on his life than he at first dreamed of. As he went from book to book, and from subject to subject, he could see more and more the need of instruction. Book learning was all right in itself, but there was lacking the influence of an instructor and of the instructor's personality.

"Unsupervised reading leaves a man with an education that is incomplete," the philosopher began, pushing his fingers comb-like through his hair. "In order to complete an education, especially an education gained by reading, some one who is qualified to do so must point out the weak spots. If it is impossible to have direct contact with such a one, call him instructor, critic or friend, the next best thing to do is to get the help through the Post Office."

Pointing to a set of books before him, on a shelf, the philosopher continued his discourse:

"When I discovered that the more I read the more I was in need of instruction, I bought a course of instruction in that correspondence school. There are a number of such schools in existence, which are reliable and efficient, and the student who is willing to do his part will find them a great help, not only in giving instruction but in outlining courses of study as well. Besides, these schools will help the faithful student, after finishing a course of study, to get a job suitable to his ability and qualifications."

The philosopher was making this statement as a mere statement of fact. He had no preference for any particular school, unless it would be the school that is reliable, efficient and fair with its students.

"While a great deal depends on the instruction and on the instructor, a great deal more depends on the student's willingness to work and persistently press forward until the final goal is won. It is a fifty-fifty proposition with the weightier end of the responsibility resting on the student."

In looking back over his career the philosopher could plainly see how he was led from goal to goal, and from milestone to milestone; first by reading and then through instruction by mail, until, as it were, he could choose his own place and do the things he liked.

"I started with a foreman's course, and after I had gone on with it a while it gave me confidence in my own ability and as soon as a job came up I applied for the foremanship, and got it. There were similar jobs I could have had before but I lacked confidence. When I had completed the course, I felt that I was able to supervise work, and applying for a job in that capacity I got it too. While I liked this work it required going from place to place, depending on the location of the various jobs, so I did not stay with it. Moving from place to place, with a family, destroys many of the finer things that belong to a home, and so I chose rather to stay in my home town, work at my trade and

do the things I am now doing. In this way I could help my fellow craftsmen with their problems and, as much as possible, help make conditions better for workingmen in general.

"In these days of depression," the philosopher went on, taking up a different phase of the subject, "when work is scarce, there isn't a better thing a young fellow can do with his leisure time, than to improve himself, in whatever way it is possible. Instead of grumbling, let him tackle his problems with intelligence, and he will get a great deal farther than he will by unorganized complaining. If he cannot afford to buy books, let him go to the library and read. Any up-to-date public library will have books and papers that deal with present economic problems, and there should be books and papers there that treat in various ways subjects in carpentry. Reading of this kind will always prove to be profitable. But if it is possible let the young fellows enroll in some school that will give them the help they are needing. I am not advocating instruction by correspondence, if it can be had under the supervision of a good instructor, for personal contacts with a capable instructor can not be overestimated. He brings to the student a living example of the possibilities that are open for him; not that he must set his goal on a level with his instructor, far be it from that, but that having personal contact with one who has gone before, he can set his goal wherever he wants it, and if that is far above his instructor, that much the better. But not all young men have such opportunities, and those are probably in the majority. For them the next best thing to do is to avail themselves of instruction that can be obtained through the Post Office—a course by correspondence, from some reliable correspondence school."

The philosopher was well qualified to speak on this subject, for he had tried all of the things he spoke of, and knew their good points as well as the points that were not so good. Reading, instruction by an instructor and instruction by correspondence, were the three greatest channels through which he got his training Of course, practical experience is of a great deal more value than training in itself without experience. Experience without training, though, will seldom go as far as it will if it has a background of training to build upon. Modern life can hardly be lived without first acquiring knowledge from those who have gone before. It is impossible to keep abreast with our artificial civilization without a well-organized groundwork of training, as the fundamental basis of a hoped-for successful career.

"There isn't a better or more helpful institution in existence than our postal system," the philosopher said, his face taking on an expression of seriousness. "Here workingmen meet every other class of people on an equal. The workingman's letter will go as far for 3 cents as the letter of the millionaire or of the billionaire. In our postal system, more nearly than in any other institution, the Constitutional saying is fulfilled, 'that all men are created equal.' It is the greatest socialized industrial institution we have, and it works. No sane person, rich or poor, would ever willingly consent to our postal system going into the hands of a private corporation; and why? Because the system as it now exists benefits every one of the inhabitants of the land. Its employes are paid wages and have working conditions that will assure more nearly an American standard of living, than the wages and working conditions of employes of any equally great private corporation in the world. I admit that not even the Post Office has altogether ideal conditions, but they are more nearly so than the conditions of other concerns, where the salaries often run far above the hundred-thousand dollar mark, and the wages in many instances go so low that the wage-earner at the bottom can not maintain his family in common decency. Can anyone answer why officials of corporations, who depend almost entirely on clerks to do the work for them, should receive one-hundred-thousand dollars per year, and up; while employes who give all of their time to tasks that must be done in order to keep such concerns going, get scarcely enough wages to maintain, for their families, a starvation standard of living."

What the philosopher meant by a starvation standard of living, was virtually a hand-to-mouth standard of living while the breadwinner is employed, and when he is thrown out of work, his family can starve if they do not want to steal or become victims of the other alternative, charity.

"Company" and Independent Unions Compared by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a nine-point comparison between "company unions," organized and promoted under auspices of mill managements, and independent unions organized by workers themselves for collective dealing with employes. The nine-point comparison says:

THE A. F. OF L. UNION

1. Is formed by the employes themselves to secure better working conditions.

2. Is opposed by employers because they know that such unions will secure better working conditions for their workers.

3. Can never be destroyed so long as it is actively supported by all union members.

4. Is paid for by the union members and controlled by the union members.

5. Charges dues which help directly to build nation-wide organization and to bring about labor laws to protect workers.

6. Does secure higher wages and better working conditions, as is clearly shown by the history of the American Federation of Labor.

7. Is a true collective bargaining agency which negotiates with the management as directed by the union members upon questions of wages, hours, and working conditions.

8. Is chosen by the workers under section 7 (a) to represent them in collective bargaining.

9. Is affiliated with and supported by the American Federation of Labor, which is a nationwide organization, giving protection to all workers against organized employers.

THE COMPANY UNION

1. Is formed by the company to prevent organization in a real union.

2. Is favored by employers because they know there is nothing to fear from such unions.

3. Can be destroyed by the employer at any time, since he runs it.

4. Is paid for by the employer and controlled by the employer.

5. Charges no dues and makes no contribution to general improvement in working conditions.

6. Does not secure higher wages or better working conditions.

7. Is not a true agency for collective bargaining since employe representatives under company union plans are required to follow the instructions of the management.

8. Is not able to bargain in the true sense of section 7 (a), because when the company bargains with the company union it does not bargain with the workers but with itself.

9. Is limited to one shop, plant, or establishment, while employers themselves are so organized on a nationwide basis in trade associations that individual groups of employers are powerless.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1935

Fight for Child Labor Amendment

ORGANIZED Labor throughout the twenty-eight states that have not yet voted approval to the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has received a special appeal from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to immediately make an earnest, active, winning fight for its approval.

Twenty states have already ratified the proposed amendment, but sixteen more are necessary, in order that it may have the two-thirds majority as required for proposed amendments.

Now comes the good news that labor is being backed in this fight of the people by the National Non-Partisan Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, recently formed in New York. Charles C. Burlingame, ex-president of the New York City Bar, is president of the Committee and members include: Newton D. Baker, Samuel Seabury, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Henry Morganthou, Jr., Dean Roscoe Pound, Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Miss Grace Abbott. This committee also announces it will fight for ratification in 1935. Technical objections raised some time ago by the American Bar Association were overcome by legal opinions of members of this Committee.

Hope for success of the drive for ratification is brightened also by endorsement by 27 governors of states, 12 of them in states which have not yet voted to ratify.

Buying Power Is Essential

WAGE earners, who constitute by far the majority of our people, are naturally the chief consumers of goods, upon whom, those who sell goods must depend for sales, and for profits.

When wage earners are unable to buy normally, either through loss of income or low wages, business becomes stagnated.

A millionaire should eat no more than a person with less funds. If a working man wears his clothes a little longer than the rich man, or denies himself so-called luxuries and recreation that the few rich may enjoy, it is not through choice. With ample income, the wage earner would buy proportionately more than the millionaire. And the same principle applies to the family of each. So the "consumer goods" industries clearly depend upon the ability of the wage earners to buy, while the "capital goods" industries depend upon both the consumer goods industries and the prosperity of the wage earners.

These simple truths point conclusively to the fact that buying power of the

masses, the wage earners, is essential to recovery and to sustained prosperity.

Among the many facts which the NRA research staffs have uncovered is this: In 1932 the average wage earner produced 15 per cent more per hour than he did in 1929, while the employers' labor cost per unit of product was reduced about 25 per cent. Thus, the workers' output was increased about 5 per cent per year, while the employers' labor costs decreased about 8 per cent per year.

We all know the result! When production runs so far ahead of consumption, through the failure of industry to pay wages and provide employment that will give the wage earners ample buying power, the economic structure of the nation loses its equilibrium and disaster follows:

The 30-hour work week bill, which has been introduced in Congress, is intended to help bridge this economic gap.

Modern industry and commerce have progressed substantially in recent years, both in production and distribution. Unless labor is enabled to progress relatively, we cannot have a sound economic structure.

The chief immediate answer to the pressing problem of increased buying power, which includes putting unemployed wage earners back to work, is the adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week, without reduction in pay and with increased pay where merited, as proposed in the 30-hour work week bill sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

The Cost of Building Materials

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that on September 1, 1934, building materials were higher in price than any other commodities. Taking the price in 1926 as 100, farm products at the beginning of September were 73.5; which means that they cost only 73.5 per cent of their price eight years before. Fuel and lighting materials had an index of 75.1; and foods of 76.6. But building materials were selling at 83.6 per cent of their prices at the peak of the boom.

At almost the same time, F. W. Dodge Co. reported that contracts for residential buildings had dropped seriously in July. In fact, nearly all building had dropped, except that backed in some manner by the Federal Government. The only conclusion that the average man can draw from these two reports, taken together, is that the high cost of building materials is checking construction.

A few days earlier, the Department of Commerce gave out the figures from a survey of 57 cities.. In these cities, 115,488 families were "doubled up"; that is, living two families in a dwelling intended for one. In 30 cities, there were fewer dwellings than families; and in all cities much of the housing was badly out of date.

Nearly 10 per cent of the dwellings surveyed had no running water, and nearly 20 per cent had no indoor toilets; while 25.3 per cent had no tubs or showers for bathing. In 31 per cent of the homes, there was neither gas nor electricity for cooking, and 10.7 per cent of them did not have these conveniences for lighting.

To put it in a nutshell, this country lacks proper homes almost as badly as it lacks jobs. If we could build the homes, the jobs would well-nigh take charge of themselves, since nothing else stimulates other industries quite like a building boom.

Yet with millions of homes bitterly needed, and a host of skilled workers ready to provide them and needing the work, home building lags; and it is yet uncertain that even the Government's latest effort to spur up such construction will get very far. Those prices of building materials should bear looking into.

Confidence

Confidence is the foundation of business. The establishment of confidence takes time and it can only be done by a system of fair dealing. One has to be honest a lifetime to prove himself honest and even then there may be circumstances arise that will cause his good name to be besmirched; but one dishonest act will put a mark against him that years of honesty can never wholly obliterate. A poisonous weed grows to maturity in a single season, but the oak requires a century. Solid, honest character takes a lifetime to build and, like the oak, it becomes more solid and stable as the years roll on. None are more to be pitied than those who have so lived that no one can place confidence in them.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR

Ordered Issued by the General Executive Board

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Greeting:

The convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, California, in October, 1934, decided and declared that the actions of the convention of the Building Trades Department held in that city in September, 1934, were illegal and could not be recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the reason that the Building Trades Department convention in San Francisco refused to give representation in the convention of the Building Trades Department to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America and the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America, which were affiliated with the Building Trades Department since June, 1934. It was further decided that if a settlement of the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and these organizations could not be reached a convention of the Building Trades Department should be called by the President of the American Federation of Labor to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., within forty-five days from the adjournment of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles, and policies of the American Federation of Labor. Although efforts were put forth to compose these differences no understanding was reached. Therefore, in compliance with the orders of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Green called a convention of the Building Trades Department to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of

Labor in Washington, D. C., on November 26, 1934, and although a number of Building Trades organizations refused to send delegates the convention was held and the business of the Building Trades Department conducted and transacted in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles, and policies of the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the old Building Trades Department with the exception of two members of its Executive Council refused to attend the convention and failed to submit reports and the financial records of the Building Trades Department as required by the laws of the Department.

The convention then decided by unanimous vote to remove said officers on November 28, 1934, and directed the newly elected officers to take office immediately. Brother J. W. Williams, member of our General Executive Board from the Fifth district, was elected President and Brother Herbert Rivers of the Laborers was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Under date of December 5, 1934, President Green of the American Federation of Labor notified the officers of National and International Unions, State Federations and City Central bodies that:

> First, the American Federation of Labor recognizes the Building Trades Department convention held at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from November 26-28, 1934, as the legal, authoritative convention of the Building Trades Department.
>
> Second, that the American Federation of Labor recognizes the action taken by this convention as legal and binding upon the officers and members of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> Third, that the American Federation of Labor recognizes the officers elected at this convention as the legally installed officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and called upon the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to recognize only the officers of the Building Trades Department elected at the Washington Convention of the Building Trades Department held in November, 1934.

The General Executive Board gave consideration to the situation as herein outlined, after which it was decided that it is the duty of our organization to support the action of the American Federation of Labor by giving support and assistance to the officers elected by that convention by having our members affiliate with the local Building Trades Council. You are, therefore, directed to affiliate with the Building Trades Councils that recognize the action of the Building Trades Department Convention held in Washington as per instructions of the American Federation of Labor and you are also instructed to disassociate yourselves from any Building Trades Council that is not recognizing the action of the Building Trades Department Convention held under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor and the officers that were elected at that convention, namely; J. W. Williams, President and Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fraternally yours,
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
Chairman
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered

Conway, Ark.
Listowel, Ont., Can.
Redondo, Calif.
St. Augustine, Fla.
Whittier, Calif.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Bellingham, Wash.
El Monte, Calif.
Hugo, Okla.
Pensacola, Fla.
Adrian, Mich.
Corinth, Miss.
St. Louis, Mo.
New York, N. Y.

Beware of Non-union Trim

"On information received from the New York District Council it is learned that non-union material from shops in the City of New York is being manufactured and fabricated in those shops under non-union conditions and sent out for erection on jobs where union carpenters are employed and if erected

by union carpenters belonging to our organization it is a violation of our principles. Among those who are indulging in this practice, we understand from the notice sent here by the District Council, are the W. J. Sloan shops who have refused to negotiate and sign the agreement with our District Council.

Former Second General Vice-President Passes

Mayor Leonard Funk of Spokane, Washington, who was Second General Vice President of our organization from February 1, 1909, to January 31, 1911, and a member of Local Union 98 of Spokane for 39 years, passed away at



the Sacred Heart Hospital in that city on February 4, following a brief illness of one week.

His death came as a shock to his legion of friends. The City Hall as well as the Police Department and the headquarters of the Fire Department were draped in mourning out of respect to his memory.

Brother Funk was born in Portage City, Wisconsin, February 16, 1868, and was approaching his 67th birthday. He joined Local Union 98 on April 26, 1896, and held continuous membership until his death.

Despite the many duties that Brother Funk had to perform as Mayor of the city of Spokane, he always made it his duty to attend the regular meetings of Local Union 98 and give particular care and attention to important matters of that Union.

He represented Local Union 98 at a number of general conventions of our Brotherhood and was a familiar figure at such gatherings. At the 13th general convention held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1904, he was elected a delegate to the convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance and re-elected at the 14th convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1906.

In the passing of Mayor Funk the city of Spokane loses a capable official and our Brotherhood an honored and faithful member.

Aid Sought in Recovery of Stolen Tools

On the night of October 16, 1934, a case of carpenter tools was stolen from tool house at sixth ward school project in Bradford, Pa., being built by Havens & Coughlin, Olean, N. Y.

Tools with wood handles had owner's name stamped on them. Tool case was brown trimmed in black. Initials H. S. were painted on outside.

Tools and case are valued at $100.00 and belonged to Harry Stophel, Local 545, Kane, Pa.

Information Wanted

Knowledge of the whereabouts of a former member of our organization, by the name of John H. Antrin, is desired for the purpose of obtaining information concerning a family record. He at one time held membership in Chicago, later going to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he dropped out of the organization in 1920. He was reported later as having gone to the West Coast. Anyone knowing his present address will kindly communicate with H. L. Boardman, 1128 S. Elmwood Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Treasurer of A. F. of L. Dies

Martin Francis Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, January 17. Death was attributed to congestion of the lungs.

Brother Ryan was born in Coldwater, West Virginia, October 23, 1874. Upon leaving school he took up railroading as his life's work and promptly joined the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

His extensive and loyal service in the ranks of the union, resulted in his election as a member of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, in 1903. He was elected as General President of the organization in 1909 and held this very important office continuously until his death.

Martin Francis Ryan served continuously as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor since May, 1923, and served as treasurer since 1928.

He was a prominent member of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, which represents railroad workers in negotiations with the management of railroads. He was also treasurer of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, since 1927.

Brother Ryan, a big man with an ever jolly disposition, was generally regarded as one of the most able executives in the organized labor movement of America. His friends were legion and his popularity unsurpassed.

The funeral took place in Kansas City on Monday, January 21, and was attended by many labor officials, including officers of the American Federation of Labor, the various Railroad Brotherhoods, and many others.

He is survived by his widow, a married daughter and two sons, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of thousands of staunch friends in all walks of life is sorrowfully extended.

President of Bricklayers' International Union Succumbs After Lingering Illness

George T. Thornton, for eight years president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, died at his home in South Boston, Mass., January 21, 1935, following an illness extending over a year. He was 68 years of age. He joined the union in Nova Scotia in 1887 and transferred his membership to Boston in 1888.

He served as an officer of his local and international convention delegate from 1897 until 1904, when he was elected third vice president of the international. He later became second vice president and was elected first vice president in 1925 and president in 1928.

George T. Thornton was recognized as an expert mason and an exceptionally capable union official, whose passing was received with deep sorrow throughout his wide circle of friends and the labor movement in general.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, January 23, and attended by all his associate officers, many other labor officials and a host of other friends and relatives.

Active Member of Local Union 90 Dies

Wesley A. Wilson, who for thirty-one years was an exceptionally active member of Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana, died at his home in that city January 11, 1935, at the age of 64.

Brother Wilson joined the Local Union on July 8, 1904, and at various times served as president, vice-president, treasurer, trustee and business agent.

He was ready at all times to do everything possible for the up-building of the Local Union and the organized labor movement, and his passing is a distinct loss to Local Union No. 90.

Death Claims Charter Member of Local 1602

In the death of Brother William Herman, which occurred on December 17, 1934, Local Union No. 1602 of Cincinnati, Ohio, lost one of its oldest members.

Brother Herman was born and reared in Cincinnati and had rendered valuable service to Local Union No. 1602. He was a loyal and well liked member and his many friends will miss him. He was one of the charter members of the Local.

DEATH ROLL

HUBERT JANS—Local Union No. 1307, Chicago, Ill.

AFTON V. KILLY—Local Union No. 879, Elmira, N. Y.

J. R. McINTYRE—Local Union 559, Paducah, Ky.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Organization and Co-operation Spells Success

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"The Philadelphia District Council wishes to inform the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America what a splendid organization and co-operation on the part of brother Charles Johnson, Jr., president and Business Agent of Local 1456 of New York City, can achieve. Some time ago, a certain New York firm, having done some work in this district, attempted to evade the full payment of wages as per our District Rules, and for some time insisted that the same would not or could not be collected, but thanks to the co-operative efforts of brother Charles Johnson, Business Representative of Local 1456, pressure was brought to bear and the amount due our men was forwarded to our office. This has since been forwarded to the members who were entitled to it. This proves what real organization and co-operation in the United Brotherhood can achieve; therefore, the slogan to all should be: 'More organization and co-operation in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the good of all.'

"Let this illustration be a splendid example for all of us to follow."

Fraternally yours,

Joseph Kazmark,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 62

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It has been some time since we wrote an article for "The Carpenter" and as we ladies of Auxiliary No. 62 enjoy the writings of other Auxiliaries we want to tell you that we have weathered the depression. Of course we had to abandon all money-making activities, but since every one so willingly helped to enlarge our treasury before the depression, we carried on various entertainments for our members and families at the Auxiliary's expense.

Our being together, with a kind word and a pat on the back encouraged us all to hold our heads high and smile. We can truthfully say that 1934 has been a much better year than 1933 for every one, as individuals and as an Auxiliary. We still are taking in new members. We are very proud of our worthy president, who is serving her seventh year in this office and was absent only one meeting. Has anyone a better record?

We meet the second and fourth Tuesday night and this being the night the Carpenters' Local Union meets we have a good attendance. Our husbands join us and we serve refreshments and play Bunco after our second meeting. The fourth Thursday of each month we have a pot-luck luncheon, followed by cards.

The first Saturday night of each month we have a pot-luck dinner for all, followed with cards. We shall be pleased to hear from any of the other Auxiliaries and sincerely hope everyone will see better times from now on.

Grace A. Jared, Rec.-Sec.,
L. A. No. 62. Los Angeles, Cal.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 95

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a brief report of the many activities of Ladies Auxiliary No. 95.

We meet in the Labor Hall the first and third afternoon of each month; our business meeting is followed by a social gathering and refreshments.

We have held our membership very well considering the depression.

We have affiliated with the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries and will send a delegate to that Convention which will be held in June in St. Louis, Mo.

During the summer we had picnics and covered dish luncheons for the members, their husbands and families.

We have completed a comfort which will be given to a needy family, also a quilt on which chances will be sold.

A Christmas exchange and covered dish luncheon was held and enjoyed by the Auxiliary ladies. We always join with the carpenters at Christmas time to help our needy members. This year all the members and their families enjoyed an oyster and chilli supper serving 200 members, also a Christmas tree and treats for the children and a nice program. All reported a good time and hope to have more gatherings to renew old and make new friendships.

Several new members will join us at our next meeting, a good beginning for the new year.

We extend our invitations to visiting Auxiliary sisters and welcome correspondence.

Our best wishes for a prosperous New Year.

Mrs. Walter C. Kendall, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 95. Topeka, Kansas.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 230

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 230 of Springfield, Ill., have enjoyed reading the interesting letters in "The Carpenter" from the other Auxiliaries and extend greetings to all. Our Auxiliary meets the first and third Wednesday of each month in the same building in which the carpenters meetings are held. We usually serve refreshments after meetings.

The sewing circle of our Auxiliary meets every Thursday at which time we quilt and do various other things which help to increase our treasury.

The Auxiliary entertained the Carpenters and their wives with a Halloween party. Some were masked and furnished the fun for the rest. Later we served pie and coffee.

On Thanksgiving eve the Carpenters' Local Union entertained with a big dinner and also a card party.

On December 4 we celebrated our Anniversary. We served a chicken dinner for the members of the Auxiliary and their families.

We have just voted favorably on the acceptance of two new members, and sincerely hope that we may secure more in the near future.

Mrs. Lois Howett, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 230. Springfield, Ill.

Architectural Novelty

London's latest architectural novelty, according to a recent issue of the Daily Telegraph, is an apartment building with a promenade deck. The new building, now nearly complete, has many novel features embodied in its construction with a deck modelled after that of the Canadian Pacific flagship Empress of Britain, on the roof as an outstanding novelty.

T. C. Gordon, originator of the building, states that it will have accommodations for 1,220 residents in 750 service flats. Each will be supplied with a refrigerated kitchen although the building will also be supplied with a large and small dining room. Shops on the ground floor will supply foods for the domestically-inclined.

For quite a while during processs of construction no mention had been made of the intentioned purposes of the structure and this secrecy caused much speculation to stir within business circles. It is evident that the apparent doubt as to its use clearly manifests the totally strange design which must be embodied in this novel building.

Things To Forget

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life forget your neighbor's faults. Forget all the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault-finding and give little thought to the cause which provokes it.

Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all the personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident, which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, but they will grow larger when you remember them, and constant thought of the acts of meanness makes you more familiar with them.

Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday; start out anew with a clean heart today, so that you may write upon a clean sheet for sweet memory's sake only those things which are pure and lovely.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Labor and Materials in Building Costs

Efforts now being made to show that the building boom which we all long for is being blocked by the high cost of building trades labor would be more convincing if they kept a little closer to the facts.

The last year in which building was not affected by NRA and the codes is 1932. The Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the figures of building in 15 cities for that year, showing the percentage of cost which went in each city for materials, and the percentage which went for labor. The 15 cities average thus:

Materials, 63.6%, $63.60 out of each $100.

Labor, 36.4%, or $36.40 out of each $100.

In other words, a 6 per cent reduction in cost of materials would lower building costs as much as a 10 per cent cut in wages. Why pare the share of those who already get the smaller sums, and leave the really big money in the construction industry untouched?

The share of labor in those 15 cities was by no means uniform. In Atlanta, labor got only 29 per cent of the total cost; materials took the other 71 per cent. In Boston, on the other hand, labor got 41 per cent, and materials the rest—nowhere, it should be said, did labor get up to half and half on building costs; the workers got a larger slice in Boston than anywhere else. In New Orleans, labor got 31 cents out of the building dollar; while in Seattle, labor got 38.8 cents.

If low wages would stimulate building, Atlanta and New Orleans should have had a construction boom in 1932, while cities with higher rates of pay would lag behind. Nothing of the sort shows in the figures.

Boston has considerably less than twice the population of New Orleans; but spent more than three times as much on building as did the Crescent City. A close comparison for Atlanta is not available in the figures at hand. But Indianapolis and Seattle are almost exactly the same size; and Seattle, where the share of labor was higher than that of any other city save Boston, did 50 per cent more building than Indianapolis, with wages appreciably lower.

The truly big obstacles to a construction boom are the speculative prices of land, and the high cost of financing. There have been cases in which the carrying charges on a house—commissions, interest and bonus—were more than the entire labor costs. But between labor and materials, the latter, which gets nearly two-thirds of the total outlay, should be scaled down first.

Science Wins Again

Another dreaded disease appears to be started on its way out. Dr. William H. Park, head of the research laboratories of the City Health Department of New York, announced recently that a vaccine has been found which protects children from infantile paralysis.

Experiments on this matter have followed the usual course. First the doctors tried it on animals—in this case, on monkeys. Then they tried it on themselves. Getting good results in all cases and bad ones in none, they tried it on children; mainly the children of doctors, who could be trusted to keep watch. Up to date, it works; and at least a partial victory over a great and terrifying enemy of childhood seems a reasonable expectation.

Which recalls the first vaccine, and Dr. Jenner's experiments in using "cowpox" to avert smallpox. The discovery did not come early enough to save George Washington from a pock-marked face; but it was in time to wring a tribute from the chief enemy of the good doctor's country. His secretary laid before Napoleon a request for leniency for some Englishmen who had fallen into his power; and the emperor snapped a fierce refusal.

"Sire," said the shrewd secretary, "Dr. Jenner is one who signed this plea."

"Jenner," repeated Napoleon in a different voice. "We can refuse nothing to that name." And he scrawled on the paper the ant-tracks which with him signified approval.

One hopes there will be no Napoleon to approve Dr. Park; but the American people will give him a full measure of gratitude.

Why Not?

It is a good thing to remember
But a better thing to do,
Always to work with the construction gang,
And not with the wrecking crew.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXVII

In the gutter designs we have been dealing with in previous lessons, three important elements entered, namely, appearance, service and cost of construction. There is hardly a thing a carpenter is called upon to do, but what these elements enter to a greater or a lesser extent. To be able to keep these chief requirements properly balanced in everything one does, is an accomplishment that will help any carpenter well along toward success in his career as a building tradesman.

The gutter designs we are showing in this lesson, are more nearly practical than anything else. Service is the principal requirement, however, if a pleasing appearance can be obtained without adding too much to the cost of construc-

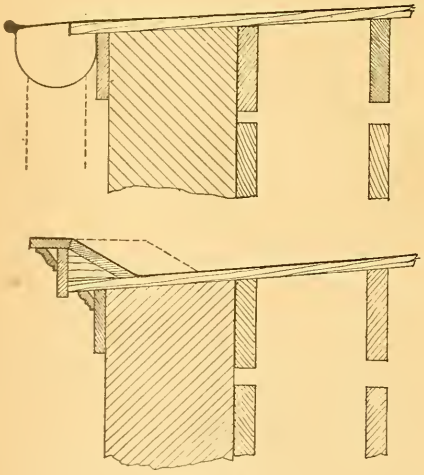


Fig. 446

tion, then it should not be neglected. The cost of construction should be governed by the service requirements alone.

The flat roof for business houses, shops and store buildings, especially in smaller towns and cities, is with us permanently. Very little change in the construction of the flat roof for these buildings has taken place, excepting where they are made strictly fire-proof —but even then, the means of carrying away rain and snow water are much the same as those found on the ordinary flat roof.

Fig. 446 shows two flat-roof gutters, and their relation to a flat roof. The upper one is a half-moon metal gutter, which is perhaps the simplest and cheap-

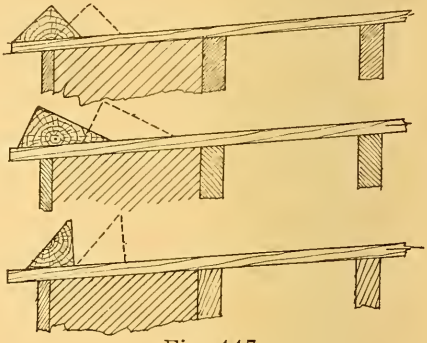


Fig. 447

est gutter for flat roofs to be found. The gutter itself is the principal part of the cornice, if it can be called a cornice. The perpendicular dotted lines indicate the position of the down-spout. The bottom design has a little more cornice, and makes a better appearance than the other. The dotted lines show the form of the gutter at the high point. The improvement in appearance, though, adds to the cost of construction. One of the things that should always be kept in mind in any gutter construction, and especially in the construction of a gutter for a flat roof, is the support for the gutter. If a gutter is well supported and straight, a very little fall will be required to carry away the water, but if the support is weak in places, causing sags, then pockets of stagnant water will soon bring about damage to the gutter and unsanitary conditions.

Three very simple and serviceable gutters are shown by Fig. 447. The one shown at the top, is made by ripping a 4x4 or a 4x5 diagonally, and fastening it to the roof as shown. The dotted

lines show the high point. The one shown at the middle, is similar, excepting that a larger timber is ripped diagonally, say a 4x6, while the bottom one is formed by placing the ripped 4x4 in such a maner that the gutter will be at a right angle with the roof. The roofing material makes the lining for these gutters.

The gutter form shown by Fig. 448 is suitable for a roof with a little more

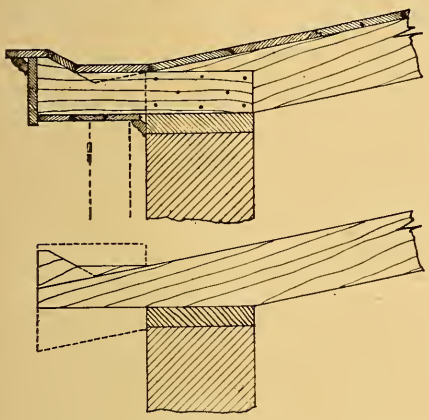


Fig. 448

pitch than the ordinary flat roof. The upper one is formed by nailing a lookout to the foot of the rafter as shown. The downspout is indicated by two perpendicular dotted lines. The low point of the gutter is also indicated by dotted lines. The cornice construction is both pleasing and economical. At the bottom is shown how the same form can be made by framing the rafter so it will make the lookout. The dotted lines at the bottom show the part of the rafter that is cut off and transferred to the upper edge of the rafter, where it is nailed and forms the bearing for the gutter sheathing. The dotted lines show how much of this piece is cut off in framing. The low point is also indicated by a dotted line. Otherwise the construction of this gutter and cornice is the same as the one shown at the top.

Fig. 449 shows a plan of a flat roof on which the gutters shown by Figs. 446 and 447 would be suitable. The arrows show the direction of the fall. The position of the half-moon gutter is shown with continuous lines, while the gutters shown by Fig. 447 are indicated by the dotted lines, and the dotted arrows show the direction of the fall. A little study of this drawing with the gutter designs referred to will make this clear.

Flat roof constructions are so simple that many of our readers might wonder why it is being treated here. But there is a great deal that can and should be said about flat roofs. In the first place, the trussing of a flat roof, is of great importance. We have seen constructions of flat roofs, that were far from substantial. With our illustrations we are going to show two commonly used flat roof constructions, and point out the strong and weak points.

Fig. 450 shows, perhaps, the most-used flat-roof construction. At the top we are showing the highest roof joist, trussed and tied to the ceiling joist directly below it. At the bottom is shown the lowest roof joist, trussed and tied to the ceiling joist below. The truss shown at the top will carry a load much greater than will ever come onto it under ordinary conditions, but the bottom truss, is not strong enough to support its load without reinforcement. In fact, the strongest truss of such a roof carries the lighter load, and the weakest truss, carries the heavier load; that

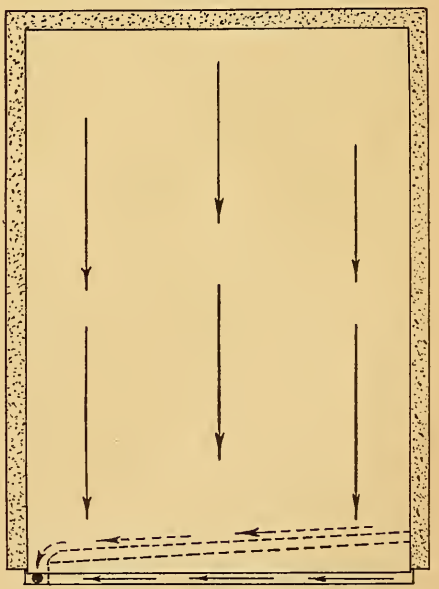


Fig. 449

is, assuming that every roof joist is trussed in the same way, which is usually the case. Sometimes the lower part of a flat roof is reinforced by support-

ing partitions, which eliminates the danger of sagging. However, when there are no partitions under this part of a flat roof, the trusses should be reinforced, either with extra bracing, or by putting the trusses at closer intervals. It is not an uncommon thing to find a flat roof so badly sagged at the lower part that it will not drain, consequently water pools there which soon develops leaks in the roof, causing much damage to the ceiling or even to the goods stored in the building. Reinforcing beams placed under this part of the roof will remedy such a condition, but it is much better to make the original construction substantial enough to carry the load. Perhaps the best way to prevent sagging at the lower part of a flat roof, is to increase the distance between the ceiling joists and the roof joists. This can be done by putting the roof joists farther above the ceiling joists, or by lowering the ceiling joists from the point where the trusses begin to show weakness. The objection to this, though, is that it would bring an offset in the ceiling line of the room where the ceiling joists are lowered. In most cases, however, the back part of such rooms are partitioned off from the front,

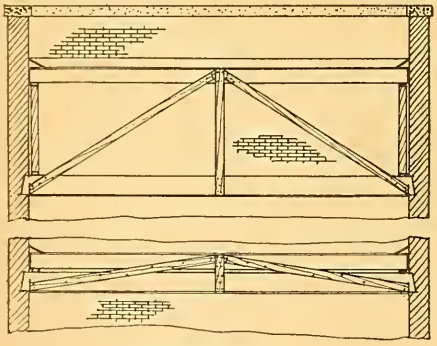


Fig. 450

as in store building, and then the offset in the ceiling will not be noticeable.

We are showing, in Fig. 451, an inverted truss for flat roofs. As a rule, there is little difference between the strength of this truss and the one shown in Fig. 450, so long as they both depend entirely on nails for their holding qualities.

While it is our intention to cover our subjects in these lessons thoroughly, we want our readers to do a little thinking along with the reading. In this and previous lessons we have shown many forms for gutters and designs for cornices, but we have not shown them all. It is our hope that the reader will be inspired by what we are presenting or omitting to present, to search for other and even better designs or forms of

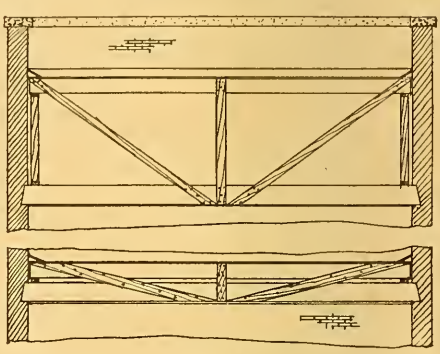


Fig. 451

construction than those which we are dealing with. The wise teacher is he who will lead the student into fields where he will find for himself other and even better things than the teacher realized in his teaching endeavors.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-THREE

In the previous lessons considerable space has been devoted to the subject of determining the lengths of common rafters by the length per foot run method. The matter was thoroughly elucidated so as to plant in the mind of the student a clear cut idea of how to proceed and why he should follow the recommended operations.

The subject, however, would not appear complete should we have stopped there and proceeded with another topic before devoting a little time to hip and valley rafters whose lengths also may be found by means of the "length per foot run method." The students, no doubt, will recollect that the previous papers were dealing entirely with cases of common rafters.

It will be well to refresh in the mind of the reader the main feature of the method which will not only recall to the surface the facts already assimilated, but also be very helpful in the matter of digesting of the new subject and at

the same time connecting the new and the old by a link of association of ideas, which is one of the most effective means in the committing to memory a series of scattered facts.

First, let us remember, that the length per foot run is the length of a rafter that corresponds to "one foot of

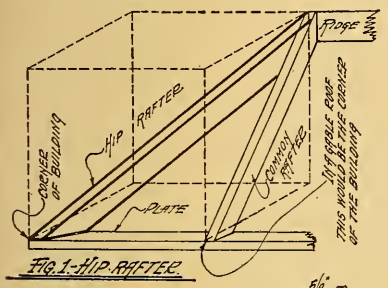


FIG. 1.-HIP RAFTER.

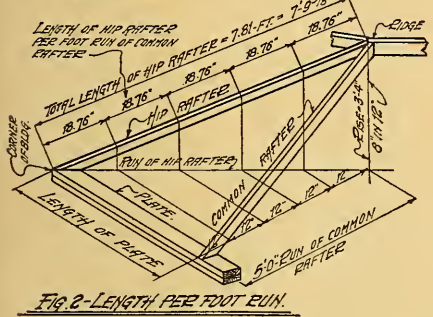


FIG. 2-LENGTH PER FOOT RUN.

horizontal distance." Second, notice that the length per foot run may be obtained by taking the square root of 12 inches plus the rise per foot run squared. And third, bear in mind that the length per foot run changes with the different pitches.

The hip rafter is a roof member that forms a "hip" in the roof usually extending from the corner of the building diagonally to the ridge. Fig. 1. Diagonally, means that it runs at 45 degrees to the line of the plate. Therefore, while the total rise is the same as that of the common rafter, the run of the hip rafter is greater than that of the common rafter. For every foot run of common rafter the run of the hip is 17 inches (16.-97" to be exact). This is the diagonal of a square whose sides are 12 inches respectively.

The length of the hip rafter for every 17 inches of its run is the length of the hip rafter for one foot run of common rafter. Therefore, in giving the length per foot run of hip rafters we do not base it on the run of the hip rafter itself but on the run of the common rafter.

Now, for the steel square. The lengths of hip and valley rafters are found on the second line of the rafter table entitled: "length of hip or valley rafters per foot run," which means that the figures in the table indicate the length of hip and valley rafters "per foot run of common rafter." A useful rule to memorize is this:

> "To find the length of a hip, or valley rafter, multiply the length given in the table by the number of feet of the run of common rafter."

EXAMPLE. Find the length of a hip rafter where the rise of roof is 8 inches per foot run or one-third pitch and building is 10 feet wide. Fig. 2.

Proceed in the same manner as in the case of common rafters, i. e. find on the inch line of the body of the square the figure corresponding to the rise of roof which is 8 inches. On the "second" line under the figure 8 is found "18.76" which is the length of hip rafter in inches for each foot of run of common rafter for one-third pitch.

The common rafter has a 5 foot run and therefore there are also 5 equal lengths for the hip rafter as may be seen in the diagram. Fig. 2. We have found the length of the hip rafter to be 18.76 inches per one foot run. Therefore, the total length of the hip rafter will be 18.76" x 5 which equals 93.80 inches or 7.81 feet. For practical purposes this may be taken as 7 feet and 9 5/8 inches.

Finds An Error

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading the Craft Problems in the January issue of "The Carpenter," I find a miscalculation in the answer of Brother John J. O'Toole to Brother C. B. Visness in the problem of stair building.

Brother O'Toole mentioned the common mistake of an improper first and last riser on stairways and gave answer to correct same, but Brother O'Toole made an error in giving measure of the top rough rise. The finished rise given, being 6 1/2", the top rough rise should be 1/4" greater, or 6 3/4", but he gave it as 5 5/8". The bottom rough rise as given should always be 1/4" less than finished rise.

I wouldn't be guilty of saying Brother O'Toole didn't know, but as before mentioned a miscalculation on his part, and yet it would be very misleading to one unfamiliar with stair building.

E. T. All,
L. U. No. 319. Roanoke, Va.

Door Knocker

(By H. H. Siegele)

During the World War we had charge of building a rustic summer home. The owner wanted the outside finished with rough boards running up and down;

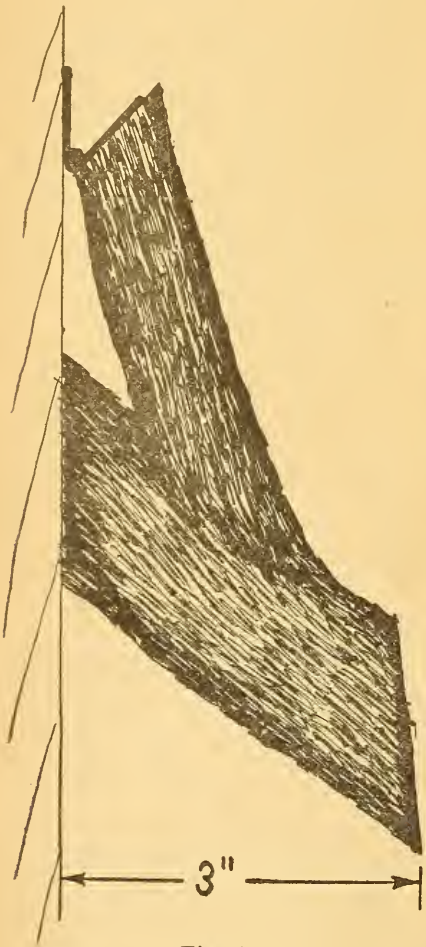


Fig. 1

the cracks covered with battons. The outside doors had to be made with the same kind of material. As a whole the place had a very agreeable appearance. The rough boards were stained, while the trimmings were painted so as to produce a pleasing contrast. When the house was about finished, the owner's wife wanted a door knocker for the front door, but did not know just what to use. "I want," she said, "something that will be in harmony with the rest



Fig. 2

of the building." That constituted both the plans and the specifications. So we went into the woods and cut a branch from an oak tree, from which we cut a knocker somewhat on the order shown by the illustrations. The knocker was fastened to the door by means of a butter-fly hinge, as shown to the top of Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows a face view of the knocker, giving the length. Fig. 3 shows the knocker in place, and the kind of door it was used on.

The owner and his wife named the place, "The Meadowlark Lodge," but because of the roughness of the construction, we carpenters called it "The Barnhouse."

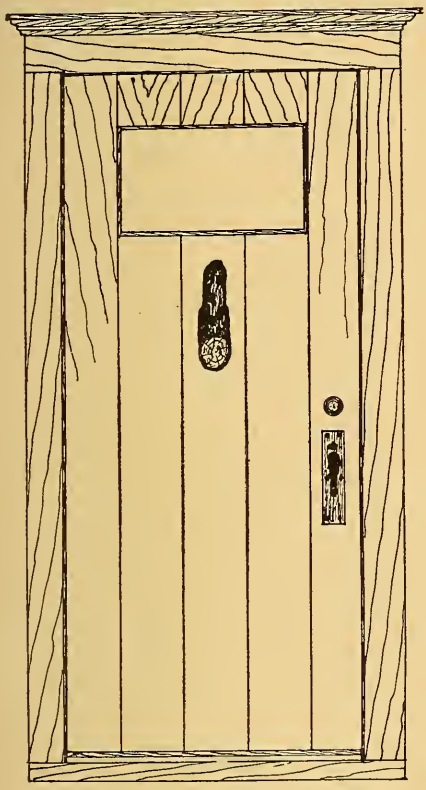


Fig. 3

When the knocker was in place, and the woman, who was of an artistic temperment, saw it, she was elated, and accepted it with compliments.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to comment on the devious method of a contributor to Craft Problems who presents much misleading propaganda in his efforts to discredit the superiority of the Pythagoras or square root method of solving the hypothenuse of right angle triangles occurring in practical carpentry.

This writer is depicted in Shakespeare's epigram as "He draws out the line of verbosity finer than the thread of his argument" by taking over thirty chapters in an endeavor to prove "that a few special trigonometrical figures stamped on a steel square are more efficient than a complete list printed as secants in trigonometrical tables."

The prolix style of his tirade against square root and trigonometry reminds me of a professor's instructions to his pupils in a trades school—Professor is facing pupils with a 10 penny nail held up for their inspection, and gives vent to the following:

"Class in carpentering arise. I am about to elucidate the salient process of inserting a nail: You grasp the nail firmly betwixt the index finger and the thumb of the left hand, then place it in its proper position; then hit it several blows with propelling hammer and task is efficiently consummated. We will now proceed to carpenter shop for a practical exemplification, and also to demonstrate various methods of extracting nails."

In justification of above criticism, I quote a few of the contradictory excerpts from his 30 part article.

"If mathematics is your hoppy, it is commendable indeed; by all means cultivate that hobby, for the harvest reaped in thus spending your leisure moments will certainly be more fruitful than time devoted to—for instance—Pinochle."

After delivering this slam at acquiring knowledge he presents a fairly good depiction of the Pythagoras Theorum or square root method, then in striving to deny its simplicity he accompanies his sketches with absurd formula that he avers is "necessary for solution."

He states "that a carpenter has no more use for trigonometry than a cat has for two tails," then contradicts himself by stating that "the figures on the marvelous steel square were engraved thereon after being computed by trigonometry experts."

Journeymen and apprentices in Carpenters' unions are men of intelligence and able to solve long division of natural numbers and decimals. Now the solving or extraction of the square root is almost identical and requires no more skill, but just a trifling change in the formula or arrangement of the operation which can be easily learned by any mechanic in a few hours of study.

But whether or not you wish to acquire this Only Method of Finding Hypothenuse of Right Angle Triangle, look to these facts: Trigonometry is known all the world over as "The Resolution of the Triangle." Hence any attempt at solving is trigonometry.

One function of Trigonometry is computed by the Pythagoras Theorum, and is called the Secant, which gives the hypothenuse or length per foot of all rafters, braces, etc., corresponding to the angle or height per ft. shown by Tangent.

Secants were computed for the convenience and benefit of carpenters, framers, architects, etc., in shortening computations. Hence when a framer requires the length of a rafter or brace, he has only to multiply its Secant to get that result.

The above method was discovered over 2,300 years ago and is the simplest and only correct way of getting rafter lengths.

In conclusion I wish to impress on the reader the fact that our most worthy editor, Frank Duffy, is not accountable for the merit of contributions to Craft Problems and although he may think that some lack sincerity, he must perforce publish them in conformity to policy of "The Carpenter" which permits both sides to be heard on all controversial subjects.

Frank De Guerre,
Villa Grande, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I submit following solution to Brother Miller's parallel walk problem.

Building area 15 yds. x 18 yds. equals 270 sq. yds.

Ground plot 20 x 27 equals 540 sq. yds.

Uncovered ground plot equals building's floor space 270 yds.

Hence walk tangent to ground plot equals walk area 314′ length x 8′ width equals 2512 sq. ft. or 279 sq. yds. 1 sq. ft.

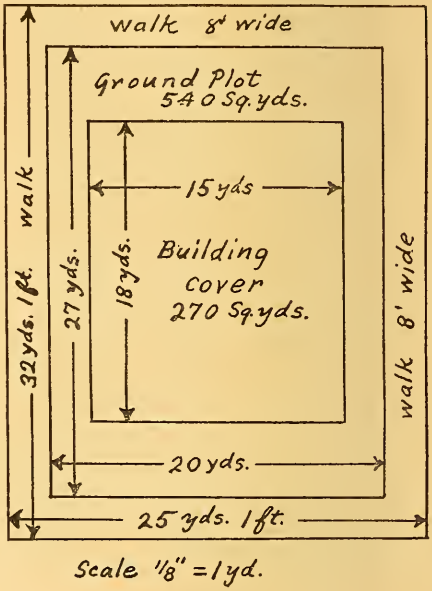
Total area covered, building plot and walk equals total area 25⅓ yds. x 32⅓ yds. equals 819 sq. yds.

Note: Plot equals 540 sq. yds. Building floor space equals 270 sq. yds. garden spot. Hence we have not space to get 279 sq. yds. of walk on it, thus I tangent same.

Thus building 270 sq. yds. plus garden area 270 sq. yds. plus walk area 279 sq. yds. equals 819 sq. yds.

I believe this is the solution the Brother wants. I believe previous solutions are incorrect as they all were trying to get 279 yds. spread of concrete on 270 yds. space of ground. He was exact in asking width of walk as well as for field width and length, thus showing his intent of an open plot of ground.

P. S. Walk area equals 279 sq. yds. plus 1 sq. ft. or 144 sq. in., this being



144 sq. in. too much. Thus to be more exact, let's put up our forms for outer edge of walk, then get some cardboard (of 1/314 part of a ft., or 5/64 part of an inch in thickness,) and put on form face. This gives us 279 sq. yds. less 6 square inches.

Wm. A. Hobbs,
Shreveport, La.

Member Patents Wind Proof Plumb Bob

Mr. Patrick Deasy, a member of Local Union No. 13, Chicago, Illinois, has perfected and been granted a patent on a "Wind Proof Plumb Bob," as shown in accompanying illustration.

The main purpose of this Bob is for plumbing columns on reinforced concrete construction work, which can be done instantly and accurately, according to the inventor.

It is made of Aluminum tubing and is in four sections for portability. The Bob is immersed in glycerine which stops the movements of same instantly, thereby giving quick and accurate reading, no matter how windy. The reading is done

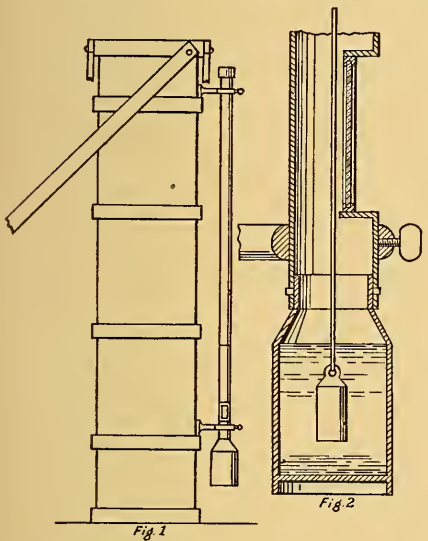


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

through glass door in the bottom section.

Additional information regarding this Plumb Bob may be secured from the inventor whose address is: 4430 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

War

(By Mark Twain)

"There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war. I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for the war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, 'It is unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it.'

"Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

"Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform, and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

"And the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war-cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

"Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception."

Unionize, British Bosses Tell Workers

Employers in the British pottery industry have set an example for employes everywhere by urging all workers in the industry to become trade unionists. The British pottery employers have apparently come to see that labor organization is necessary to modern industry. Here is what they say, in a manifesto issued by the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation and signed on behalf of 140 firms:

"We the undersigned, being members of the above Federation, desire to urge all operatives to become members of the National Society of Pottery Workers, or other unions affiliated to the National Council of the Pottery Industry.

"By our own membership of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation we show our belief in co-operation. We are convinced that it is essential to the well-being of all engaged in the industry that both employers and operatives should be in their respective organizations."

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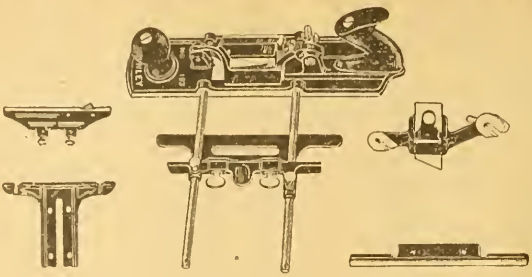

Cutting off or slitting


Bevels


Grooves


Grooves from beveled edges

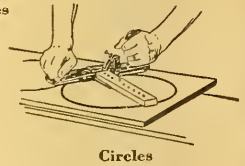

Mitre




Mitre joint with groove


Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens


Ship lap joint


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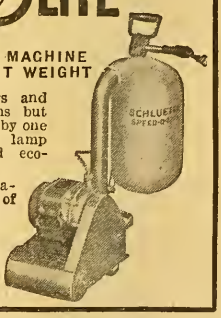
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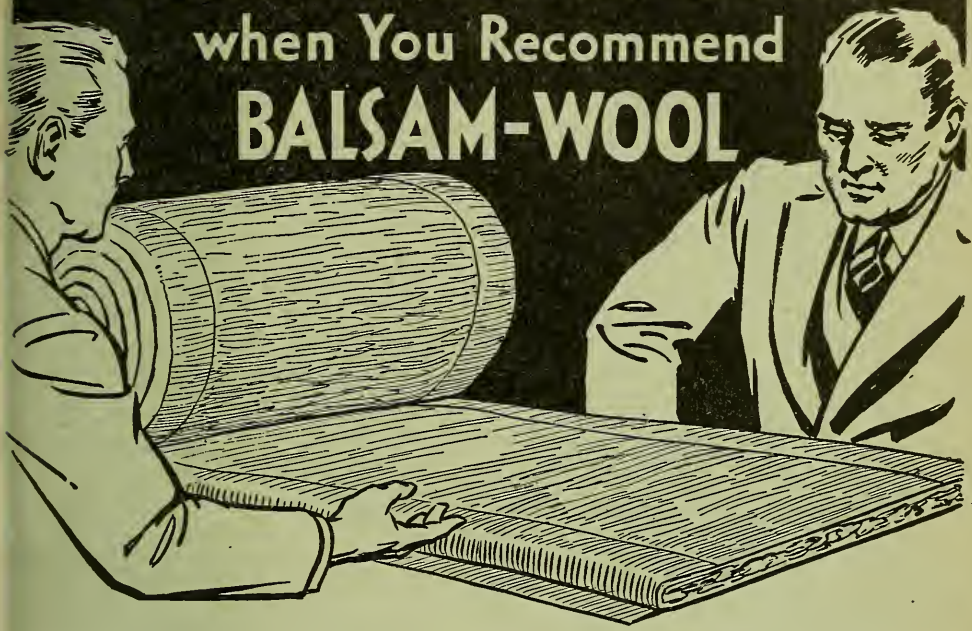
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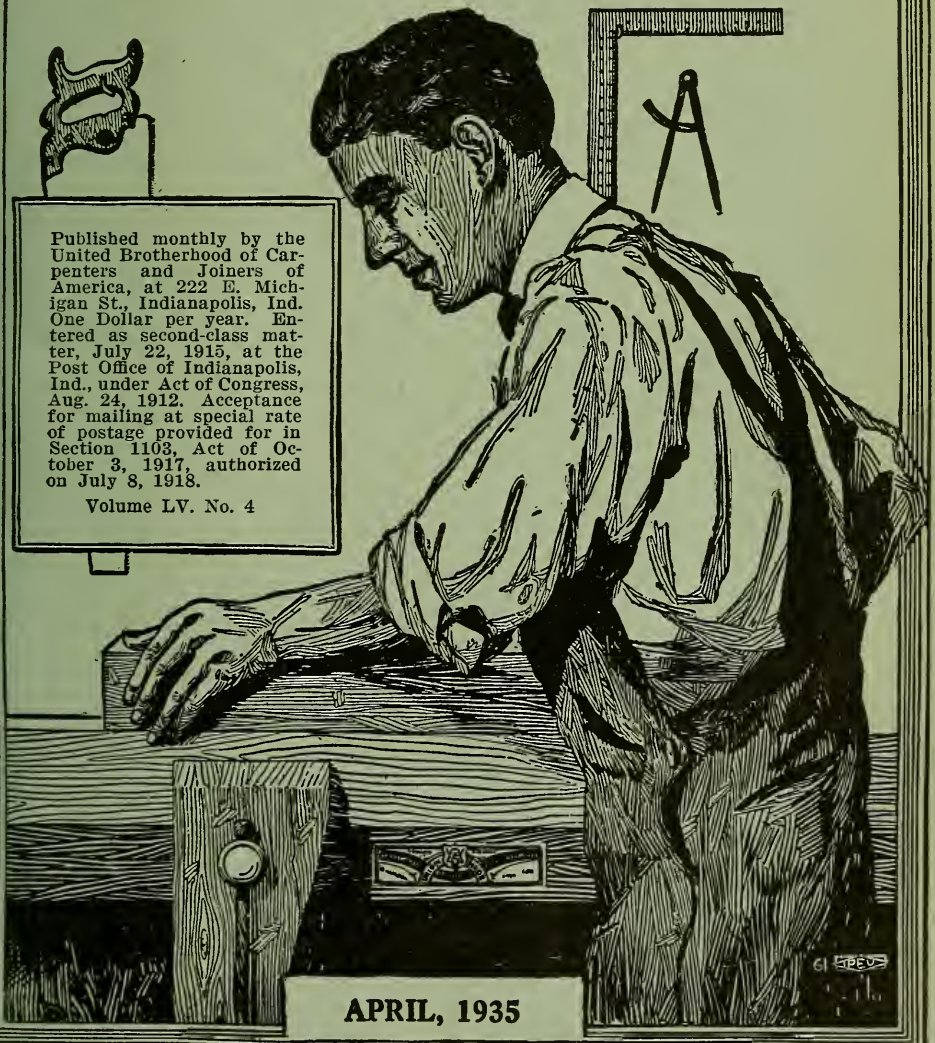
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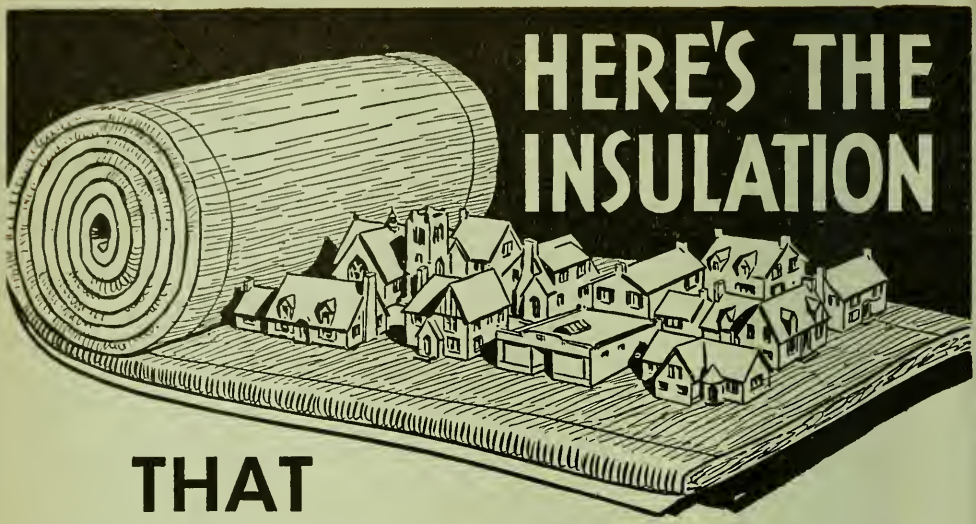
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Volume LV. No. 4

APRIL, 1935



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THE CARPENTER

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A Young Carpenter

(By Helen Welshimer)

He hewed the wood so carefully
With end to even end;
Now these would be door-stoops, he thought,
Where one could greet a friend.
These timbers were more gallant, so
He'd fashion them to form
Strong gates and walls and sloping roofs
To shut away the storm.
And this, oh this small, funny piece
Would make a wooden ox,
A Roman soldier with a sword,
A set of building blocks.
There were no calls for two crossed beams,
And so he never knew
Until he had become a man
That wood makes crosses, too!

UNIONS THE NEED OF THE HOUR

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THERE was never a time when wage-earners had so much to gain by membership in a trade union or so much to lose by neglecting their rights and opportunities through union affiliation. We are now determining the fundamental policies and agencies that will largely shape future industrial relationships. Organized representative groups can have a part in shaping decisions by presenting experiences and needs. Employers and other special groups are organized and active in presenting their interests.

During the session of Congress momentous issues of public policy are to be considered and decided. The future of the National Recovery Administration, Labor's right to organize in trade unions free from employers' interference, and the enforcement of this right, jobs for the unemployed and a social security program, are coming up for definite action.

Even though the representatives you wished to be elected are now members of this Congress you can bring your welfare to their consideration only in organized capacity.

After public policies are determined and laws become effective, every wage-earner must look to his union to see that laws are put into force. Though the law may give workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, the right to form their own union; though codes may fix minimum wages and maximum hours—it is only the union that can police the workshop, report violations, and see that justice is done.

It is the union that takes cases to the National Labor Relations Board and its regional boards, that makes presentations to the National Recovery Administration and the President when necessary.

It is the union that enables workers to get their full rights under workmen's compensation laws and it is the union that helps to make our social security plan effective.

The union is a voluntary institution which serves public as well as private purposes. It performs a social purpose that can be greatly strengthened as wage-earners more generally fulfill their responsibility by joining the union to which they are eligible. It is the agency that can put a balance into our individual and social living that will provide justice between men.

The greatest responsibility that rests upon us for the coming year is to advance organization work and help unions to become more effective in doing their work.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ICKES' STAND ON HOUSING

IF water cannot rise higher than its source, neither can a civilization rise higher than the living conditions it tolerates for those in its lowest income groups. That is, in the long run. Always there is a tug-of-war on between those in the highest income groups, who live in spacious, luxurious homes on large estates, and those who breathe foul air and eke out a miserable existence in fetid hovels. But sooner or later the underprivileged will pull down those who have surrendered themselves to soft and easy living, unless the latter will avert, or at least indefinitely postpone, the day of reckoning by recognizing and supporting the right of every man, woman and child to live in decent surroundings, with enough to provide for his legitimate needs, with a surplus over for modest luxuries.

For my part, I always approach this subject of housing as a realist. It seems to me that even lacking an understanding heart and a sympathetic outlook on the underprivileged, any man of average sense would regard it as a matter of personal, selfish interest to cut off the economic peaks in order to fill in somewhat the economic valleys.

It is intolerable that in this year of grace, in a civilization that boasts that it has reached heights never attained before by any nation since the dawn of

history, thousands upon thousands of our citizens should be hungry and cold and homeless, unless we choose to dignify with the precious term home hovels that many of us would reject as kennels for any dog of which we were fond. Yet all of us know, at least in a general way, what housing conditions are, not only in our so-called slum areas, but in neighborhoods that have not yet slithered down to those oozy depths. The trouble with us Americans is, or at least it was the trouble until the golden goblet of excess champagne was dashed from our lips in the fall of 1929, that we have spent so much time proclaiming how great and noble and humanitarian we are, that we have neglected to take time off to inventory our social liabilities, among the chief of which is housing. With what superior airs self-satisfied Americans have stalked through certain sections of Eurpoe, with noses elevated to an offended angle by unaccustomed smells emanating from century-old, picturesque cottages. We have solaced ourselves with the reflection that no such conditions could exist in this great land of the free and home of the brave, where every man is born a king in his own right, where the humblest log-cabiner may aspire to become President of the United States, etc., etc., etc.

The trouble is that here at home, for the most part, we have carefully avoided those areas where sights and sounds and smells equal, if they do not surpass in variety and offensive poignancy, anything that we have ever encountered abroad. Fortunately, there have been devoted groups of socially-minded persons who have served as a very little leaven in a very huge loaf, but leaven of such quality and power in chemical reaction as to be capable of producing greatly disproportionate results. These groups of altruistic citizens, whose heads refused to lie quiet upon their pillows until something could be done to improve the living conditions of the gaunt children, the hopeless women and the despairing men who have crowded our tenements, have kept true to the faith until now there is every indication that, with respect to housing, we are at the threshold of one of the most notable social advances that this country has ever seen.

It is natural that under the inspiring leadership of the most socially-minded President we have ever known, we should at last really be going forward. President Roosevelt is not satisfied to encourage us by words alone. He is not the type of the social reformer who thinks beneficent thoughts and persuades himself that he has thereby accomplished something real and tangible. When President Roosevelt believes in a thing, he proves his faith by his works. While others have been content merely highly to resolve, he has undertaken to solve. For the first time in our history the federal government is actively engaged in a program of slum clearance and low rent housing in order to provide decent living conditions for those in the lowest income classes.

The need for low-rent housing in the United States has long been recognized, but there has been little understanding of what is necessary to be done in order to supply that need. There is little argument about the desirability of decent housing at low rentals, but there is apparently a strong diversity of opinion as to how to go about it to get it.

There is no conflict at all between the low-rent housing program, and by that I mean not only urban but rural housing as well, and the program that is going forward under the Federal Housing Administration. The two propositions are separate and distinct. The Federal Housing Administration contemplates renovating, repairing and adding to existing homes. It has been difficult, ever since the 1929 crash, for the home owner to borrow money on a mortgage. A man may be able to support his family and pay his taxes and insurance, but still lacks the capital necessary to put on a new roof, build a bathroom, or add an extra wing to his home. He can make payments at a reasonable rate of interest over a period of years, but he is unable to make a present investment. So the federal government steps in through the Federal Housing Administration and guarantees the loan.

Likewise, there are those who have the desire to build homes of their own. In existing circumstances, banks or lending institutions may hesitate to accept a mortgage on the undertaking. Here, too, the Federal Housing Administration is able to aid by insuring the mortgage.

Demand the Union Label

NRA BOARD REPORT SUBSTANTIATES ALL CONTENTIONS OF A. F. OF L. CONCERNING AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

THE long-awaited report publicly announced February 7, of Leon Henderson, Director of the Research and Planning Division of the NRA, on the study of regularization of employment and improvement of labor conditions in the automobile industry, together with the letter of transmission of the report to the President by the National Industrial Recovery Board, fully substantiate the contentions of the American Federation of Labor concerning labor conditions in the extensive automobile industry.

Regarded as the first comprehensive investigation of the industry by a neutral agency, it is now officially revealed that the industry's human relations and its treatment of employes constitute one of the darkest pictures on the American industrial horizon. At the same time, this industry is revealed as possibly the foremost in the development of technical skill, engineering accomplishment and facilities of production.

Among the labor conditions in the automobile industry charged by the A. F. of L. during and between controversies concerning extension of the existing automobile code, the following may be mentioned as merely a few examples:

1. Strenuous opposition by employers to legitimate organization of automobile workers.

2. Labor unrest exists to a higher degree than warranted by the depression.

3. The foreman's power and the gap between the worker and the executive are important causes of labor unrest.

4. Espionage system exists.

5. Irregularity of employment has increased in recent years.

6. Depression competition has spurred the speed-up "beyond human capability to produce day by day."

7. Automobile workers are considered old at 40.

8. Annual incomes are very low.

9. Relatively few employes obtain supplementary earnings from other sources during layoffs.

10. The privilege of averaging hours on an annual basis is neither necessary nor desirable.

The report states that "to inveigh against the 'speed-up' system is not to object to efficiency, for, with a stable working force to which the industry felt a moral responsibility or toward which it was faced with a financial responsibility by social legislation, the 'speed-up' would be most uneconomical. The only reason that it can exist at present is the huge available supply of labor through which as one man falls by the wayside, another is there to take his place."

"This report and the letter of the National Industrial Recovery Board bear out every contention that the American Federation of Labor has made in the past year and a half, regarding conditions in the automobile industry. It supports the position of the American Federation of Labor with regard to the Wolman Board. In effect the Report and the letter of transmittal to the President say that the Wolman Board is dead and done. What the industry needs is a statutory board appointed under Public Resolution 44, giving automobile workers the same rights which workers in other industries enjoy. In its letter to the President the NIRB pointed out the "advisability of establishing, under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Public Resolution 44 of the last session of Congress, a comprehensive Automotive Industry Labor Relations Board," Mr. Green stated.

"The Report of the Division of Research and Planning contains the following statement:

> "Labor unrest exists to a higher degree than warranted by the depression. The unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speed-up and displacement of workers at an extremely early age."

"What stronger evidence or support could be offered in justification of the position assumed by the American Federation of Labor? We rest our case upon the recommendation of the National Industrial Recovery Board and the Report of the Division of Research and Planning of NRA."

ORGANIZED LABOR STAUNCH FRIEND OF THE SCHOOLS

(By F. Melvyn Lawson)

HISTORY, too often, has been written from the standpoint of the individual leader who initiates or acts as the spearhead of great movements. Little stress or credit has been given to those groups in society who have supported such movements. This has been true of history writing in general, but particularly has it been true of histories of education. Historical material on the public school in the United States abounds with the names of Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, Calvin Stowe, and others, but small space is devoted to those legions in society whose faith and untiring support has made possible the above leaders' immortal achievements. One such group, whose loyal support of the movement for free public schools has done much to make possible present democratic opportunities in America, is organized labor.

Throughout the long struggle in this country for a greater distribution of educational advantages, the laborer has been the partner of the educator. Nor has he been a silent partner. A study of the facts show that labor no less than the teacher has been the constant champion of the child. Labor proclamations and manifestos, from the beginning of the workers' movement in this country to the present time, have been out spoken in their demands for the right of every child to the educational "good things" in life.

The great modern movement for the organization of labor in the United States began during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Early pronouncements of labor's opinions on educational matters were indelibly plain. "Our government is republican, our education should be republican also," cried one of the first manifestos from the workers in Philadelphia during this period. In 1828, when the first voluntary association of workingmen was formed in Philadelphia, education was made an important part of its program. Within a year, a workingmen's committee which had been appointed to study the whole State school system recommended that (1) public schools be erected in every locality in the State; (2) school boards be popularly elected, and (3) an "Open Ladder System of Schools" free to the children of rich and poor alike be established. Five years later, a great convention of trades unions, meeting in New York City, urged "the necessity of an equal, universal, republican system of education."

Labor did not merely pass resolutions embodying its support of public school training for all. It backed up such a principle at the ballot box, and used every available means to bring about a realization of this democratic ideal. Candidates for state legislatures were supported or opposed according to their stand on educational questions. Governors and legislatures were petitioned to support those measures which would increase educational opportunities for the youth of the land. In fact, one historian maintains that a perusal of source material on this question shows that the "vitality of the movement for tax supported schools was derived not from the humanitarian leaders, but from the growing class of wage-earners." Consistent with this contention, Mary Beard claims that "to the agitation of organized labor in the 20's and 30's, we owe the birth of the public school system."

Time witnessed an increase of Labor's demands in the educational field. Immediately following the War of Secession labor came out strongly in favor of a compulsory school attendance law for "all children between 7 and 15 years for at least 10 months a year, and the furnishing of free textbooks at State expense." It was at this period in our history that the Industrial Revolution had taken a firm grip on the country and many of the social, economic, and the educational problems that are so acute today were beginning to make themselves felt.

As a result of the founding of the American Federation of Labor in 1881, the workers enlarged their political effectiveness to a hitherto unparalleled degree. Within 25 years after its inception, the Federation claimed more than a million and a half members. By 1920 the number had grown to four million. A plank in labor's platform now carried behind it considerable organized political power. The politician tuned in on

the "Voice of Labor" with increasing regularity. Child labor laws, state compulsory schools laws, vocational educational enactments, labor representatives on local school boards, and other similar statutes and activities are monumental evidence today of labor political power in the educational realm.

But, labor went even futher in its co-operation with the teachers of the public school. In 1916, it took into its ranks the American Federation of Teachers for the "mutual advancement of those standards of democracy in education for which labor has stood down the years." Since this fusion of the organizations of the workers and the educators of America there has been more co-operation between these two groups than ever before.

In the present crisis, organized labor has been the school's staunchest friend. Even in the face of untold suffering to the working class in society, confronted with loss of income, home, and purchasing power, faced with complex economic problems not always clearly understood, labor has clung steadfastly to its historic attitude toward the public school. It has fought valiantly for those political candidates who seek to maintain present educational standards in the midst of a devastating depression, and it has challenged bitterly those office seekers pledged to curtail equal school opportunities for all.

Labor supported the public school when the very idea of free education for everyone was considered radical and a mere visionary's dream. Those who toil have lent not merely their voices to this cause, but also their votes, and they have ardently and consistently backed the public school movement in its ever broadening phases, not merely in the sunny springtime of prosperity, but also in the gloomy winter of depression. In the words of the present president of the A. F. of L., "Labor requires fundamentally not a fuller pay envelope, but fuller opportunities. Labor seeks not a living, but a life. These aims are the high aims of education and correspond to human aspiration wherever it is nobly expressed." To organized labor should go all the respect and gratitude that can be mustered by those who hold dear the continuation and advancement of that great cornerstone of American democracy—the public school.

THE GREATEST OF THESE

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN the previous article, the philosopher spoke of the benefits that come from preparing oneself for a better job. He showed how training not only increases ones ability, but it gives the individual faith in his native as well as in his acquired ability.

"It is true," he began, leaning back in his chair, "that most of the successful men depend perhaps more on their native resources than on the ability acquired by training, but notwithstanding that, without training the original force of their character would probably never have been brought to the foreground in an organized way. The individual would still have been untrained, and because of that fact, his confidence in himself would have been wavering and weak. In all probabilities he would never have aspired to anything higher than a place among the untrained; and even if he had aspired to a higher position, it is hardly probable that he would have been successful in the adventure. The untrained man, in these days, despite his inherent possibilities, is forced to remain in the ranks of the untrained, and be satisfied with an earning capacity on that level. Cultivation is necessary in order to be successful. We learn to do by training, and become skillful by doing. Training seldom fits the individual to do perfect work, but it prepares him to do work well enough so he will be given a chance to gain efficiency and skill by experience. That is the way all successful men rise; they go up and up, until they hold positions of influence and power."

The philosopher had not forgotten what he said about corporation officials, who draw $100,000 per year salaries, and up; not at all. He is well aware of the fact that men can, through training and experience, rise to places where their services are worth a great deal more than the services of the untrained, but the margin of difference is not as wide as the margin between the wages of the man at the bottom, who is not altogether untrained, and a $100,000

per year salary. He concedes that men can earn $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, and even more per year, by reason of their influence, efficiency and industry, but those are not the men the philosopher had in mind. Those who actually earn their money, are entitled to it, and should have it. The president of the United States gets a salary of $75,000 per year, and if he is a good president, earns every cent of it. Our philosopher, however, believes that most of the extremely high salaries paid to corporation officials are paid to them, not because they earn them, but because those officials have a little invisible and well-organized "racket" of their own through which they are able to extract those enormous sums. "The firm will go under without him." "He is the life of the concern." "He couldn't live on less." "He is indispensable." "What would the company do if he'd quit?," and many other similar propaganda clubs are used to keep the high salary coming. The philosopher firmly believes that in most instances, the brains attributed to the Big Guns with the big salaries, are furnished by well trained, efficient employes. With but a few, if any, exceptions, the Big Shots could go to the moon and never come back, without in the least affecting the going ability of the concerns they are heading, not with brains, but with salaries. If the employes, who furnish the brains, were given the management of such concerns, the world would go on more smoothly, and society would be the better for it.

"I remember one of those Big Guns, on a smaller scale, however," the philosopher laughed, sipping a little water from a glass, "He was president of an architectural firm. One of his draftsmen was inspector on a large job, and as a side issue he was to pull other jobs. Well, this draftsman, and he was a good one, was trying hard to land a certain job, but the competition was strong, and so the president, or, to be exact, Big Shot of the firm appeared before the building committee, and rolled off a lot of palaver, using terms, or better stated, scare-words, to convince the committee.

'We have,' he rattled on, 'efficient architects to supervise our draftsmen in getting out plans and specifications, and we have capable mathematicians who determine the various stresses and establish the different sizes of the steel beams, blah, blah, blah.' Then he dropped to the foundation, still blahing, 'Every footing is minutely figured out by our expert engineers,' and to demonstrate, he picked up a set of plans, turned to the sections and went on. 'See here.' Those footings were all accurately determined, so they will carry the various loads without settling,' when the draftsman, who had been trying to catch his eye, stepped over to him, and whispered, 'That building hasn't got footings; the foundation rests on solid rock,' and then you should have seen that Big Shot shrink into a little crab. He was pointing out footings on a plan that plainly showed the foundation resting on natural rock."

The philosopher chuckled again; the incident came vividly before him, for he was a member of that building committee, and knew enough about plans to readily discover that the highest paid man of that architectural firm was trying to sell a set of plans to the committee with highly polished technical terms and a lot of bunk. His draftsman, who really got out the plans, understood them, while he, the Big Shot, was getting a big salary for shooting off bunk.

"The greatest of these two men, was the draftsman," the philosopher concluded seriously. "It was the draftsman who furnished the brains for getting out plans, and it was he who saw to it that the building was put up accordingly. All the Big Shot did besides shooting bunk, was to draw his salary. He was going on the theory, that a man's worth to society is measured by the amount of money he gets; service, so far as he was concerned, did not enter into the situation. There is no doubt in my mind but what his engineers were well-trained experts, and his architects were as good as he said they were, which merely proves my contention, that efficient employes are the men who furnish the brains, and they do it every time. Society could easily get along without those racketeering, big salaried Big Shots, but chaos would multiply a hundredfold without our working men and women. Civilization could not go on without farmers, craftsmen, miners, and all the other working people that keep the wheels of industry going. The greatest, though, of all these, are the men and the women who by reason of their efficiency, render to society the most useful service, without robbing any person of his legitimate right to work."

Members at the Home in Lakeland, Fla., from Local Unions in the State of California



First Row (Left to Right)—William Doddington, L. U. 25, Los Angeles; Chas. W. Cary, L. U. 22, San Francisco; Eli Joseph, L. U. 892, Oakland; Alex Potter, L. U. 1296, San Diego; Hjalmar Palmquist, L .U. 266, Stockton; Guy Lathrop, L. U. 483, San Francisco; James D. Winkle, L. U. 701, Fresno.

Second Row—James Clark Murray, L. U. 483, San Francisco; Arthur B. Lewis, L. U. 25, Los Angeles; Edward Ward, L. U. 483, San Francisco; Thomas Atkinson, L. U. 42, San Francisco; Marion B. Sweaney, L. U. 25, Los Angeles; Andrew Rasmussen, L. U. 884, Los Angeles; John Davies, L. U. 483, San Francisco; Wm. Russell Brown, L. U. 266, Stockton; Chas. S. Clark, L. U. 316, San Jose.

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Editorial

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Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1935

New Department of Labor Building Dedicated

THE dedication of the new $4,500,000 Department of Labor Building on February 25 was attended by over two thousand people, including Government officials, representatives of labor from all sections of the United States, and members of the Diplomatic corps. The ceremony was held in the Government Auditorium, which is the joint assembly headquarters of the Labor Department and the interstate Commerce Commission.

President Roosevelt in a letter, read by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, who acted as chairman, declared that the Department of Labor is "dedicated to the working people of the republic and is being administered for their economic advancement and their physical well-being." The President's Cabinet was represented by Secretary of War Dern and Secretary of Commerce Roper.

Mr. McGrady reviewed the history of the bureaus which finally grew into the Labor Department and gave a tabloid account of the functions performed by the various groups now coming under the Department's jurisdiction.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared that the new building, "full of beauty, grace, comfort and efficiency, symbolizes the change that is coming over the working's people's lot in America." She said representatives from 39 national labor organizations and 14 state federations of labor, as well as many other friends of the department were present.

President Green elaborated the principles of trade union philosophy and practice, crystalized in the right of the workers "to organize in unions and have representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining."

Dr. ZeBarney T. Phillips, Chaplain of the United States Senate, gave the invocation. The benediction was by the Right Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan.

Majority Rule—For Employers Only

THE high-handed tactics of dominant employers in demanding majority rule for themselves and denying the same to their employes, is stated effectively in a recent statement by Paul Porter. Whether or not one is inclined to agree with anyone's personal opinion, facts are incontrovertable, and these are the facts:

The National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement proposing revision of the National Industrial Recovery Act by Congress, stated on behalf of employers:

"The approved competitive practices and prohibitions submitted by the properly defined majority of a group, trade or industry should be binding upon the minority."

In the same statement, the same organization says of labor:

"Recognize the equal right of minorities or individuals to bargain for themselves directly or through representatives of their own choosing."

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently submitted a number of propositions to their member organizations for a vote. These also concerned the NIRA. Proposition VII was carried by the astounding vote of 1,724 to 153. And this is it:

"Rules for fair competition formulated by a clearly preponderant part of an industry as suitable for the whole industry with due consideration for small units and approval by the governmental agency should be enforceable against all concerns in the industry."

At the same time, the same organization submitted proposition VIII, which carried by the still more astounding vote of 1,822 to 67. And this is it:

"In any new legislation it should be made unmistakable that collective bargaining is bargaining with representatives of all groups of employes that desire to act through spokesmen, without the right of the minority group to deal collectively or the direct right of individual bargaining being precluded."

That, exactly, is the awkward and inexcusable position of these representatives of large employers: they want majority rule for themselves, but they wish to emphatically deny this same worthy rule to their employes.

According to a recent survey, profits last year of 418 leading corporations were $911,000,000, representing a 50 per cent gain over 1933. During the same period, wages rose only 6.7 per cent, while food prices went up 11.3 per cent, clothing 15.3 per cent, and so on throughout the list of items for which wage earners must spend their money, if and when they have any. In purchasing power, wage earners lost considerable ground, while these big industries doubled their profits!

The principle of majority rule is just as sacred and just as essential to employes as it is to employers; it is just as fair in industry as in the case of your Government, your lodge, your union or your commercial organization. Majority rule is absolutely necessary to true collective bargaining and unhampered, unrestricted, true collective bargaining is absolutely necessary under modern American conditions to industrial peace, to the prosperity and well being of all and to the natural progress of our great nation. So what?

An Unimportant Objection

THE 30-hour week for the building trades will be strenuously opposed by organized employers and manufacturers in the industry, according to an article by M. L. Matthews in the Dow Service Building Reports. He claims it would add from 10 to 15 per cent to the present cost of building. Suppose it does. What of it?

Objectors of the Matthews type to the 30-hour week seemingly ignore the fact that there are over ten million workers in the unemployed army. Government figures show that 25 per cent of the workers usually employed in the building industry have been forced on relief rolls. Month after month has gone by without private industry co-operating with the government to make any reduction in this multitude of the jobless. The 30-hour week applied to all industry would put millions of these jobless to work at wages sufficient to provide a fair living for themselves and their families. It is the only generally effective solution of the unemployment problem. It is just as essential in the building trades as in any other industry. If profiteering price boosters advance the price of housing beyond the limits fixed by the ethics of the New Deal, that will constitute a problem which will undoubtedly be strictly dealt with. But regardless of whether price of housing go up or not because of the 30-hour week is an unimportant question. The supreme need of the hour, if our economic system is to function in the interest of all the people, is to abolish the unemployed army with employment. The 30-hour week, compulsory for all industry, will be a long step toward this goal.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies.

Greetings:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor directed me again to call your attention to the fact that the officers of the Building Trades Department recognized by the American Federation of Labor are as follows:

J. W. Williams, President

John Possehl, First Vice-President.

Richard J. Gray, Second Vice-President.

D. W. Tracy, Third Vice-President.

William McCarthy, Fourth Vice-President.

Thomas L. Hughes, Fifth Vice-President.

Joseph V. Moreschi, Sixth Vice-President.

Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor decided that the action of the convention of the Building Trades Department which was held in San Francisco from September 26 to 28, 1934, "is illegal and can not

be recognized by the American Federation of Labor."

This decision was based upon the refusal of the Building Trades Department convention to accord representation in the convention of the Department to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasteres' International Union of America, which were affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor directed that the Executive Council exercise all efforts possible to secure a settlement of the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and the organizations excluded from representation in the convention, but, "In the event, however, that no such agreement is reached a convention of the Building Trades Department shall be called to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in the city of Washington within forty-five days from the adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor."

Notwithstanding diligent efforts were put forth to compose the difference existing between the organizations involved in the Building Trades Department following the adjournment of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was impossible to reach an agreement.

Because negotiations in an effort to reach an agreement failed, a convention of the Building Trades Department was called as directed by the San Francisco convention, to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on November 26, 1934. Notwithstanding the refusal of a number of building trades organizations to send delegates, the convention was held pursuant to the instruction of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the business of the Building Trades Department was transacted in a legal manner and in accordance with the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the Building Trades Department herein named were duly elected and installed as officers of the Building Trades Department.

The American Federation of Labor recognizes the Building Trades Department convention held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from November 26 to 28, 1934, as the legal authoritative convention of the Building Trades Department for the year 1934. It recognizes the action taken at this convention as legal and binding upon the officers and members of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. It recognizes the officers elected at this convention as the legally installed officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Because all the actions taken in calling this Building Trades Department convention and in the transaction of its business were in conformity with the action taken by the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor and in accordance with instructions of this convention, I am officially calling upon the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to recognize and extend support to the officers of the Building Trades Department herein named, who were elected at the Washington convention of the Building Trades Department held on November 26 to 28, 1934.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Attest:
Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor.

Chicago District Council on the Job

At a meeting of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Ill., held February 14, 1935, Secretary Chas. H. Sand, reported that he sent the following letter protesting gainst certain rulings made by Acting Deputy Administrator Philip B. Fleming of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to the Senators and Congressmen from the State of Illinois:

Dear Senator:

We desire to call to your attention a circular letter issued by Acting Deputy Administrator Philip B. Fleming, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, dated in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1934, and identified as

P. W. 23709, addressed to all State Engineers.

Under the caption "Clarification of Factors Governing Classification of Labor on Open Shop Carpentry Work," the Administrator proceeds to classify carpentry work and to instruct the State Engineers as to the ratio of skilled and unskilled labor that may be employed at carpentry work. The Administrator sets down the following classifications: "Carpenters — Skilled Journeymen." "Carpenters Assistants—semi-skilled workmen such as carpenter apprentices, carpenter helpers and rough carpenters."

These rules and classifications specify that on finished work, or in other words, that part of the carpentry work which requires a high degree of skill and accuracy, an equal number of carpenters and carpenters' assistants may be employed. This provision is so absurd that surely no person with any practical knowledge of construction work would issue such rules. But disregarding the absurdity of this order—is it to be regarded as fair practice to deprive carpenters of an opportunity to earn a livelihood at the trade which required years of training to learn, and let unskilled labor do the work that rightfully belongs to those who are trained in that work? Absurd, unfair, and impractical as this ruling is, the instructions to State Engineers contain other rules much more damaging to those who are dependent upon carpentry work for a livelihood. The Administrator goes so far in his instructions as to specify that as many as four helpers may be employed to one journeyman carpenter, and this on work which from time immemorial has been recognized as the work of journeymen carpenters. Not content, however, with imposing these unfair and unreasonable rules the Administrator specifies certain carpentry work which is to be done by so-called carpenter helpers and may be supervised by a carpenter. Here we have a set-up whereby a small limited number of journeymen carpenters are to be employed at training unskilled men in the art of carpentry—and this is the deal the Administrator offers the carpenters after five years of involuntary idleness.

The Administrator states, "When the specifications require finished work, but no unusual degree of accuracy in placing, the ratio of semi-skilled workmen to skilled journeymen shall not exceed two-semi-skilled to one skilled." From this it becomes clear that journeymen carpenters are to be allowed to do only such work as requires unusual skill and accuracy.

The Administrator's instructions to Engineers also authorizes payment of semi-skilled wages to skilled workmen. He states, "Carpenters' Assistants—semi-skilled workmen who are not customarily required to furnish their own tools, and shall not be required to furnish them on P W A projects. This classification (designation) also includes workmen, who even though they may be competent to perform skilled work, are employed for and permitted to do only the work normally required of semi-skilled craftsmen, such workmen are entitled to receive the semi-skilled wage rate." From this it becomes clear that to avoid paying the journeymen wage rate the employer needs only to determine that the major part of carpentry work is in the semi-skilled class and he may then employ on such work skilled journeymen and pay them semi-skilled wages. Is this the sort of new deal the President intended for Labor? Did Congress, when passing the National Recovery Act intend that the act should be utilized to crush Labor; to destroy the wage structure; to lower to the starvation point the standard of living for American Labor, and to destroy established trades and trade practices and train unskilled labor to take the place of carpenters who for five long years have had but little work, and in some instances no work at all. We can not bring ourselves to believe that Congress had any such intentions, and surely the President did not intend to give labor this sort of a new deal.

In our craft there are but two classifications, namely, journeymen and apprentices. All of the work which the Acting Deputy Administrator has so minutely classified is recognized by every person familiar with construction work as journeymen carpenters work. Yet the Administrator would allow as many as four unskilled men to one carpenter on that work, while under established trade practices a limited number of apprentices may be employed, they are employed for the specific purpose of learning the trade under the direction of journeymen carpenters and not to take over the work of journeymen at

the ratio of four to one as the Administrator would allow the work to be apportioned. When an apprentice has served out his apprenticeship and has acquired the necessary skill to pass the examination as a journeyman he is admitted to the journeyman class in much the same manner as a law student must pass an examination to be admitted to the Bar. There is no more sense or justice in the rules issued by the Acting Deputy Administrator than there would be in laying down similar rules for lawyers or any other profession that requires training and skill.

Common justice demands that the preposterous and unfair classifications and instructions issued by the Administrator to all State Engineers be immediately rescinded and that an order be issued by proper authority to all State Engineers directing them to disregard the orders issued by Acting Deputy Administrator Philip B. Fleming under date of December 4th, 1934. If PWA can not offer better conditions of employment than has heretofore existed we certainly have a right to expect and insist that PWA authority shall not be used to destroy our trade and reduce our wages.

We respectfully ask and urge that you give this matter your personal attention, and that you use your influence and best efforts to have this extremely unfair, and to our craft, highly damaging order rescinded at the earliest possible date.

Thanking you for past efforts in our behalf, We are

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

The Chicago District Council of Carpenters:

Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

We are in receipt of information from Recording Secretary M. B. Stakebake of Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico, that articles are appearing in newspapers in various sections of the country to the effect that work is plentiful in Albuquerque and no workmen are available. This statement he claims is not true and wishes traveling members to be advised that there is a sufficient number of carpenters there to do the work under construction.

Resolution By California State Council of Carpenters

The following resolution was adopted at the eighth annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters and forwarded to the General Office with the request that it be published in "The Carpenter":

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS; we have a large number of members who are receiving pension checks from the office in amounts insufficient to pay their dues, and

WHEREAS; it has been the custom in the past and at the present time, to install new charters and put on organizing drives for new members at a fee of ten dollars and less; therefore let it be

RESOLVED; that the State Council of Carpenters of the Eighth Annual Convention, go on record to support a fifteen dollar minimum initiation fee, so that five dollars of said initiation fee may be sent to the General Office to take care of the home and pension fund. Also that a copy of this resolution be sent to the General Office, and published in the Carpenters' monthly magazine.

California State Council Convention

The California State Council of Carpenters held its eighth annual convention in the Municipal auditorium, Long Beach, Calif., February 23-24, 1935.

In addition to the delegates from all parts of the state, many of whom were accompanied by the women members of their families, there was a fine representation from Los Angeles, Long Beach, and other cities in Southern California. Many from other crafts also were present to witness the colorful opening ceremonies, as well as a number outside the ranks of Organized Labor to welcome the brothers who had gathered to legislate for that organization.

The convention was called to order by George C. Benson, president of Local Union 710, who was also chairman of the committee who made the excellent arrangements for the visitors. He wasted little time in his preliminary remarks, and presented Brother A. P. Robinson of Local 710, who led in the singing of "America" accompanied by Brother William E. Wilson of the same Local Union at the piano.

Rev. Leo. C. Kline, pastor of the East Long Beach Methodist Church, delivered an inspiring invocation.

Brother Benson then followed with extending the official welcome of Local 710. He pointed out that the Local had been in existence for more than 24 years continuously and was one of the pioneer unions in the city.

He next presented Brother Carl Fletcher of Painters Local 256, who is mayor of the city, to extend the greetings of the municipality. He was very happy in his remarks and exhibited pride in the city over which he rules. He stated he was indeed glad to be able to officially welcome his guests, but he was more proud of the fact that he could do so as a fellow unionist, and valued his long membership in organized labor more than he did the political honors he had received.

He was followed by J. C. Coulter, vice president of the International Oil Workers and a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor.

John G. Clark, assemblyman from the 70th district, which embraces the city of Long Beach, was the next speaker. He devoted most of his time to explaining legislative matters in which labor was interested.

Ray E. Gelston, secretary of the Central Labor Council, extended the welcome of the labor movement of the city.

The chairman next presented the oldest living member of Local Union 710, Brother L. D. Dawley, who was that day celebrating his 86th birthday. He was one of the original signers of the charter, probably the only one alive.

The chairman then introduced President J. E. Cambiano of the State Council and presented him with a gavel, made from the wreckage of one of the buildings destroyed in the earthquake of several years ago. Brother Cambiano accepted the gift with fitting remarks, briefly thanking all who had joined in extending the official welcome. He expressed appreciation to all who had contributed to the occasion and complimented the committee of arrangements on the program prepared. He then appointed the convention committees as provided for in the constitution.

Twenty-three resolutions were presented to the convention covering many subjects, in which the Carpenters and labor generally are interested, including the Townsend old age pension plan, state and federal legislation, unemployment, etc., all of which received careful consideration, and the most important adopted by the convention.

Leo F. Flynn, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters attended the convention and extended fraternal greetings. He told of the great progress made by the Carpenters in his state, both in additions to the membership, in new unions, and wage and condition betterments.

Secretary Bert P. Ward read the annual report of President Cambiano and himself for the past year. It disclosed good progress and that both had been busy with matters affecting the craft; many additions had been made to the number of unions in the Council, and also the financial condition was in good shape, with a neat balance.

State Labor Commissioner Edward L. Nolan was introduced to the convention by President Cambiano and was given a warm reception. He referred to his action on the PWA matter, and stated that he proposed to continue to use all efforts to maintain prevailing wage scales and conditions, regardless of whom affected, in public works.

Assemblyman Frank Glover, of the 69th Los Angeles District, who is a member of Local Union 1437 of Compton, also briefly addressed the convention and assured them he would be right on the job for all legislation. He pointed out it would be up to the delegates and unionists in various sections to contact their representatives in the legislature if the workers were sure of securing what was needed.

General Executive Board Member, A. W. Muir, extended greetings from the general office and told in general of the work of the United Brotherhood, showing great progress the past year, and the plans outlined for greater activity in organization. He also touched briefly on the Building Trades Department situation and urged the fullest co-operation on the part of the locals in this matter, as well as others. He complimented the Council on its success of the past year, and the officers for their work, and assured them he would be glad to co-operate with all locals in every way.

The constitution of the State Council was amended to provide for an additional executive board district, composed of San Diego and Imperial counties; also

a change to provide for three days of session instead of two, at the same time of the year, in February.

All of the officers were unanimously re-elected, and after a spirited but friendly contest, Fresno was selected as the city in which to hold the next convention.

Labor Refuses to Accept Weirton Decision As Final

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting upon the decision of Judge Nields in the Weirton Steel Company case, made the following statement:

"Labor can not accept the decision of Federal Judge John P. Nields in the Weirton Steel Company case, holding Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, as final and conclusive. An appeal will be taken from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States if possible and necessary. In the meantime Labor will continue to present cases arising out of disputes over the application of Section 7-A to the National Labor Relations Board for decision.

"The decision of Judge Nields is very disappointing and is evidently based upon either a misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of the facts. There are grave social, economic and industrial implications in this important decision. It is inconceivable that either Labor or public opinion will support the extension of corporate power and control over the economic strength of the workers through the establishment and maintenance of company unions.

"Public opinion, which after all is the most potent and powerful influence in our political and industrial life, will in my opinion insist and demand that Labor must be free, free to organize and utilize its economic strength in the promotion of its social, economic and industrial welfare. If the decision of Judge Nields means that corporation power may be extended so far as to establish complete domination and control over the economic lives of the workers through the establishment of the company union, financed, fostered and maintained by the funds of the corporation, Labor will be reduced to a basis of industrial servitude, subject to the will, control and exploitation of employers organizations and powerful corporations."

Local Unions Chartered

Denmark, Wis.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Miss.
San Francisco, Calif.
Montesano, Wash.

The Passing of Justice Holmes

The men and women of Labor throughout the nation mourn the death of Justice Holmes.

He was an uncompromising liberal. Because of the advanced and liberal interpretation which he placed upon the Constitution, he inspired the masses of the people with new hope and with a new and more comprehensive understanding of the flexibility of the organic law of the Nation.

Justice Holmes occupied a large place in the hearts and affection of the working people and all their friends in the United States. He was beloved as a great judge possessed of a social vision, a great heart, and a keen, penetrating, analytical mind. He stands in a class by himself because our Nation has produced but one who, serving in a judicial position, has been a consistent and uncompromising liberal.

Vice President of Painter's Dies

Joseph P. Hunter, sixth general vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, died suddenly at his home, Niagara Falls, Ontario, January 20, 1935. Returning from the January meeting of the General Executive Board of his organization, where he had been ill for a few days, he was feeling considerably better and able to travel, but suffered a relapse when he arrived at his home and was taken to the hospital where his death occurred in a few hours. He was 63 years of age, having been born July 17, 1871, in Dunville, Ontario.

His abilities earned recognition early in his career, by special assignments at organizing work. In November, 1916, he commenced regular employment as a general organizer for the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and in 1920 was elected sixth general vice president and held that office until the time of his death.

Funeral services were held at Niagara Falls, January 23, and were attended by many Canadian and American representatives of labor. He is survived by one sister and two brothers.

Former Second General Vice President Dead

William A. Rossley, former Second General Vice President of our organization, a member of Local Union 23 of Worcester, Mass., since 1896, and Business Agent of the Local Union from 1898 to 1901, died at his family residence March 10, 1935, after a long illness, at the age of 71.

Brother Rossley was active in local and state labor circles and widely known among building tradesmen.

He served as Business Agent of the Building Trades Council from 1912 to 1922 when he retired to enter the contracting business, but continued his activity in the labor movement.

At the formation of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters in 1901 he was chosen president and held that office for two years. He also attended a number of our general conventions.

Brother Rossley was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In his early youth his family moved to Hartford, Conn. Remaining there only a short time they later moved to Thompsonville, Conn., where he received his schooling. Upon completing his studies he entered the employ of his father, also a contractor, from whom he learned his trade. In 1889 he moved to Worcester.

The funeral was held March 12 and attended by a host of friends, which included many members of our organization.

A Pioneer Of Our Movement Passes On

Thomas P. Ryan, veteran member of Local Union 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., died after a short period of illness at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 4, 1935.

Born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1858, he grew up in Bordentown, N. J., and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., early in 1886 and in that year became identified with Lodge 19 of the United Order of Carpenters. When that organization became a part of the United Brotherhood he became associated with P. J. McGuire and other veterans of the labor movement and was active in the affairs of our organization.

A charter member of Local 471, he held practically every office in that Local and represented it at many general conventions of the Brotherhood. Active in the affairs of the Joint District Council of Greater New York, he held the office of president in that body and when the consolidation of Locals in Brooklyn was affected in 1917, and the present Local 791 was formed, he continued in the same spirit to give the benefit of his experience to his fellow workers.

A great admirer and close personal friend of the late Henry George, he became identified with the single tax movement and often described this theory of government in his own convincing style. Active also in the civic affairs of the Borough, he was at one time connected with the Register's Office in Brooklyn and served there with the same interest that marked him in everything he undertook. Through all his varied interests, he never neglected the organization of which he was such an active member. His death is a distinct loss to Local Union 791.

The older members will miss him and the younger ones will lose through the example he always showed of what a Union Carpenter meant.

Charter Member of Local 1265 Dies

Fred A. Ahlstrand, charter member of Local Union 1265, Monmouth, Illinois, and Financial Secretary of the Local Union, passed away at the home of his son, February 22, 1935, in the 86th year of his age.

Born in Sweden, June 24, 1849, he came to this country when he was a young man and took up his residence in Monmouth where he resided for the last 60 years.

At the formation of Local Union 1265 in 1902 he became a charter member of that Local Union and unselfishly gave much of his time to its affairs.

He was a kindly man, faithful to his friends, and his word was his bond.

Brother Ahlstrand was a member of the Labor News board and gave to it the same efficient service that he rendered his trade union.

The members of Local Union 1265 attended the funeral in a body. A delegation from the Labor News board of directors also attended the last rites of their departed friend and fellow worker.

The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous and bore testimony to the love and respect in which the deceased was held by his friends. Interment was in the Monmouth cemetery.

Condolence

One of the major elements
Of Christianity
Is sympathy.
If it were not so
Our hopes of Heaven
Would be in vain.
And sorrow would be shorn
Of that underlying satisfaction.
Or sacred consolation.
Which is an attribute of divine love.

To be called,
As Roy Drake was,
On that perpetual way,
On Christmas Day,
Could only be equaled
Or surpassed,
On Easter Sunday,
The day of Resurrection.
On earth, these days
Are fraught
With the highest conceptions
Of spiritual joy.
Which in Heaven,
Must fade into
Unspeakable
Glory.

A tribute, by H. H. Siegele, dedicated to the memory of Brother Roy C. Drake, Local Union 1224, whose death occurred on Christmas Day, 1934.

DEATH ROLL

LOUIS HALLEY—L. U. 1736, Valleyfield, Que., Can.

WILLIAM HENRY FRANKS—Local Union No. 639, Akron, Ohio.

HENRY KOHL—Local Union No. 419, Chicago, Illinois.

W. T. SCOTT—L. U. 541, Washington, Pa.

Menace of Low Wages

An issue of the Los Angeles Daily News contained an editorial by its publisher, Manchester Boddy, which is well worth repeating. It analyzes the low wage question in a practical, homely manner that must carry its appeal to the American sense of fair play and contains a covert warning, to those who profess to fear a "Red" influence in the United States, that the thing they fear is being fostered, not by any outside influence but is a cancerous growth from within, nurtured by those who fear it who go blindly on because they cannot or will not realize or apply the remedy. Mr. Boddy says:

"The system of low wages now prevailing in the United States breeds a form of defeatism that will destroy American institutions and the American standards of living. Our public prints are filled with preachments against alleged foreign 'isms' that threaten to destroy Americanism; yet the cancerous growth of defeatism, that alone can destroy Americanism, is everywhere encouraged and propagated.

"Industrialists compete with one another in terms of wage cuts, rewards going to industries that make the most progress in this direction. Business organizations, by reducing the wage of white collar workers, have developed a vast class of social liabilities rather than economic assets. One-third of all the babies born in Los Angeles County, for instance, where the white collar or 'service' class predominates, see light of day in institutions of 'charity.'

"White collar workers would like to buy more and better clothes, modern furniture, new automobiles—more of everything, in fact, that forms the basis of modern business and caters to cultivated taste. Yet the prevailing low rate of pay to these workers renders such purchasing impossible.

"Strangely enough, the very people whose fortunes depend upon the continued functioning of industry are the same people who demand lower and lower wages for the people whose buying power makes industry possible.

"The drive for lower wages in industry, business and office has its counterpart in a current drive for lower wages in the public service. Thus is the germ of defeatism spread throughout the country. It must be stopped. The struggle for widespread employment must be coupled with a program of wage increases for all who perform essential service, until purchasing power has been restored to the masses.

"If I were a member of a 'Red' organization, bent on wrecking the United States beyond repair, I would organize owners of real estate and start a campaign to reduce the purchasing power of all public employes.

"I would join every chamber of commerce, every luncheon club, every '100 per cent American' organization, and preach the gospel of low wages until I succeeded in reducing the purchasing power of all workers to the point where the industries, banks and business supported by the purchasing power of these workers withered and died like a forest of trees whose roots have been destroyed."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 595 Favors Townsend Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

No doubt many members of the Brotherhood read with surprise, the article in our Official Journal "The Carpenter," quoting President Green of the A. F. of L. on old age pensions, telling of his "belief that President Roosevelt intends to do something about the pressing problem of Age Security" and calling attention to some of the "Fantastic" schemes which have aroused hopes that cannot possibly be fulfilled and of his warning to elderly people and labor in general, etc.

Then he offers a half hearted apology to the "Promoters of the Townsend Plan" by saying, "Perhaps they mean well but they are not helping the President." Then he mentions the amount of the pension $200.00 monthly, multiplies it by twelve for the entire year, and by doing so shows that he is not conversant with the plan or is trying to mislead by stating the cost would be twenty-four billions, instead of two billions of dollars, for the first month. (The income of the Wholesale or Transaction tax defraying the cost of the second and following months.)

We do not wish you to construe or take this as an attack upon the A. F. of L. or President Green as a Labor man, but, when he makes such misstatements regarding the "Townsend Plan" that is considered by so many millions of sober, conservative and well meaning citizens, many of whom have not yet reached the pension age but have spent the productive years of their lives adding to the wealth of the country, unable to give themselves or their families many of the little luxuries, but ever hoping that the time would come when their "Ship would come in." Hoping their government would finally recognize the fact that the wealth of this country was "created or produced" by the men and women who are now asking recognition. Some who never knew what it is to be in want, free from worry about the lack of cash to procure the actual necessities of life, may call this plan "Fantastic"; others say it is a dream and utterly impossible. Be that as it may, it still is the only hope that millions of our countrymen have. They are hoping the time will come when they may be able to "lay their head on their own pillow" in their own homes without worry or fear of what may happen in the future and that they may be able to ease the load that some other friend or relative is burdened with.

Those citizens recognize the fact that the Federal Government has set the example to the business men of the United States by establishing an age limit and refusing to employ men or women over the age of forty-five, except under special circumstances, and that the Government has not made any provision for the average citizen between the age of forty-five and sixty-five (a period of twenty years when even the insurance plan advocated by many is at the highest costs). During that period of twenty years, many become paupers and lose all respect for themselves and hope for the future. Yet Government employes, Federal, States, Cities and often Towns, are retired on half pay. Think of it! What have they produced? How much have they added to the wealth of the country compared to the man who drove nails, laid brick, or made them?

"To him that hath shall be given; from him that hath not shall be taken away." Is that O. K.? Is such to be considered as in any sense a reward for the hardships and sacrifices made by many of the "Old Timers" and by those of us who are now fighting to keep the "Union rules"?

Geo. H. Murray, R. S.,
L. U. No. 595. Lynn, Mass.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The impetus given the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan by the people of California has gained such headway that it

has become a topic of discussion wherever and whenever two or more people meet, and we the members of Local Union 1296 believe the widest publicity should be given this important subject, and we desire you to give this communication space in "The Carpenter," as this Local Union, together with other Local Unions, has endorsed the Townsend Plan.

Instead of sound and logical argument, the opposition has resorted to ridicule in most instances, just as Professor Langley and the Wright Brothers were ridiculed in their attempts to perfect a machine that would fly. The "Horseless carriage" was scoffed at; Whitney and his contraption called the "cotton gin" came in for unjust criticism. And when Lincoln and his followers began their crusade against chattel slavery, the slave owners were joined by the press and pulpit in villifying and denouncing their efforts in a manner unknown before or since. Then, as now, their only argument was, when summed up, "It won't work."

Laws are enacted at all times along lines of public opinion, and they are interpreted by the judiciary in the same manner, and if the signs of the times mean anything, public opinion will not let this piece of legislation die in any committee.

We are of the opinion that despite the objections presented against this piece of legislation, it is feasible and sound, and if the representatives in the Senate and Congress will look at the matter from a humanitarian point of view, instead of from a dollars and cents aspect only, basing their judgment upon the antiquated methods of the past, it will become a law and it "Will work."

The recent action of the Senate in approving the "prevailing Wage" amendment in the Federal Relief bill should be a warning to the opposition that men and women will not be content with a mere "dole," when it is common knowledge that millions have been squandered at the expense of the patient and acquiescent public.

Walter Barnes, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1296. San Diego, Cal.

Reminiscing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While reading the February issue of "The Carpenter" the thought came to me that the editor did not have much help from local correspondents for the month. After reading President Green's statement, and H. H. Siegele's article, I then read the report of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., also of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, where I learned that Tom Moore was elected president of that organization by acclamation, which recalled to my mind that I had the pleasure of receiving his application for membership in our organization 30 years ago when I was business agent on both sides of the river at Niagara Falls.

Then I read the quotations from the great Emancipator on Labor, and by the way, according to Arthur Brisbane, there are more words extant from Honest Abe's lips than any found in the Bible.

The brothers should read Brisbane's "Today" (in the Hearst's papers of February 11, 1935) on the Constitution and the anticipation of the Supreme Court's decision on whether Gold Shylocks will be awarded plus interest $1.69 for every dollar invested in U. S. Bonds and securities. Also Hempill's articles, how national banks were permitted to issue money in 1863 by Congress which has the sole "power to coin money and regulate value thereof" and fix the weight of the dollar; how banks of issue can loan one hundred dollars of their bank notes and increase their credit money ten times the amount they paid for the U. S. Bonds; therefore are able to contract credit money and demand payment of loans or lend debtors' deposit money to new clients and make business seem to be prosperous, while the financiers are receiving their coupons and whatever interest on their national bank money bills which the U. S. Government printed for the private banks at cost of same.

Brothers, we will never be free from the menace of depressions until the Government assumes its constitutional right set forth in Section 5 in the issuance of a medium of exchange for the products of labor, which is the true wealth of the nation and 90 per cent of the people.

Well, I started to reminisce on the 126th anniversary of the birth of the immortal Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, whose father Thomas L., and his mother Nancy Hanks, both being orphans, were married at the home of Richard Berry, Nancy's uncle, at Beechland Grove near

Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky.

Abe was born February 12, 1809, in a 20 x 30 log house which was built on a corner of Uncle Berry's farm by Thomas, who was an expert carpenter and who had released his slave Jude in 1794 when he lived in Lincoln Settlement, Washington County, Kentucky, where there were no public schools. Thomas could not read but Nancy was a shrewd business woman of those times.

When Abe was about four months old his mother with her baby rode to town in time to hear her husband declare that he was against slavery of any kind and that he paid Jude for his work, which caused the enraged slave-owners to order him to leave town. This he did and moved to a farm which he had bought on Nolin Creek at the junction with Rolling Fork river, where he lived until Abe was eight and his sister Sarah, ten years old. Then he sold his farm, built a flat boat and floated down the river with his family; crossed the Ohio river and bought 160 acres in the free state of Indiana near Lincoln, Spencer County, where Abe's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, taught him to read the bible, Weem's Life of Washington, Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, Aesop's Fables, and other books borrowed from the settlers which Abe read and deciphered by the light of tallow candles.

Two years later when Abe's brother Thomas was born, his mother died. Abe wrote to Parson Elkins to come and preach the funeral sermon which was attended by the pioneers.

Two years later, when Abe was twelve, his father brought the widow Bush Johnson from Beardstown, Kentucky, to be a mother to his three children.

When Abe was twenty-one his father sold his farm and bought 320 acres of prairie land ten miles west of Decatur, Illinois, where Abe helped him to build his house and barns, when they went back to Lincoln City, Indiana, and returned for Thomas Lincoln's family and drove the two wagons loaded with goods, farm tools and stock, driven by Abe's half brother, and made the 200 mile trip in fifteen days, when Abe cut and split the famous rails for a ten-acre field. Then he built a flat boat, loaded it with farm products and floated down the Sangamon river and settled in New Salem, Menard County, Illinois, and became a merchant and postmaster.

Well, I would like to learn from some brother who lives in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, Ky., if there are any relics of Richard Berry's and Thomas Lincoln's homes at Beechland Grove now to be seen? If so, please write me the description of same.

F. M. Perry,
50 Fayette Street,
Brockport, N. Y.

Building Resumption Depends on Lower Material Prices

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the March issue of "The Carpenter" are two fine articles full of information to the carpenter, but which ought also to be given wide publicity amongst the general public. I refer to "The Cost of Building Material" on page 16 and "Labor and Materials in Building Costs" on page 23.

It is regrettably true that much building is being held up by the extortionate cost of material. Thousands of carpenters are walking the streets because, owing to an artificial stimulus, material costs approximate war time peaks. And it is also true that a vast amount of propaganda is being spread that high labor costs are the determining factor in preventing a resumption of building.

The high cost of material is unjustified by any logic of economics. Prices, in a well ordered economic system, rise with increased demand. Increased demand is caused by increased buying power of the consuming public. But we now have the paradox of a rising material market in the face of a decrease in buying power. This is due largely to the new idea prevalent in governmental circles that the depression can be cured by artificially raising commodity prices, forgetting that rising prices follow increased demand, instead of creating it.

Unfortunately, there does not seem to be anything that can be done about it at present, except to let the disease run its course. When the material producers get tired of seeing the material remain in the yard, they may bow to true economic law and begin once more to do business on business principles instead of by government ukase, or the half-baked dictum of some college professor.

The matter of the relative proportion of labor and material costs should be placed before the public in its true light. The propaganda of high labor costs is being spread by word of mouth, by the printed word and all the instrumentalities open to those interested in placing a false interpretation of the building situation before the public. It would seem that some method might be devised to place the truth before the public. This would serve the double purpose of correcting the public attitude toward labor, and also remove the excuse for excessive building costs which is preventing a revival of building.

All experience has shown that there can be no revival of industry, no lifting of the depression, without a resumption of building. Billion dollar experiments cannot do it.

W. B. Daly,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Enjoy Siegele's Articles

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Local Union 1598, Victoria, B. C., Canada, desire to extend a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. H. H. Siegele for his very interesting articles on the "Old Philosopher" published in our monthly journal. We enjoy them and wish him to know it and hope he will continue these articles.

J. Townsend,
L. U. No. 1598. Victoria, B. C.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 63

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 63 of Atlantic City, N. J., derive considerable pleasure in reading the letters from Sister Auxiliaries appearing in "The Carpenter."

Our Auxiliary was organized April 26, 1921, and in two years we had a membership of one hundred, but we are sorry to report at the present time our membership is considerably less. Some moved away, some passed away and others lapsed due to circumstances beyond their control. In the last three years we have worked hard to keep our membership intact.

In June we held our election and at the installation of officers we served a chicken dinner at the home of our secretary. The outgoing president was presented with a cash gift; the other officers also received gifts.

At Christmas we serve a turkey supper for the Auxiliary and each member is given a box of candy. For three years at Christmas time we sent a box of candy for each member at the Home in Lakeland, Florida. We do not forget our Auxiliary members, giving flowers and fruit to the sick.

On the first of each month we have a social at which luncheon is served. In the fall of the year we take automobile trips and frequently visit other Auxiliaries, but this year we went to Washington, D. C. for the day.

We expect to keep on working and confidently look forward to better times in the near future.

We shall be pleased to have members from other Auxiliaries call on us when visiting Atlantic City.

Mrs. Clara Bernicker, Sec.,
L. A. No. 63. Atlantic City, N. J.

Accident Prevention In The Building Trades

Studies by International Labor Organizations show that throughout the world the number of accidents in the building trades and the seriousness of accidents seem to be about twice as great as the average for other trades.

In our own country there were, last year, about 55 accidents for every thousand full-time workers in the building trade while there were about 14 on the average for all industries; there were nearly six days lost because of accidents for every thousand "man-hours," or hours of individual working time of all the workers added together, while the average time lost in all industries was about two days per thousand "man-hours." The only industries in which there are, throughout the world, more accidents than in building, are mining, navigation and lumbering. In all of these latter industries accidents may be due to forces of nature the action of which it may be difficult or impossible to forsee or control. A special committee of the International Labor Office has been studying accidents in the building trades and has concluded that a large proportion of them could have been prevented by safety regulations. The committee has expressed a wish that the 1936 conference of the I. L. O. consider the possibility of formulating minimum standards of safety for the building trades.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXVIII

In lesson 77 we dealt with gutters for flat roofs, and gave two forms of flat-roof construction. In this lesson we are taking up other forms of construction for flat roofs, such as trusses for supporting flat roofs, and gutters other than the eaves-trough gutters that we have been showing in previous lessons.

We are taking up flat roofs in connection with gutter construction here, because the relationship of flat roofs and gutters are so closely connected. Some flat roofs in themselves constitute huge gutters, which we will explain more fully further on in this lesson. There is a marked difference between a pitch roof and a flat roof. Any roof that has an inclination of 20 degrees or more is called a pitch roof, while all roofs having less inclination than that are flat roofs. In the construction of the two kinds of roofs, there is even more difference than there is in their shapes. A

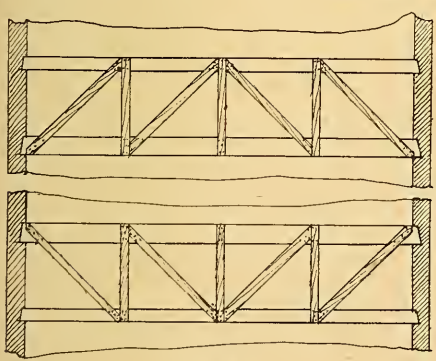


Fig. 452

man might be an expert framer of a flat roof, and not know the first principles about framing a pitch roof. We remember an incident where a carpenter whose experience was confined to work on large buildings in one of our big cities; but changing conditions eventually brought him into a smaller town to work on a building with a pitch roof. He was an excellent mechanic in almost everything but roof framing. When he got to the roof, he was lost—it was all new to him. He could frame a flat roof, but the pitch roof, he admitted, he had never worked on one before. It is almost invariably true, that the smaller towns produce better all-round carpenters than the large cities do, where

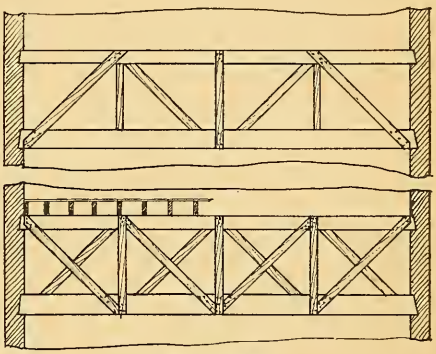


Fig. 453

much specializing is possible and too often done. But that is another story.

We are showing two forms of trusses in Fig. 452. The top one shows the braces placed in such a way that their supporting qualities depend on compression, while the lower one has the braces in a position so they are in tension. The upright ties act under compression where the braces are in tension, and vice versa. Both of these forms are good; the upper one, however, is probably the most commonly used. Modifications of these forms are both possible and practical. We are showing them with both top and bottom joists having a bearing in the side walls. But by placing extra ties or supports, whichever the case might require, at either end, one of the joists could be kept out of the side walls entirely.

Fig. 453 shows at the top a good form of truss construction for a flat roof. Here two braces act under compression, and two are in tension, while two ties are in tension and one is under compression. At the bottom is a modification of the truss just explained, in

which the bracing is doubled. This makes a good truss, and is suitable for carrying sections of joists, as we are showing to the left and top.

In Fig. 454 we are showing a plan of a roof which slopes somewhat in the order indicated by the arrows. This roof is more nearly on the order of a huge gutter, as we mentioned before. It slopes to the center, and the center inclines to the low point, carrying the

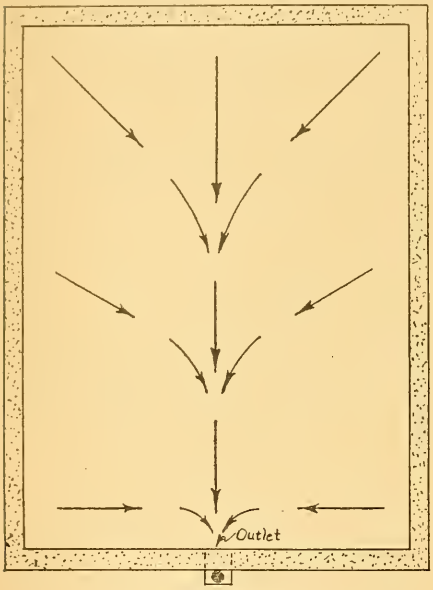


Fig. 454

water to an outlet through the fire wall, as shown on the drawing. Fig. 455 gives two sections of this roof. At the top the roof is shown cut in two at the center. To the right we are showing the sheathing on, covering six joists. The rest of the joists to the left are uncovered, showing how the inclination of them is gradually reduced until the high point is reached at the extreme left, where the joists are on a level.

The bottom drawing shows a cross section with the side and center supports in place and the two highest joist set. The inclining dotted lines show the position of the joists at the lowest point of the roof. It will be noticed by studying the two sections, that the side supports are the same in height the full length of the roof, while the center support inclines gradually toward the low point, or the outlet for the water through the fire wall. This construction for a flat roof is suitable for buildings that have a good base to work on, especially through the center toward which the water drains. We are showing this roof built over a reinforced concrete slab, with beams, which makes a good base. The outlet should be large,

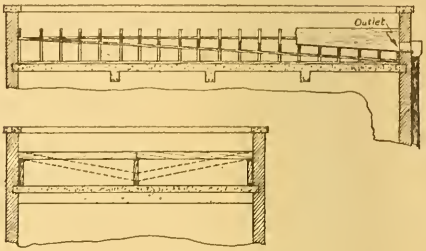


Fig. 455

and the downspout should have a good capacity so it will easily take care of the water as fast as it might come to it. If the base for such a roof is weak and the outlet for the water is too small, the consequences to the occupants of the building might become more than embarrassing in case of a heavy rain. This is exactly what happened to a

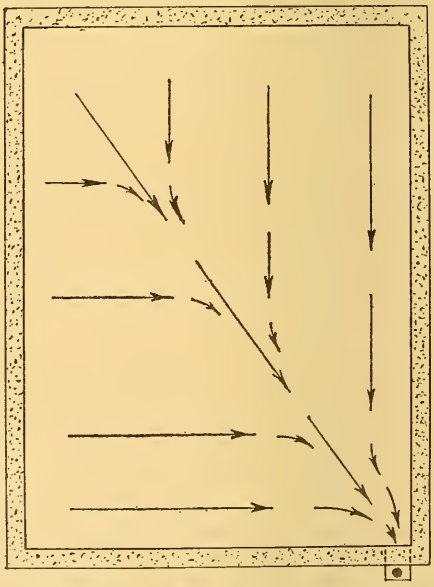


Fig. 456

large business building, during the World War at a certain cantonment, It had a roof constructed somewhat on the order of the one we are dealing with here. The center support was weak, and the outlet for the water was small.

The building was occupied by merchants handling various kinds of merchandise that the soldiers bought. One day there came a heavy rain, a sort of cloudburst; the outlet, because it was small, soon became clogged up with rubbish, and consequently the water backed up, bringing a weight onto the roof that caused it to break through the center letting the water pour in onto the merchandise below by the barrelfulls. It was a calamity, which could have been prevented in the first place by making the center support firm and the outlet for the water of a capacity that would meet the extreme requirements.

A plan for a somewhat different flat roof construction is shown by Fig. 456. Here the gutter runs in a diagonal direction, as indicated by the arrows, to the low point at the corner where the outlet through the fire wall takes the water to the down spout. The precau-

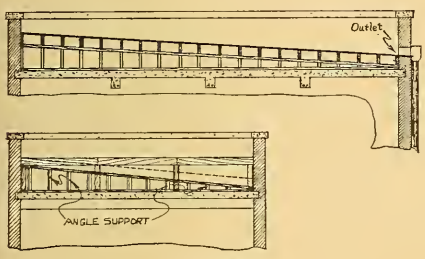


Fig. 457

tions given in the explanations of the previous figure, hold good here. Fig. 457 shows two sections of this roof construction. The upper one shows how one-half of the roof inclines to the outlet, while the lower one shows the joists in place at the high point. By dotted lines the inclination of the joists at the low point is indicated. The inclined angle support is pointed out by arrows. The roofing near the outlet should extend up the side of the fire wall far enough to prevent the water, should it back up, from running down between the roofing and the fire wall.

The fact that flat roofs are used both on permanent and temporary buildings must be taken into consideration when the plans for the roof of a building are made. A roof for a permanent building will require a more substantial construction than one for a temporary building. But notwithstanding this, there are certain parts of a flat roof, as we have pointed out before, that must not be neglected, no matter what kind of a building it goes on. A temporary building is put up more nearly for service alone, and therefore many of the problems can be solved by sacrificing on appearance; but on a permanent building the service and appearance elements are almost if not altogether on an equal, hence the problems must be solved in some other way. It should always be remembered in flat roof construction, that the one big service that is expected of such a roof is to carry away the water that falls upon it, and when it accomplishes that it is serving well.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-FOUR

PITCHES AND DEGREES

Whenever the subject of pitches was discussed in the previous lessons it always has been defined as the slant or the slope of the roof from the plate to the ridge. It was described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to the width of the building, or as so many inches of vertical rise to each foot of horizontal run.

The term pitch has been developed and adopted by the trade in the years past and is fairly well understood by the carpenter and builder. In reality, however, the pitch indicates the angle formed by the rafters and the plate as shown on Fig. 1. Two intersecting lines form an angle; intersecting planes form angles. The values of angles are being expressed in degrees, and the right angle, or the one having 90 degrees, is used as a unit of comparison.

The architect very frequently designates the pitch of the roof in terms of degrees. The structural engineer without exceptions is using this term, and in all construction work other than that of roof framing angles and degrees are constantly used.

Since the Steel Square is the only calculating instrument used by the carpenter on the job it will be very useful for the student to become familiar with the methods of obtaining angles by the application of this instrument.

The Steel Squares in general use do not usually contain a degree scale for framing purposes, though such a scale

would unquestionably increase the value of the instrument.

However the following simple instructions will enable anyone to obtain the angles most commonly used with a protractor.

Lay the steel square on a flat surface and draw a line CB along the tongue. Mark 12 inches on the tongue and blade and draw a line AC through these points. Lines CB and AC will form an angle of 45 degrees. This angles is just one half of a right angle, which contains 90 degrees.

Now with a compass, strike an arc BD of any radius, the larger the radius, the

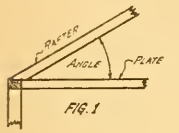


FIG. 1

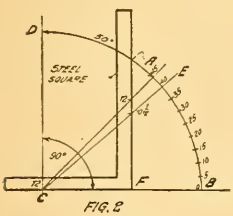


FIG. 2

FIG. 3.

more accurate the results will be. Fig. 2. Divide this arc into nine equal parts. These divisions will naturally be five degrees apart.

To find the required angle proceed from point A or twelve inches on the tongue, connecting this point with the division on the blade which would pass through the point on the arc indicating the desired degree.

Thus, if a 40 degree angle is desired draw a line from C to the figure 40 on the arc. This line will pass on the blade through 10 and 1/12 inches approximately, and will form an angle of 40 degrees with the horizontal CB and 50 degrees with the vertical CD. The blade will determine the plumb cut along line AF. As for the seat cut, 50 being more than 45 the tongue gives the cut.

The reason that 12 on the tongue and 10 and 1/12 on the blade also gives the cuts for 50 degrees is because 50 is the complement angle of 40, or in other words, the sum of the two angles equals 90 degrees as shown in the diagram.

Having found the figures to use on the blade for any desired degree the procedure in roof framing is much the same as in using the rule of ratio giving the rise of the rafter per each foot of run.

It should be remembered that the divisions of the circle from which the values of angles are derived are very precise. The circle is divided into 360 degrees. Each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute, in turn, is divided into 60 seconds. This affords a very close and accurate expression of values. Thus, an angle is said to be 23 degrees, 57 minutes and 17 seconds.

Therefore the method of obtaining the angles on the steel square will give rather approximate values which, however, are sufficiently close for practical work. This method, however, could never be applied in steel construction. The accompanying diagram shows an easy and practical method of obtaining angles on the steel square and will be found extremely practical and helpful. Fig. 3.

PULLING POSTS

(By H. H. Siegele)

Everybody, whether he lives in a city or on a farm, has more or less experience with posts that have to be pulled up. Fences often have to be changed, or taken out altogether. Clothesline posts for various reasons must be pulled up and set into the ground in another location. It does not matter whether the posts are wood, metal, stone, cement or of some other composition, the scheme we are showing by the illustrations, will work every time.

Fig. 1, shows the arrangement of the post pulling equipment. A short stout beam is tied to the post by means of a chain, in such a manner that there will be just enough room under it to set

two jackscrews, as shown by the drawing. This done, the screws are turned and turned until they have reached their limit, which is shown by Fig. 2. Now

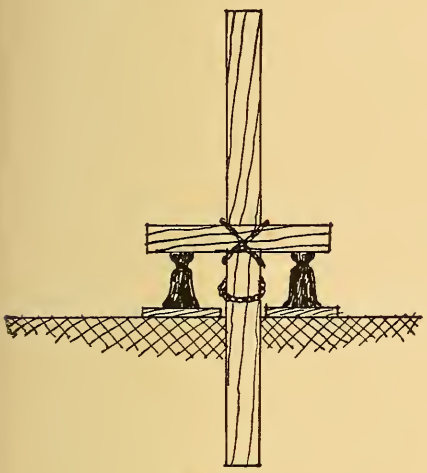


Fig. 1

the screws are turned back and the beam is lowered for another bite. After the second lift is completed, and the post can not be taken out by hand, a

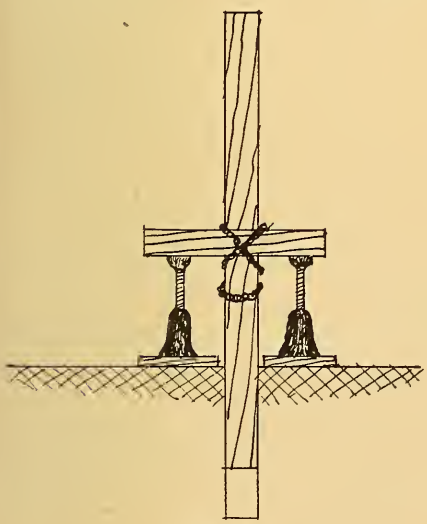


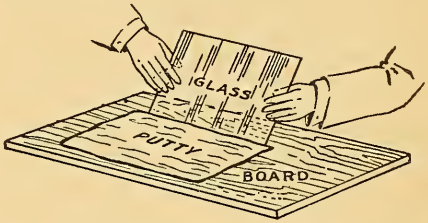
Fig. 2

third bite should be taken, and so on until the post is out of the ground. One post out the operation is repeated on the next, and then on the next, and repeat, until the whole job is done.

Method for Applying Putty

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am showing here a time-saving method to back putty glass in doors or windows, which also saves putty from dropping on the floor or getting so much on the glass, since the hands are never in the putty.



Glass stops can be back puttied in the same manner.

Spread out putty in a thin sheet a little larger than the size of the glass to be puttied, as is shown in the sketch.

C. A. Weatherford,
L. U. 1228. Bluefield, W. Va.

Steel Square versus Rafter Table

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am very much impressed whenever I read anything that concerns the steel square the same as I was when I read the item in the January issue of "The Carpenter" on page 29 in reference to the two kinds of minds possessed by mankind; namely, ordinary minds and inquisitive minds. Well, I happen to be in possession of an inquisitive mind, so I have spent a lot of time during the last 30 years studying the steel square.

I have read a lot from Radfords and Hodgsons and others in books and magazines, in fact, about everything that has ever been written, and have seen all the rafter tables but have never seen one that is any good in this day for a real steel square artist. Neither will any carpenter use a rafter table, if he is a real steel square artist.

Right here I am calling to issue any carpenter, steel square manufacturer or anyone else who claims he can show a rafter table that will give cuts and lengths for rafters such as I can by a method entirely my own, and my method is absolutely accurate, too. As to conditions—pitches may be unequal rises, and runs may be in any number of feet and inches. Roofs can be laid out

even to degrees of pitch, in any number of degrees. Rafter tables seldom give over seven different pitches, none of them by degrees; they only give lengths where spans are in even feet, "no inches included," equal pitches of the few different pitches that they do give. Suppose you have a ⅓ pitch meeting with a ½ pitch, how are you going to get cuts and lengths of valley and hip rafters from a rafter table? Or, suppose you have an ell shaped building, one ell two feet wider than the other. How are you going to bring the ridges even by any rafter table? Or, if you have unequal pitches on the different slopes of the roof, how are you going to keep your cornice the same width around the building without getting in a lot of trouble with your rafter tables?

I ran into a little problem working on a home called the house of seven gables; the architect specified a 40 degrees pitch. What does the rafter tables say about that? We know that 45 degrees pitch is half pitch or 12 and 12 on the square; but what is 40 degrees pitch? Then 22½ degrees won't be a ¼ pitch either. "Think that over."

The architects and engineers like to show up the carpenter so well that it is very important to be absolutely accurate. They like to give you problems you can't work and make you feel beneath them.

I think I have carried this far enough to show that the old rafter tables are obsolete. Although I am not quite ready as yet to give my plan and ideas to the trade, I just could not help writing about it through "The Carpenter." I intend to patent my ideas; in fact, I have plans to build an entirely different square with attachments that will make it easy for any carpenter to lay out any rafter, regardless of any conditions that may be placed in the plans and specifications of any job.

My idea also is to accompany this new steel square system with a copyrighted book taking up an entirely new treatise on the steel square.

I have had experience with patents which I will relate here for the benefit of any brothers who may have ideas to invent. First, if you make application for a patent you are protected from the day of entry, but when your patent is issued it comes out or is listed in the Patent Office Gazette. All manufacturers take this magazine. It is issued monthly. All they have to do is run down the list and if they see anything that comes in with their line they send 10c to the patent office along with the number of your patent and the patent office sends them a copy of your plans and specifications. Then they try and work them over so as to beat you out of all your rights. Anyway remember they are not out to hand you any nice lot of money for your idea if they can help it.

So, for myself, I am out to get a first-class conditional contract with some first-class manufacturer whose rating runs into the 3 or 4 A's before making an application for patent. It would require too much space to explain fully at this time but this will give you food for a lot of thought.

I can promise you much more when I have gone far enough to have my ideas protected by application for patents and copyright. About all I can say further at present, is that I do not believe there has been an improvement on the steel square that was of much account in the past fifty years or more. I might further say that I believe there is as much on the steel square that has never been written as there has been written. Much that has been written has been the same thing only in a different way.

W. A. Caldwell,
L. U. No. 166. Rock Island, Ill.

Work This One

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have a problem here which I would like to have solved by someone.

A rectangular field to contain 3,200 sq. rds. is to be fenced off along the bank of a river, the river bank to be taken as a straight line. If no fence is needed along the river, what must be the dimension requiring the least amount of fencing?

1 rd. equals 5½ yds. equals 16½ ft. With these measurements given how many 1x3 and 1x4 are needed if they are spaced 2" apart, in pairs, and then alternating?

I would like to have some of the younger members and apprentices work on this problem, I promise you more interesting ones, than this, after it is solved.

William E. Brinkman,
L. U. No. 181. Chicago, Ill.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

To my solution given in the January, 1935, issue of "The Carpenter" I noticed that:

Brother Fraser of Chicago had the best number with 15 5/42. I figured the same number for the closest and this is very easy to divide.

Divide one inch into 7 times and then 1/7 into 6 times then we get forty seconds. This can be done in five minutes.

But I can't see why the brothers say 15 7/64 is too much. To my answer this number (15 7/64) is not enough.

It is not as much as 15 1/9 and this number (15 1/9) is, also, not enough. 1/9 is 7/63 and 7/63 is more than 7/64. 15 7/58 or 15 7/59 is more correct.

The next closest number that I found is: 15 8/67; this is also correct.

Every one has a different method of figuring and I believe mine is the best. Not to brag but just to show my mathematical figures, I'll estimate below. If anyone has a better way I'd like to know.

Here's my verification:

15 5/42 x 15 5/42 x 15 5/42 or 635/42 x 635/42 x 635/42 equals 256047875 divided by 74088 equals 3455.99658 cubic inches.

This is 0.00342 cubic inches short.

This figure, below, is in length. This is ¼ from 1,000,000 short in length, of an inch.

0.00342 divided by 74088 equals 0.00000005

Now I'd like to see if somebody can find a correct number to my solution instead of close numbers as 15/42, etc. This is the closest number, as I said before, in close numbers. This goes very far into 100,000 if it can be found. And may I say it can never be found in "Auklid" figuring only in "Algebra."

This is the hardest figure in the world as all Universities, etc., have experienced and no one can get the correct number.

Wm. Bosser,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We in this district look on the problems submitted to "The Carpenter" just as we would if given us by the foreman on the job. Very few are submitted but what can be solved near enough for any practical purpose by any ordinary carpenter. The problem of Brother Bosser and Brother Herre in the February issue if put up to me on a job, I should solve in this manner:

1728 cubic inches equals 1 cubic foot.

3456 cubic inches divided by 1728 equals 2 cubic feet. Size of box 2 cubic feet.

6" stock available equals 6x24x24 equals 3456

8" stock available equals 8x18x24 equals 3456

10" stock available equals 10x14 2/5 x24 equals 3456

12" stock available equals 12x12x24 equals 3456

John Davis,
L. U. No. 1677. Thorold, Ont.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of our magazine a correspondent wishes to know the proportions of a box, open at the top, whose total inside area will be equal to that of a cubical box (6 sides) containing 3456 cubic inches. The following will, I think, give him the information wanted:

Contents of box in cubic inches 4543.

Length of each of 5 square sides in square inches 16.56

Area of each side in square inches 274.3

Total inside area in square inches 1371.5

In the same issue brother Herre asks for dimensions of the strongest rectangular beam that can be cut out of a circular log one foot in diameter. These dimensions would be the square root of 48 by the square root of 96, or 6.9282 by 9.79796 inches, and the moment of resistance of the beam would be 110.85 in. cubed. For any size circle the dimensions may be obtained by multiplying the diameter by the square root of ⅓ and the square root of ⅔, respectively.

Chris Petersen,
L. U. No. 141. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother Conrad Herre's timber problem is a good one. One of the best I have seen in "The Carpenter. Here is my solution:

Referring to the sketch of a cross-section of the log.

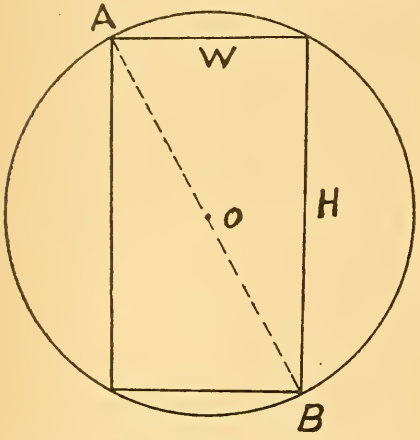
A B equals diameter of log equals 2 feet.

W equals width of timber.

H equals height of timber.

Then Moment of resistance M equals 1/6 W H squared.

But H equals the square root of AB squared minus W squared equals the



square root of 4 minus W squared.

M equals 1/6 W (4 minus W squared)

There are two methods of finding what value of W makes M maximum. One is to plot M as a function of W and obtain the value of W that makes M maximum from the graph. A simpler method is to use Calculus.

D M divided by D W equals 1/6 (4 minus 3 W squared).

Set the derivative equals 0

1/6 (4 minus 3 W squared) equals 0; W squared equals 4/3.

W equals 1.55 ft.

H equals the square root of 4 minus 4/3 equals ⅔ the square of 6 equals 1.633 ft.

Andrew Nielsen,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

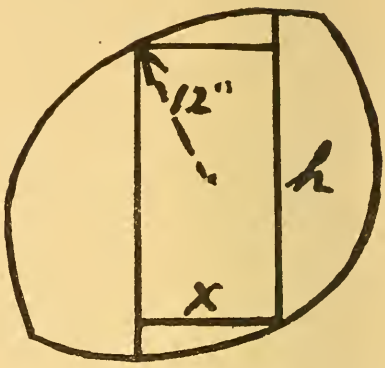
A problem of brother Herre is to cut the strongest timber out of a log of one foot radius. The brother states that the "moment of resistance" varies according to: one-sixth of its width multiplied by the square of its height of correction:

In other words, let M stand for "moment of resistance:

M equals x divided by 6 h squared equals x h squared divided by 6

r equals radius equals 12"

h equals square root of 576 minus x squared



M equals x (576 minus x squared) divided by 6 equals 576x minus x cubed divided by 6

d M divided by dx equals 1/6 (576 minus 3x squared)

x equals 13.8564

h equals square root of 576 minus x squared equals square root of 576 minus 192 equals 19.5959

Therefore a timber 14" by 20" can be cut from above given log.

This is the best and shortest method known to me; any shorter and better method I'd like to learn.

William E. Brinkmann,
L. U. No. 181. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reply to Brother Conrad Herre's "Timber Problem" which appeared in "The Carpenter" of February, 1935, I would like to submit the following solution:

In order to have the strongest timber, the section factor I/c, which is bd squared /6 for a rectangular section, must be a maximum.

From the diagram, it may be seen that by the theorem of Pythagoras, (D squared equals b squared plus d squared). Transposing (d squared equals D squared minus b squared). Since the section factor 1/6 bd squared must be a maximum it follows that bd squared must be a maximum.

Then f (b) equals bd squared equals b (D squared minus b squared equals (bD squared minus b cubed)

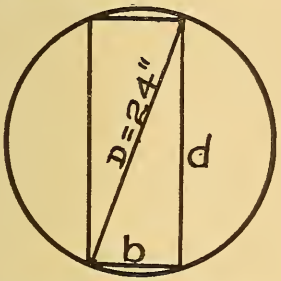
Differentiating, f' (b) equals D squared minus 3b squared equals 0

Transposing, 3b squared equals D squared and b squared equals D squared /3 equals ⅓ D squared from which b

equals D the square root of ⅓ equals (breadth).

Substituting in d squared equals D squared minus b squared; d squared equals D squared minus D squared /3 equals ⅔ D squared from which d equals D the square root of ⅔ equals (depth)

Answer. The breadth (b) must equal D the square root of ⅓



The depth (d) must equal D the square root of ⅔

From which we get that in this problem b equals 24" x 0.577 equals 13.85" and d equals 24" x 0.816 equals 19.60"

I trust that this answers Brother Herre's question and can say that by using the above equations, he can solve any problem of a similar nature by substituting the proper values.

Charles Paulson,
L. U. No. 791. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frame Dwellings Lead in Popularity
(By P. P. Pullen in Wood Construction)

In a comprehensive survey of residential structures in 64 key cities of the country, recently completed by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it was found by actual count that 82 per cent of housing was of frame construction.

The cities surveyed range in size from Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a 1930 population of 11,000 to Cleveland, with a population of nearly a million. They embrace a total population of approximately 7,717,000. They include all types of climatic conditions and embrace agricultural as well as industrial communities. The number of dwelling structures actually enumerated was 1,927,000 while the number of dwelling units contained in these structures was 2,633,117. The survey was most complete and thorough.

It was found that the geographical location of the city is but one factor in the construction material used in its homes. In New England 95 per cent of the homes are of frame construction. In the South the ratio is 85 per cent. In the Middle Western states it is 82 per cent. The Pacific and the Western states are reported as 77 per cent and 79 per cent, respectively, while the Eastern states are only 72 per cent frame construction.

It is evident from a careful study of the figures that neither size nor location are the controlling factors in the choice of building materials. Cleveland, the largest city, has 89 per cent frame construction, while Minneapolis, the second in size, has but 58 per cent. Likewise, while Santa Fe, with 11,000 population, has only a little over 1 per cent frame dwellings, Boise, Idaho, only slightly larger, has 82 per cent.

Wilmington, Delaware, has a ratio of 45 per cent of frame dwellings while the city of Frederick, Maryland, not far away, has only 23 per cent—or about half the ratio. Again, at the other extreme, Santa Fe has but 1 per cent, as mentioned above, while Albuquerque, in the same state, has 31 per cent.

In only 7 cities of the entire 64 does some material other than lumber predominate in the construction of dwellings. Brick is more popular than frame in Frederick and Hagerstown, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; Santa Fe, New Mexico and Salt Lake City, Utah; while in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Phoenix, Arizona, stucco takes first rank.

Concrete ranks fourth in materials, with a total of only 7,229 dwelling structures for all of the cities, 0.4 per cent of the total number of dwellings surveyed.

Stone, likewise, has but a small place in the picture, with only 4,277 dwellings out of the entire total.

If Title II of the Federal Housing Act, which is just getting under way, stimulates new construction to the extent hoped for and expected, the lumber industry should fare very well indeed. With sufficient insurance funds provided for to cover mortgage credits to the amount of a billion dollars for new construction, some 800 million of this should be used for the construction of frame dwellings, if the results of the survey set out above are maintained at the same ratio in future building operations.

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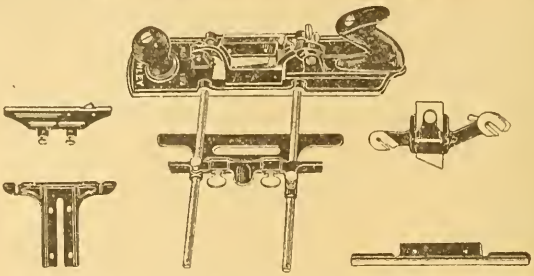

Cutting off or slitting


Bevels


Grooves


Grooves from beveled edges

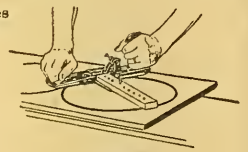

Mitre




Mitre joint with groove


Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens


Ship lap joint


Circles

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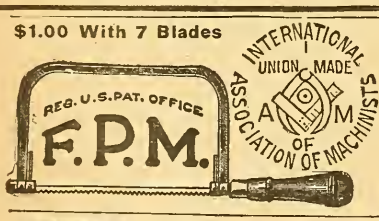
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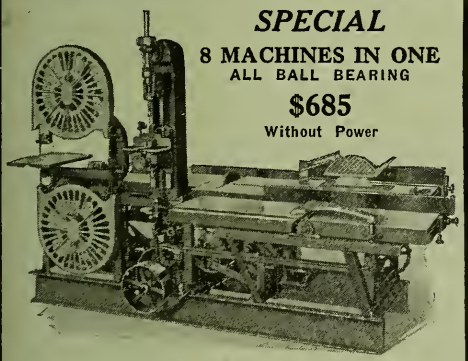
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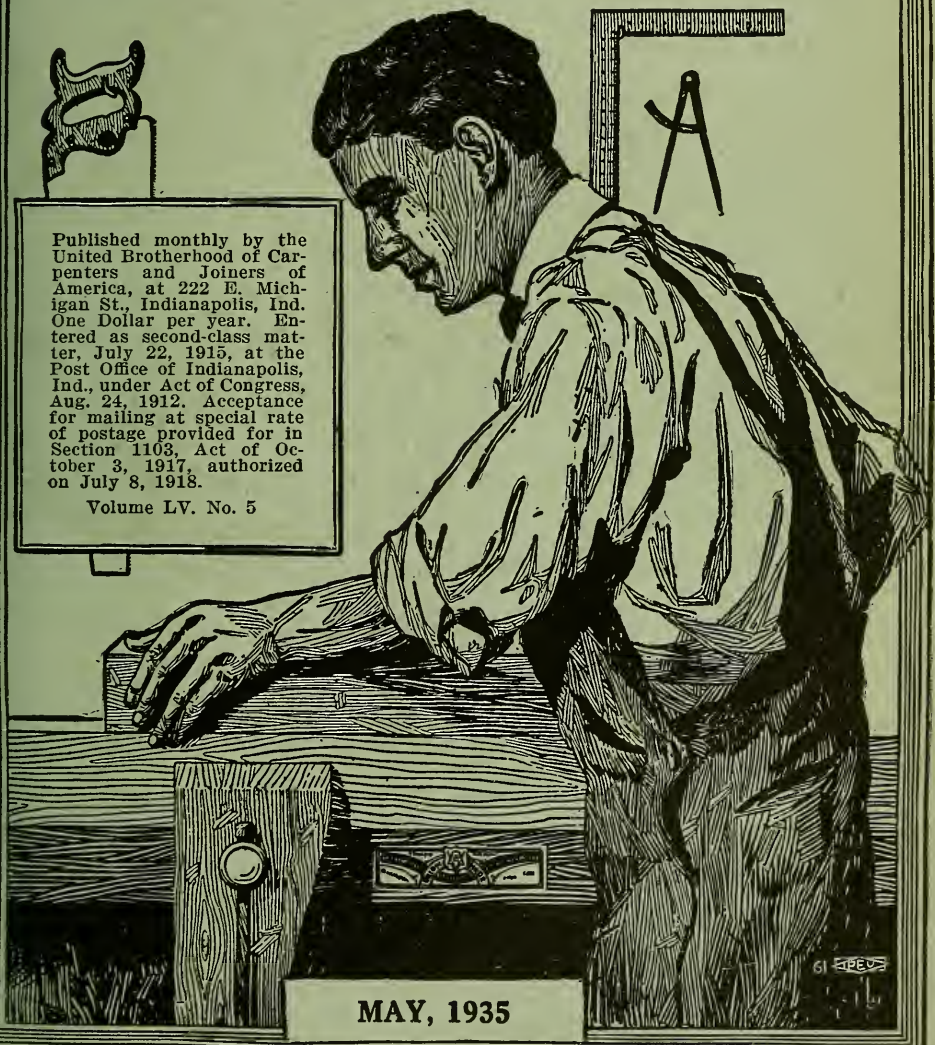
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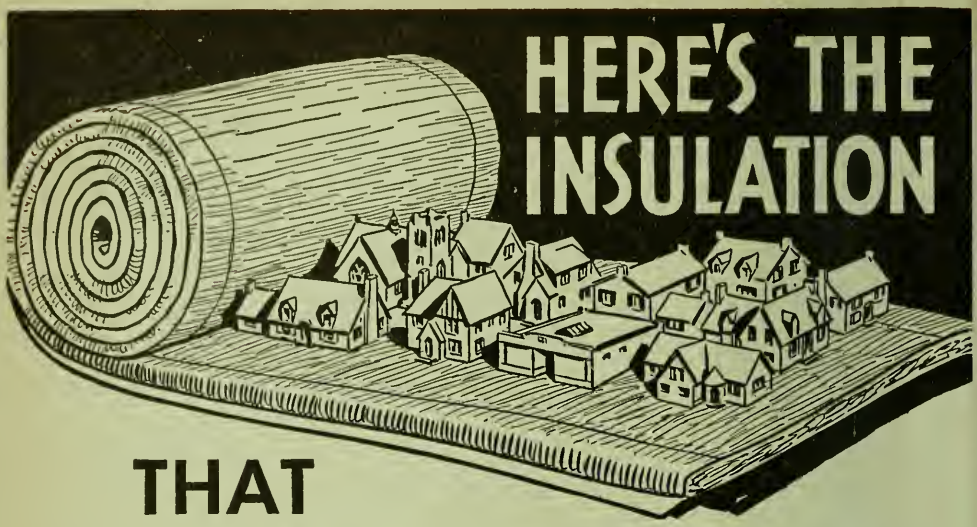
The Carpenter



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Volume LV. No. 5

MAY, 1935



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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1935

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A little more we,
A little less I.
A little more laugh,
A little less cry.
A few more flowers
To lighten Life's load,
And fewer on graves
At the end of the road.

STILL MASQUERADING

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

WONDERS never cease. The changes that take place these days are surprising and, in some instances, unbelievable.

After openly antagonizing and fighting the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions for over fifteen years, the Communist Party now advises its members and its revolutionary Red Unions to join the A. F. of L.

On page 5 of the January 26, 1935, issue of the "Daily Worker" the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States, the following instructions are published under the caption: "Immediate Tasks of the Communist Party."

(1) Members of Red Unions should join unions of the A. F. of L. individually.

(2) Revolutionary Trade Unions should join the A. F. of L. directly as organized units.

(3) Revolutionary Unions whose admittance to the A. F. of L. is impossible at the present time, will temporarily continue to exist individually.

(4) The main task of the Communist Party should be to work in the A. F. of L. Unions so as to mobilize the masses of their members and the trade union members as a whole for the defense of the everyday interests of the workers and thereby carry out the policy of the class struggle.

(5) Communists and other advanced workers must develop a wide strike movement and fight for leadership of the struggle.

(6) Communists must make the A. F. of L. unions believe that they are with them and for them in their demands for recognition, higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, old age security, social insurance, unemployment relief, etc., and thereby win the confidence of the membership of the A. F. of L. so that the masses of the A. F. of L. membership will support the policy of the class struggle and look to the Communist Party as their own party.

(7) The attitude of the press must be changed. Criticising and exposing the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. must cease.

(8) The party must continue to campaign for the united front. The development of the united front now rests primarily on the work of the Communists in the A. F. of L. unions.

(9) The Communists favor the formation of a labor party with the leadership roll played by the militant elements including the Communists.

All this is so much camouflage; it is nothing more nor less than masquerading under false pretenses on the part of the Communists, for while they issued the orders hereinbefore mentioned, at the same time they tell the members that—

(1) The major task of the Communist Party is to build up and strengthen its own influences; to increase the number of its members, and in every way strengthen the authority of the party among the masses, also to struggle for its principles as well as its tactics. In fact, to strengthen the party as the only real, independent, proletarian party which cannot be replaced by any other organization in the struggle of the working class for its liberation.

(2) The Communist Party must carry on a systematic struggle against all attempts to direct this movement along the channel of a Popular or Progressive Party, or along the lines of a party of the same character masquerading as a labor party.

(3) The Communists entered this movement for a labor party only for the purpose of helping the masses break away from the old parties so they can find the path to the revolutionary class struggle.

(4) The Communist Party must not now take the initiative in organizing a Labor Party on a national scale. While the party declares in favor of a Labor Party, it must not take part in organizing a Labor Party.

(5) The Communists must use all the means at their command to more widely mobilize the working masses around the revolutionary leadership so that after fusion there will be an increase in the revolutionary activities of the members of the Red unions in the A. F. of L. unions.

While the Communists are now proclaiming their friendship for the American Federation of Labor, and the trade unions affiliated with it, they are at the same time advising their followers to have nothing to do with them, that their action is just make-believe, just a pretense, in order to gain the support and confidence of the trade union members so as to further their own ends and purposes. They tell us one thing and mean another. We refuse to be treated in this manner.

They want to capture the trade union movement as a means of getting a good foothold in the United States. They used such methods before but were unsuccessful.

In the August 14, 1925, issue of the Daily Worker appeared a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International addressed to the Workers Communists Party of America in which it was stated that—

> "It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the Labor Unions —the capture of the leadership of the Labor Union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the Labor Unions is our first and foremost task."

At the same time they advised all Communists to become members of trade unions, to get control of the unions, to arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such strikes and movements for their own political ends.

Their efforts at that time failed. Then they started a campaign of villification and slander against the officers of Labor Unions, both local and national, branding them as crooks, fakers, autocrats, bureaucrats and mis-leaders, unfit and unworthy to hold office. With them it was a case of rule or ruin.

These tactics resulted in our General Executive Board taking action at a regular meeting of that body held December 10, 1925, in which the Board made it known that the Workers Communist Party of America was a section of the Communist International and that its object was to make use of the American Labor Unions to promote the coming of the Revolution in America. The Board further pointed out that—"While our obligation guarantees to each member no interference with his political opinions, this matter is not and cannot be considered a political matter, nor a party political matter, but on the contrary, an attempt on the part of the Communists and their agencies to hamper and cripple our Local Unions," and then and there warned all members not to join the Communist Party, or similar or kindred organizations, under penalty of forfeiture of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This action of the General Executive Board was approved and concurred in by our Twenty-Second General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in 1928, and covers our attitude towards the Communist Party of America.

The Communists accuse the A. F. of L. of being at a standstill, of loss of membership, of failure to organize the unorganized, of unsuccessful strikes, and many other things, all of which causes discontent and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Labor Movement. That is what they want.

The A. F. of L. has not lost membership; it has gained members. It has organized industries that could not be reached in the past, such as the automobile industry, the rubber industry, the aluminum industry, the cement industry and other miscellaneous occupations.

The A. F. of L. is not in favor of strikes. It avoids strikes wherever possible. It favors the settlements of disputes by mediation, conciliation and arbitration. It is only when all other honorable means have failed that it sanctions or orders a strike.

The question now arises: What have the Communists done? Nothing but find fault, cause dissention and spread dissatisfaction among the trade unionists, with the object in view of capturing them and thereby bringing about the revolution they so glibly talk about.

Do not be led by false prophets. On the contrary, stick to your trade union. It helped you in the past and it will do so again. Its record is clear; it speaks for itself. Why then give any consideration to make-believers.

WHAT HOME MEANS TO ME

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

PUBLIC life levies such a high toll as to make home a place of refuge and a haven of rest. It is a retreat to which one can repair where problems do not intrude and where body and mind find peace and recreation. Homes provide a chance for reflection, for the healing to spirit and heart that comes through the mutual confidence of life in the family circle. The home is the one spot in life where the human ties are stronger than life itself.

Home is something more than housing and equipment but the outward forms that house the inner sacred spirit may add dignity and beauty. Comfort and convenience in living adds a happiness that strengthens the hold and influence of family life. Permanence of the home is another powerful conditioning factor. The rented home or apartment can never have the same steadying, compelling force as the home that is owned. Home ownership represents investment which most often means carefully planned living and sacrifice of more casual wants. The longing for a home of ones own is one of the most deeply rooted forces in life.

The home secludes all those intimate and vital experiences of the family life and houses the things that are used in the common life. Around chairs, desks, a particular table, a picture, there linger memories of the persons and the experiences that are woven into the very texture of our lives.

I well remember when I worked in the mines living in a modest little home with a garden plot. It was the first little home I set up as my very own. Though I did not own it, the garden gave me a feeling of ownership. I liked to work in the garden, till the soil and watch the products of my garden grow. I experimented in subsistence homesteading and augmented my modest wages which I earned in the mine by producing fruits and vegetables from my garden.

Each real American home serves as an instrumentality through which the family reaches its roots down deep into the soil of our national life and thus adds to its vigor and richness. Because home means so much to everyone, I welcome whatever our national Government can do to promote better homes for persons of small incomes and to make home ownership practicable and safe for America's wage earners. Homes are a great conserving force to wage earners. Each month a fixed amount from income goes to pay for the home and bit by bit ownership is established. But, time and time again I have seen sickness, an accident, or loss of work wipe out the whole investment. Some way must be found to safeguard small equities of wage earners so that they can liquidate in their emergencies as the larger investors are able to do. My own experience convinces me there is no more important problem our Government can consider than home ownership for the average citizen.

Home and family life are the chief assets of the nation. In fact, the American home is the cornerstone of the Republic. In proportion as we create opportunities for home ownership and the elevation of family life to a higher, materialistic, cultural and artistic plane we create guaranties for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institution. Democracy with all its implications, will be permanently established on the American continent if we make America a land of home-owners who are guaranteed an annual income sufficient to maintain life and living commensurate with the requirements of modern civilization and American life.

The American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to achieve this purpose. Its fight for higher standards of living, annual wages, with annual incomes sufficient to maintain a bread-winner's family in decency and comfort is in the interest of American home-owners and, in the last analysis, in the interest of our national life and our free, democratic institutions.

Failure is, in a sense, the highway to success, inasmuch as every discovery of what is false leads us to seek earnestly after what is true, and every fresh experience points out some form of error which we shall afterward carefully avoid.—John Keats.

DOES EDUCATION EDUCATE?

ABOUT 150 students, who had received their degrees, met for a final dinner before they separated to go into various parts of the world, probably never to meet again. They decided to omit the address at the final function. Of 200 professors there was one man whose criticism of college addresses was well known. He had never made an address in his life, and it was suggested, more as a joke, to invite him to deliver the address. If they had imagined that he would accept the invitation he would not have been asked. He accepted, however, to their surprise and astonishment.

The dinner took place in one of the greatest and finest hotels. The banquet hall was known far and wide for its artistic arrangements and luxurious furniture and furnishings. The young men appeared in full evening dress. When the dinner was over, the chairman rapped for order, and introduced the speaker.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I never made a speech in my life and I don't intend to do so now. I have something to say, however, and in saying it I will be guided by the following rules: Stand up straightly, speak out boldly, and sit down quickly. We are in one of the famous banqueting halls of the world. Belshazzars Hall compared to this was a lodging on the third floor back. No such art existed in those days as we see in this room. No such viands graced the board. What there was there, was elegant for that day, but we live in another age, an age of art, craftsmanship, and luxury. From the four corners of the earth came the things on this table. From the lowest forms of day labor to the highest forms of art we have around us samples of a hundred forms of human work.

"Take this tablecloth, to begin with. It is of most exquisite workmanship. It involves weaving—to go no further back—bleaching, smoothing, designing. It is a damask linen, beautiful and most pleasing to the eye. I want to ask you a question: Is there anyone here who knows from personal experience anything about the labor involved? Have any of you ever contributed any labor to the manufacture of table linen? I am serious, gentlemen. If any of you have, I would like him to say so." There was absolute silence. "I understand, then," he continued, "that the making of such a thing is beyond your ken. Let me draw your attention to the samples of pottery here. Surely the men and women who produce such beautiful things are artists. What a joy it must be for a man to hold such a thing in his hand—complete—and say, 'I made it!' Many forms of labor are involved here also—the digging of clay, the carting, burning, baking, painting and finishing. If there is a man here who has ever touched this form of labor let him answer: No one answered.

"Here are samples of the most exquisite cutglass. That also involved much labor and great art. It is a unique industry in itself. I will not detail the process; we see the result, but the various forms of the labor involved are practically unknown to us. I would be rather surprised to find one man among you who had ever touched this industry at any angle."

He then went over the silver, and dwelt rather lengthily on the subject of mining and the life of the miner. He drew attention to the carpet and rugs on the floor, to the curtains and draperies of the great windows, to the mural decorations executed by the greatest living painter. There was a rich fresco round the room. He called attention to it. When he had gone over most of the things in the room he turned again to the table. "There are cut flowers here," he said, "most of you spent some years in the study of botany, but I don't think any of you would undertake to give a complete classification of what we see and enjoy on the table. I am a representative University man, seriously asking myself and you, whether the system we call education educates?"

"Perhaps, I should have put you more at ease by telling you at the beginning that I have never experienced the joy of fashioning articles with my own hands. Nor anything useful, for that matter. Here we are, then, a group of men on whom a University has set its stamp. We produce nothing we eat, we could not even lend a hand in the making of anything we see around us, and

truth compels me to venture the suggestion that in 99 cases out of 100 the chief motive of a college education is to escape actual participation in just such work as gives, or ought to give, joy to the worker.

"A timekeeper performs a useful function, so does a cash register, but the function of education is not to turn out timekeepers or cash registers. It has been truly said that if ten Bachelors of Art were wrecked in mid-ocean they could not build a pontoon to save their lives. They would be equally helpless in any critical emergency where practical knowledge of the ordinary things around was imperatively necessary. A statement of the problem is not a solution, and we do not gain much by stating that the system is to blame and we are not. You certainly are not to blame. You are the victims of whatever system we have. I cannot say that I am blameless. I do not believe that the smattering of languages, of mathematics, and history is education. I believe the system of cramming is pernicious. So, having been asked, for the first time in my life, to make an address I made it an opportunity.

"Education is to prepare and equip for the duties and responsibilities of life —not to turn out industrial and commercial bosses, superintendents, timekeepers, and cash registers. I would hardly be justified in taking up your time with these observations alone. So, in addition, I want to say this: Most of you are destined to be masters of men. You will organize and mobilize their labor, you will oversee it. When you see the men around you actually creating beautiful things I would like you to remember that actual labor in the arts and crafts and industries is an infinitely nobler contribution to the happiness of mankind than clipping coupons and living on the sweat of other men's brows. Why should it be considered an unthinkable thing that a blacksmith or a carpenter should need an education? Why should college men consider it degrading to handle tools and make useful and beautiful things? Why should a University perpetuate such a revolt against Nature in which the man who does no useful work at all is considered a gentleman, and the creator of wealth and beautiful things should be considered low caste? I want to point out to you that the highest form of culture and refinement known to mankind was ultimately associated with tools and labor. In order to do that I must present to you a picture, in accord with the facts of history and experience.

He pushed his chair back, and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion. His voice became wonderfully soft and irresistingly appealing. The college men had been interested; they were now spellbound. He raised his hand, and went through the motion of drawing aside a curtain. "Gentlemen," he said, "may I introduce you to a young Galilean who is a master builder—Jesus of Nazareth." The silence became oppressive. "Master," he said, "may I ask You, as I ask these young men, whether there is anything in this room that You could make with Your hands as other men make them?"

There was a pause for a brief moment or two, then, with a slow, measured stride, he went to the end of the table and took the cloth in his hand and made bare a part of the great table. In that position he looked into the faces of the men, and said: "The Master says, Yes, I could make the table—I am a Carpenter."—New Zealand Times.

Labor Decisions Not Enforced

Many of the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board became mere scraps of paper without legal validity, according to a statement by Francis Biddle, chairman of the board, in an address before the Ninth District Regional Labor Board in Cincinnati, Ohio. He said:

"I think the enforcement feature of my board has broken down. It ought to be strengthened, let's admit it."

He declared the Blue Eagle is dead as a practical proposition, but expressed the view that it has great value as a moral symptom.

He feared the advent of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes "if the machinery and theory of collective bargaining" set forth in the National Industrial Recovery Act breaks down.

Labor has its trials and tribulations, many of which are self-inflicted, because Labor does not always pay strict heed to the principles or ethics of its purpose.

YOUTH AND EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS

(By G. Stolz, Assistant Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions)

AT the International Trade Union Congress held in Brussels in 1933, I had an opportunity of pointing out the importance of the Trade Unions and of our whole Movement for the spiritual emancipation and rise of the workers.

The educational work carried on by the Trade Unions is the expression of the urge felt by working people to increase and deepen their knowledge, the effort to develop further and to become living members of the nation. The very history of our movement shows us how important educational work is. In many countries, in fact, the educational work came before the trade unions themselves.

This work is done quietly, with no fanfare of trumpets, and it can be of still greater importance in the changed conditions resulting from the depression.

Our field of activity has been much restricted by the loss of Germany and Austria which were the strongholds of our ideology. The labor literature in the German language, which formed a rich source for non-German speaking countries too, has disappeared. Hand in hand with this issue of literature went the crisis-born practical work of combatting the depression, producing those programs of immediate demands, which, as they had developed more particularly out of the Trade Union point of view, were a fit basis for Trade Union educational work and must become so to an ever-increasing degree in the future.

Now a new task is seen to have appeared for the Communists, in spite of the crisis and its teaching, are publishing the old Socialist literature, naturally transformed on the Communist model, to replace the German Socialist literature, which has disappeared. In those countries, in which there exists a labor movement built up on the principles of independent trade unionism, the educational work being carried on from the new point of view is already on such a large scale that we can prepare for its intensification internationally.

The task before us is a double one. In the purely practical sphere, we must husband our resources and aim at promoting a lively interchange of new experiences, for much can be learnt by one country from the experiences of another. New institutions can and must be set up to focus the energies of the separate educational bodies.

Although the task before our educational centers is mainly a practical one, they must also spread and deepen the ideals of our labor movement throughout the masses. They are an instrument for the execution of one of the labor movement's most important tasks, the propagation among the rising generation of the knowledge necessary for future trade union activity; the young people must be instructed in the results achieved by the leaders of the labor movement. Thus the educational centers have to fulfill a practical and an ideological task, and this is where the importance of international co-operation comes in. For when this work is done in the closest connection with the living forces of the Labor Movement, when it springs from an inner need and not an outside compulsion, it will express the real meaning of this movement.

In this connection, it becomes the duty of the International Federation of Trade Unions, on the basis of its years of experience and activity in the sphere of education, to form inter-national links to co-ordinate and lead the work. This work demands practical commonsense, and attempts must be made to make the international idea serve the separate countries in their educational activities and thus to unleash the power which is capable of leading the way to the further progress of the international labor movement.

Individuals have a definite part in making civilization better, or worse. One drop of contamination in the glass of water condemns the whole glass. Good citizenship contributes to both moral and political uplift of mankind.

* * *

The Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button are the symbols of collective bargaining and fair play. Demand them.

CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

(By George L. Knapp)

CHILD LABOR in America at the present time is, to to a large degree, suspended. It has not been abolished, and cannot be, until the child labor amendment is put into the Federal constitution. But the NRA codes have banished child workers from the cotton mills and the coal mines, two of the very worst exploiters of children a few years ago; and progress has been made in other industries. Children are still working long hours in the sugar beet fields; and many newspapers which boast of their devotion to "progress" have their copies carried and peddled by young boys.

But when we look back at what used to be the regular fate of the children of poor families in America, we find mighty reason for encouragement—and also for going on until the ban of child labor is made complete.

Child labor in America is "original sin," and by that term, the old theologians meant inherited sin. It was universal in Europe at the time our country was settled; and the settlement probably made it worse.

The colony of Virginia was only 11 years old when, in 1618, the city of London sent out to that colony "100 young persons." Sir Edwin Sandys the next year urged the city to send out another 100 "for the ease and commodiousness of the tenants"; that is, of the colonists. In 1627, 1,000 to 1,500 children were sent from England to Virginia in this way.

There is some reason to believe that Virginia took more care to see that these youngsters were apprenticed to trades than was the case in some other colonies; but it is very doubtful if this care produced much results. A child of 10 to 14 years, 3,000 miles from his nearest relative and bound by law to serve a master whom he did not select, is virtually a slave, and cannot be anything else.

The same practice went on in other colonies. The poor laws of England gave the authorities power to bind the children of poor families to work; it was deemed a wise plan to get them abroad, and the colonies were glad to take them. Massachusetts at one time had a law paying 40 shillings to anyone who imported English male servants between the ages of 8 and 25 years, and put them in service.

The first child labor laws passed in this country were laws to put children to work. In 1641, Massachusetts decreed that all heads of families should see that "their children and servants be industriously implied (employed), . . . so as all hands may be implied for the working out of hemp and flax, and all other needful things for cloathing." In 1646, Virginia, " to avoid sloath and idleness wherewith such young children are easily corrupted," ordered the county commissioners to select two children from each county, at least 7 or 8 years old, and send them to Jamestown to be employed in the public flax houses. They were taken from indigent families, of course.

That reference to "sloath and idleness" has almost a New England twang. Massachusetts in particular never failed to speak of the spiritual welfare of the children of poor families, who, from 1642 on, could be bound out by the town overseers, practically at pleasure. It must be added that the New England colonies at least provided for some schooling for these "bound" children. Boys must be taught to "read, write and cypher as far as the rule of three," and girls must be taught to read and write —what use had a woman of those days for arithmetic?

There was usually a saving clause in these statutes which provided that if the youngster could not learn to read and write, the master was excused from the duty of teaching him. But Connecticut seems to have enforced her educational laws rather sharply.

Only a short time before the Revolution, a Boston committee got the General Court—that is, the legislature—to give the committee the lease of a building for the manufacture of sailcloth and duck. They pointed out that by this means, they would "employ the Female Youth from eight years and upward whom, where the Parents had numbers, instead of being a burthen to their Parents and the Town, might support themselves . . . and at the same time,

might Preserve the Morals of their children by fixing an early habit of industry in our youth." At about the same time, Governor Moore reported that in New York "Every house swarms with children, who are set to work as soon as they are able to spin and card."

For that matter, George Washington, at the time of the Revolution, looked upon child labor in a Boston duck factory, and seems never to have guessed what it meant. "They have 28 looms at work," he wrote, "and 14 girls spinning with both hands (flax being tied to their waist). Children turn the wheels for them, and with this assistance, each spinner can turn out 14 pounds of thread a day when they stick to it."

Nor did the coming of Independence mean any immediate difference in the lot of working children. Alexander Hamilton, in urging his plan of protective tariff to encourage manufacturers, pointed out that manufactures made women and children "more useful, and the latter more early useful, than they would otherwise be." He spoke with approval of the fact that four-sevenths of the workers then employed in the cotton manufacture of England were children, "many of them of tender age"; and plainly looked forward with approval to the time when the same could be said of America.

There were plenty of "rugged individualists" in those days ready to follow Hamilton's theories—for a profit. Samuel Slater started his cotton mill at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1790, with nine children ranging from 7 to 12 years of age. He grew and prospered, and he knew that it pays to advertise. Here is an "ad" in a Providence paper of 1825, when the Rhode Island textile industry had grown up on regular Sam Slater lines:

"Wanted—Two or three families with children 10 years old and upward, to work in a cotton mill."

Again, somewhat later still:

"Wanted—Ten or twelve good respectable families consisting of four or five children each, from nine to sixteen years of age, are wanted to work in a cotton mill, in the vicinity of Providence."

What wages did these children get—or rather, what did their parents get for the work of the children? Here is a memorandum by the agent of the Troy mill, at Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1815. Daniel Gifford moved into half of a one story house, for which he was to pay $30 a month, and he and his family were to get the following wages per day:

Gifford	$1.00
Oldest boy	.67
Second boy	.50
Third girl	.42
Fourth girl	.44
Fifth girl	.25
Sixth boy	.25
Seventh girl	.10

No wages were agreed on for the two younger children. Working 300 days a year, and no family ever did work as steadily as that in a factory running 12 to 14 hours a day, the Gifford family would get $1,089 a year, of which they paid one-third in rent for "½ of a one-story house." Thrift, thrift, Horatio!

Many of these unpleasant things are known to quite a number of people. But it is safe to say that not one well-informed American in twenty knows that "order" was kept in the cotton mills by the brutal violence of the foreman.

One labor editor—for they had labor editors even in those days—declared that he "could fill two columns of his paper a week for months with details of barbarities committed in manufactories." He knew of 100 cases of corporal punishment of workers within two miles of his office.

One deaf and dumb boy was beaten by his overseer until he was unable to stand. One little girl of 11 had her leg broken by a stick of wood which the foreman threw at her. Another overseer split a board over the head of a child worker. Another punished a girl of 13 for carelessness by making her stand on the stove for an hour. This case got before a jury but the chief result was to give official confirmation to reports of the tyranny.

A labor paper told the story, and summed up thus:

"The whipping room is an indispensable appendage to a cotton mill."

In one respect, at least, the factory children of early days were worse off than still earlier apprentices. They had less chance for school. A Sunday school was opened in one Rhode Island factory to teach the children who were busy all

the week; and a pious young pedagogue, offered the post of teacher, refused on the ground that it was a violation of the Sabbath. Laugh, if you like; but I am not sure but that teacher, in his own bungling way, reached the right conclusion. When you have racked a child's body six days in the week, 13 hours a day, what right have you to "inform his mind" on the seventh?

In 1818, the governor of Rhode Island ventured a pious hope that some way would be found for educating the factory children; but nothing came of it. In 1825, Massachusetts had a legislative investigation of the subject; which ended in a whitewash, but nevertheless, gave official verification to some facts.

Not until organized labor got into the field did progress even begin to get a start. At its 1832 convention—a trifle of 102 years ago—the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and other Workingmen made public a report that 40 per cent of the cotton mill workers were under 16 years of age, and that the hours ran from 13½ to 14 a day. They declared that the lack of education was the worker's greatest handicap, and passed resolutions urging their legislatures to take remedial action.

Seth Luther, a Rhode Island mechanic and a labor crusader, put this side of the case in a nut shell when he said that a 13 hour day and an education simply didn't go together.

Some years later, in 1839, James Montgomery, superintendent of the York factories at Saco, Maine, and obviously not inclined to give the employers the worst of it, reported as a result of a study of manufacturing in the United States that at Lowell, Massachusetts, the work day ranged from 11 hours and 24 minutes in December and January to 13 hours and 31 minutes in April. The average of the year was 12 hours and 13 minutes per day, or 73½ hours per week.

Children worked the same hours as adults; though at Lowell, children were not employed under 12.

Elsewhere, there were no restrictions. Montgomery found that in the middle states and the south, hours were longer, running to 82½ hours in summer and about 75½ throughout the year.

The Providence labor union—they called it Association of Workingmen—told Congress in a memorial in 1833 that "there are at least 500 children in Pawtucket who scarcely know what a school is." In Manayunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, the "Mechanics' Free Press" reported that not one-sixth of the factory boys and girls in Philadelphia could read or write their own names.

The "Mechanics' Free Press," by the way, is the oldest labor paper in America of which copies are still preserved.

It is a curious fact, yet not at all hard to explain, that the labor unions, who led the fight for every industrial reform this country has secured since Sam Slater first showed what industrial slavery could be, centered their fight for reform on shorter hours, rather than on child labor as such; and said ten words in protest against children being deprived of school to one word about the havoc which such hours worked with children's health. But knowledge of health matters was not widely spread in those days, while devotion to schools was healthy and growing.

In 1842, Connecticut and Massachusetts put the first flat limits on child labor. In the first state, children under 14 years were forbidden to work more than 10 hours a day. Massachusetts found this a bit too "radical," but gave the same protection to children under 12 years.

Six years later, in 1848, Pennsylvania prohibited children under 12 years from working in factories; and provided a 10 hour limit for youngsters less than 14.

From that time on, progress has been made; but at halting, irregular pace. Several southern states still have child labor laws which belong to the industrial dark ages. The real gain in the last two years have come from the NRA codes, as said before; and the codes are temporary arrangements. Only a Federal amendment to the Constitution, permitting Congress to regulate child labor, will give equal protection to all children, or can make that protection permanent.

Twenty states have ratified the amendment, most of them within the last two years. Legislatures of this year can complete the work. Every friend of childhood and of labor should use all his powers to see that those legislatures act.

SENATOR WAGNER'S LABOR DISPUTES BILL

A BILL to strengthen the rights of labor, especially in the matter of employer-employe disputes, has been introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner, from New York.

The chief features of the bill are:

(1) In place of the present National Labor Relations Board, which now lacks authority to carry out its decisions, there would be established an independent board of quasi-judicial character which would force employers to comply with its rulings.

(2) Workers would be given the official right to organize and bargain collectively.

(3) In plant or shop disputes majorities would be given the right to represent all of the workers.

Senator Wagner's bill provides that the proposed labor disputes board would have jurisdiction in all issues involving Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. One of the most pronounced weaknesses of the present Labor Relations Board is its inability to enforce its decisions after having rendered them. The board has the alternatives of referring its decisions to the Compliance Board of the National Recovery Administration or the Department of Justice. It is a recognized fact that as yet both of these agencies have failed to function properly in this connection. Senator Wagner's bill would remedy this conflict of authority.

Under the present law, in certain industries, minority representation is permitted, giving rise to a situation where two or more bargaining agencies may exist coincidentally in the same plant and conditions of employment could be entirely different for the employes of a single industrial unit as a result of this dual representation.

Senator Wagner's proposal does not definitely outlaw "company unions." It would, however, in effect, relieve industrial workers of the evils which result from the maintenance of small groups of company unionists in an otherwise organized shop or plant. This is a condition that has proved inimical to the best interests of Organized Labor. The company-controlled organization can always be relied on to accept less favorable conditions of employment than the independent trade union organizations.

It is believed that the measure will receive the support of every progressive member of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It was prepared in the light of the rain of complaints that deluges Washington every day as a result of non-observance of Section 7-A.

Senator Wagner's bill has been formally endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Chairman Francis Biddle of the National Labor Relations Board declared recently that unless such a bill is enacted the powers of his own board will continue to dwindle until it is virtually divested of any power.

The Average Man

Five years ago the Metropolitan Life Insurance company—ran an advertisement in most of the large newspapers in which it attempted to show the common course of fate for the average man.

Here's the ad:

"What happens to 100 average men of 25 upon reaching the age of 65?

"Only one will be wealthy. Four will be well-to-do and able to enjoy comfort and recreation. Five will be working for a living with no prospect of relief from drudgery. Thirty-five will have died, in many cases leaving families enduring hardships. Fifty-five will be dependent upon friends or relatives or charity."

It must be assumed that the above figures were arrived at through the law of averages. The Metropolitan Life Insurance company maintains a large staff of statisticians whose jobs depend upon their ability to compute averages. Life insurance companies do not operate on mere speculation.

But what a dismal prospect for the average man in the light of these figures. One out of a hundred will be wealthy, four will only be comfortable, five will be slaving to make a pitiful living, thirty-five will have passed on—and fifty-five will be dependent upon charity as they face the twilight of life without hope.

Something is radically wrong with a system that provides so little for the average man.

BUSINESS URGED TO GIVE LABOR EQUAL RIGHTS

COLLECTIVE bargaining and support of the President's reciprocal tariff treaties were respectively urged by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. Sumner Slichter of the Harvard Business School.

Mr. Slichter's challenge directly contradicted the prevailing sentiment, for The Associated Industries has been in the main opposed to collective bargaining.

The workman of tomorrow will be an educated man," Mr. Slichter said. "He will expect the right to bargain collectively. The Government will help him to win it.

"Give him this right in advance—don't force him to fight for it."

"I speak quite frankly. Ten years from today, trade unions will be larger than both company unions and unorganized labor added together. Why? Because the Government will intervene to a greater extent than ever before. Unions controlled by employers will be in part broken up."

Many of the better company unions will survive, Mr. Slichter conceded, and many laborers will never join any union. But these two groups will be in the minority, he said. The time has come for business to recognize the trend and help progress rather than repress it."

In direct contrast to Professor Slichter was the employers' view presented by Mr. George L. Barnes, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. He said:

"The operation of Section 7A has created so many labor difficulties, instead of allaying them, that it seems to me sufficient proof of its character.

"The trouble as I see it," he continued, "arose from the usual procedure of a bureaucratic administration. The first thing one of the federal bureaus does is sit down and write out a mass of regulations and rules: then the officials spend the rest of their time attempting to interpret them and apply them to given conditions.

"Before long they are so ensnared by the meshes of the web they have attempted to weave neither they nor anyone else can see the way clear."

Massachusetts business was bluntly asked to accept the inevitable drawbacks of the new foreign trade treaties without complaint, by Mr. Welles.

"You are greatly benefiting from these treaties," he said. "The astonishing success of the first of these treaties with Cuba has proved that.

"But do not forget that in order to sell, it is necessary to buy." Mr. Welles said that the trade concessions to Cuba in the form of lowered tariffs should not prove damaging to Massachusetts industry.

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE

SOME of the most valuable educational experience that can be obtained by practical men is that experience gained through profiting by mistakes of the past. Contrary to the occasionally expressed belief that the man who makes errors is a bungler is the fact that the individual who makes mistakes, in many instances, is the one who has deviated from the beaten path to attempt experiments in the unexplored realms of possibilities.

Industrial history indicates that everything attempted by mankind in the way of revolutionary inventions has been accompanied by errors and mistakes in judgment, and that all mechanical devices, upon first trial, have developed some imperfections that required correction before the function was perfected.

In this age of constant change and advancement, new theories and revolutionary alterations must be expected in order to keep pace with the march of events, and unquestionably, all of these changes will be accomplished after many errors have been made.

It is improbable that our primitive forefathers of the new Stone Age accomplished the transition from stone tipped arrows, spears and war axes to bronze metal without having experienced many failures.

Before the American Federation of Labor had attained its present prominent position, many experiments were launched in an effort to build up a con-

solidated, protective, representative organization for all of the American workers. Many errors were made and new plans were attempted, all of which contributed to the final perfection of the American Federation of Labor, which is second to no labor group in any country.

Governmental experiments reach back to the cradle of civilization when the family group, and later the tribe, were the governing institutions. Today, this has developed to cover entire Nations, and as a result of collective action, the people of all Nations have decided what form of government is preferable, and have adopted that which they decreed best suited to serve their collective interests.

During the last two years, the government of the United States has been passing through a period of experimentation under the New Deal Administration and the National Industrial Recovery Act. No representative of the government denies that mistakes have been made under this experiment, and constant changes are being effected to correct the errors which have occurred under the New Deal.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, originally adopted as an emergency measure for a period of two years, has proven its worth, and no one expects the Act to pass out of existence at the expiration of the allotted time. On the contrary, it is expected that the National Industrial Recovery Act will become a permanent institution in our form of government, and that with corrective legislative action, our industries will be permanently freed of the destructive influence of unfair competitive practices.

By the same token, labor anticipates an unqualified industrial freedom under the terms of the labor clauses of the Act which must be made permanent.

The labor movement of the United States has contributed generously to the perfection of the Recovery Act, and will lend its full economic strength to the perpetuation of the Act.—(Metal Trades Bulletin)

TIMBER CONNECTORS USED IN BIG HIGHWAY BRIDGE

A SPECTACULAR illustration of a new development in wood construction is seen in the highway bridge designed by the California State Highway Commission and now nearing completion over Dolan Creek, about 50 miles south of Monterey, in Monterey County.

This structure is doubly in keeping with its setting. The sweeping arc of the approach and the majestic curve of the three-hinged arch, which spans 180 feet between abutments and rises 125 to 130 feet above the bed of the stream, complement the grandeur of the surroundings. The compartively slender timbers in the lacey framework seem the ideal material to connect sparsely wooded hillsides.

The job was made possible through use of a simple contrivance called the modern timber connector. With the aid of this device State engineers were enabled not only to design with material suitable to the environment, but to effect a considerable saving as well.

Prior to the invention of these connectors, engineers were constantly confronted with the fact that bolted joints of timber-framed structures were not equal in strength to the cross section of the various members in an assembly. It was therefore a necessary practice, when designing for heavy timber construction, to use only 40 to 60 per cent of the allowable working stress for timbers, so that a large volume of wood for bearing area at joints would be available. Reduced to simplest terms this means that a joint formed by bolting two wooden pieces together in the old-fashioned way was not so strong as either of the pieces themselves. For that reason, in many instances twice as much structural timber as was actually needed between connections was employed to give necessary strength to the joints.

The connector is enabled to do its job because, when placed between the surfaces of timbers at contact points, more load is transmitted per square inch than is possible with bolts alone. The bearing area is enlarged and loads dis-

tributed more uniformly over the width of the pieces involved, thus reducing the unit stresses on bearing areas and strengthening the joint some times up to 100%.

There are several types of these connectors commercially available in this country. One, called the alligator type, is a double-toothed ring of corrugated sheet steel. This is merely placed between the adjacent faces of timbers in such a way that the toothed ring centers on the bolt hole. As the faces of the timbers are drawn together by a bolt, the toothed rings are firmly imbedded in the wood, the teeth entering each timber to one-half the depth of the ring. It is the job of the bolt to hold the timbers and the ring together, but not to carry the load of the joint, as that is attended to by the toothed-ring connector, which transfers stresses from one timber to the other.

Another favored type of connector is the split ring variety, which is a plain, straight-edged, steel ring, with a tongue and groove break. Its position in a timber joint is similar to that of the toothed-ring or alligator-type connector, except that, instead of being self-embedded through pressure, it is placed in grooves pre-cut in the adjacent faces of the timbers to a depth in each timber equal to half the depth of the ring. The ring is placed in the groove of one timber, the other timber placed over it, and the two pieces drawn tightly together by a bolt. When under load, the split ring, being slightly flexible because of the break in the circumference, bears against both the outside rim of the groove in which it is placed as well as against the core of the wood encircled by the groove. The groove is made by a very simple tool which, because of the fact that it works from the center of the bolt hole, insures that the grooves in the adjacent timbers will be exactly opposite each other.

Both split ring and alligator-type connectors were used on the Dolan Creek bridge job. Still another type of connector, however, is the shear plate, which is a device for transferring load from steel to timber, or vice versa. It consists of a toothed plate with an annular hub. The plate is embedded in the wood somewhat after the manner of the alligator or toothed-ring connector, while the hub fits into a hole in the steel, the whole assembly being held together with a bolt.

Introduced here from Europe by the National Committee on Wood Utilization, (now a part of the Forest Products Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce), the timber connectors are handled in this country by the Timber Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the American Forest Products Industries.

The Dolan Creek bridge is 514 feet long with a 24-foot roadway, designed for "H-15 loading," which means that the bridge will support a train of motor trucks led by a 12-ton truck, followed at a distance of 30 feet by one of 15 tons, and this by any number of 12-ton trucks at intervals of 30 feet. But the timber-connector principle is applicable to structures of far less heroic proportions. The several hundred structures in which the idea has been applied in this country, while including such spectacular construction jobs as radio and forest lookout towers, also include coal bunkers, tank platforms, roof trusses and innumerable other uses. The principle is particularly valuable for roof trusses in riding academies, auditoriums, skating rinks and other buildings where wide expanses of floor space, uninterrupted by columns, are necessary.

Favorite methods of construction provide for shop framing and, in case of smaller built-up members, shop assembly. In the Dolan Creek bridge job, however, regulations imposed because of Federal aid necessitated both framing and assembly at the site and without the use of power tools. While this necessity for fabrication at the site operated to neutralize, to a limited extent, the economy factor, there are occasions when the readiness with which the material can be worked at the site enhances the economy factor.—American Builder.

Strength comes with organization, when organization is backed with integrity of purpose, and consecration to the ideals of its entire membership. And organization influence is far reaching only when so backed.

* * *

In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight will see the straight.—Ruskin.

THE INSPECTOR

(By H. H. Siegele)

"EVERY job," the philosopher remarked, making a half-turn on his chair, "has an inspector. Not always, though, does the ordinary person think of it in that way, but it is nevertheless true. If a carpenter does a little job, say a few hours work, the owner usually does the inspecting. The inspector, in other words, is the man who passes on the work after it is done, and approves or disapproves the job. He might be the owner, the owner's business manager, the architect or some other person especially employed to act in that capacity. On jobs that are done by the day, or on a percentage basis, the inspector usually has more authority over the men working, and more to say, than on contract jobs. On contract jobs, though, his responsibilities are greater.

"The inspector, directly or indirectly represents the owner and stands between the contractor and the owner, in all matters relative to the compliance with the plans and specifications. On contract jobs he has no authority over the men working, much less over the contractor. All he does is to see to it that the work is done in accordance with the requirements of the plans and specifications. If it is not otherwise specified, he can accept work that meets the requirements, and reject work that does not. The wise inspector, however, co-operates with the contractor or his representatives, and in this way keeps the work up to the requirements; avoiding, at the same time, the troublesome duty of rejecting bad work. Inspectors, like other men, are human and do not all operate in the same way. They can easily be put into the three proverbial classifications, 'good, bad and indifferent."

The philosopher knew by experience how much grief inspectors can make, intentionally or otherwise, for contractors and others, including themselves.

"Some of the finest men I have ever met," he went on, "were among the inspectors I have known. But that isn't the whole story. I remember one," the philosopher chuckled, as he shifted himself in his chair, "who, though he was the man with the big stick, should have been hoeing corn instead. He was inspecting a certain job, which had a large porch, with large stuccoed columns. The plasterer put on the corner beads,—(Has anyone ever seen a plasterer that could put on corner beads right—the emphasis on the word, 'right?') Well, when the plastering and the stucco work was done, the porch columns looked like the dickens. They were out of plumb, out of line, twisted and crooked. The inspector blew up—those columns had to be fixed. The man who had charge of the work was on another job, while I was supervising a job not far away from this one. When the contractor heard about the condition of the porch columns, he told me his troubles, and wanted me to send men to the job and do the work over. I told him, I could leave my foreman in charge of the job I was on, and go to the other job and fix the columns myself. 'All right, do that,' he said, so I took a laborer and a plasterer, and when we got to the job, the inspector appeared all excited. He immediately told me what had to be done. 'This column must be jacked up here and underpinned; this one must be pushed around so it will line with the others, and this one has to be worked over.' When he was through, I told him I wouldn't do it that way; that I knew how to fix the columns, and would do it in my own way. The upshot was, the inspector got mad, and threatened never to accept the work. 'All right,' I answered, and got my tools and we went to work. I was working under orders from the contractor, and, while I was superintendent of the other job, I was working here in the capacity of a journeyman carpenter. I went there myself to be sure the columns would meet the requirements this time, but when I heard the threat, I was determined to make that inspector eat it word for word.

"After tearing off the plastering and the corner beads, I put on new corner beads myself. They had to be plumb, straight, and had to be put on in such a way that the columns when done, would line up and be perfectly square. I used wooden plugs, and fastened the beads to them. This done, I stood over the plasterer and saw to it that the

plastering was done right, and that the stucco was put on in the same way. When the job was finished, the columns were plumb, square and in line one with another. We didn't use jackscrews or pries, as the inspector in the first place suggested. Then we picked up our tools and went away, leaving the inspector take his own good time to carry out his threat It came to me afterward, that as soon as we were gone, he went out to do his inspecting, and after thoroughly looking the job over, he said sheepishly, 'Why wasn't it done that way in the first place?' And with that statement, as I shall always believe, this inspector ate his threat word for word, including the punctuation marks."

This happened many years ago, and the philosopher was amused in remembering it. He was telling it here to show how a little training gives one confidence in his own ability. Had it not been for the training he got through the various courses of study he mentioned in previous discourses, he most likely would have taken a jackscrew or a pry and killed a lot of time trying to carry out the inspector's ideas, before doing it the only way it could be done. Moreover, inspectors should not trouble themselves telling workmen how to do things, but they should always keep in mind the results. Mechanics, if they can be classed as mechanics, should be able to solve the "how to do" problems themselves. The inspector, though, should know and be able to tell what the job should be like when it is completed; and he should know that before the work is started.

"An inspector can make himself unpopular on a job," the philosopher continued, in an ordinary tone of voice, "by over-emphasizing non-essentials, and overlooking or never thinking about the things of importance that he should know. Such a man is a detriment to a job, and should be removed. The inspector should be congenial, reasonable, and well equipped with good common sense. In things of importance he should be firm in his insistence that they come up to the requirements. On the other hand, a contractor or a superintendent, can lay the groundworks for a lot of trouble, by trying to 'bullyrag' an inspector who knows his stuff. The better terms a contractor can keep on with a capable inspector, the happier he will be, and the more money he will have in the end. I do not mean patting the inspector on the back, so he will let things pass that should not be passed, far be it from that. The contractor should show a willingness to co-operate with the inspector, in solving the problems that come up on a job; but the contractor should not try to take the inspector's place, nor should the inspector want to act the part of the contractor.

"It is an interesting game," the philosopher chuckled in conclusion, "this building game is; and the players are like the players of other games, each endeavoring to play his part to his own best advantage, and win."

Strikebreaking Business Is Hit in Byrnes Measure

A far-reaching legislative proposal for protection of organized labor against "professional strikebreakers" was made by Senator James F. Byrnes when he introduced a bill making it a violation of federal law for anyone to transport in interstate commerce any person to be employed to obstruct peaceful picketing in any manner.

The South Carolina Senator pointed out following the introduction of his bill that there are a number of organizations in the United States which make it a business of sending professional strikebreakers into a state whenever a labor dispute arises between employers and employes.

"These men are, in some instances," Byrnes said, "employed as guards. Their presence invariably results in violence and bloodshed. "The states of the Union are well able to protect the rights of both employers and employes," he added.

The Byrnes Bill fixes a fine of $5,000 or a two-year jail term or both for any person convicted of transporting persons across state lines for strikebreaking purposes.

Labor has often complained against the importation of thugs and gunmen in strike areas for the purpose of intimidating strikers. In some cases these hired employes of an out-of-state organization have been made special officers and in this manner destroyed the right of workers for collectively bargaining.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1935

The Extension of Our Jurisdiction from the Log to the Finished Material

AT the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held at Washington, D. C., from January 29th to February 14th, 1935, it was decided to turn over all Federal Labor Unions composed of Lumber Workers, Timber Workers, Saw Mill Workers, etc., to the United Brotherhood. It was brought out at that meeting that conditions have changed materially in the lumber mills in the last twenty years, and that this change was brought about by increased freight rates, new methods of transportation, trucking, etc., and that while these mills formerly confined themselves merely to cutting the log into dimension lumber and then shipping the lumber to different points for fabrication and manufacture, some mills, not all of them, but many, have gone into the manufacture of finished flooring, stock trim and casing, window frame parts, door panels and even table tops. Therefore, instead of being sawmills, they have now become stock trim mills and are shipping the finished material from the mill to the large centers where the material is used. The wages being low and the conditions under which the men work being anything but the best, it was decided that much more could be accomplished for these men, and that much greater help could be obtained for our own members, were they all to be organized under one head, so that one part of the industry would not be used against the other. The transfer was to be made on April 1, 1935.

Lumber prices have skyrocketed upward since the codes became effective. Many dealers have claimed that price increases were necessary to compensate wage increases. Judge for yourself whether this is true:

> From April, 1933, to April, 1934, prices of Douglas Fir No. 1 common rose from $11.02 to $19.00 per 1,000 ft. (board measure), an increase of 72%. Southern Pine Flooring rose from $17.55 to $38.28 per 1,000 ft. (board measure), an increase of 119%.

Have wages in Douglas Fir and Southern Pine increased as much as this?

Unjustified price increases are the worker's enemy. They prevent people from buying lumber for building and other purposes and so cut off orders, reduce production and throw men out of work.

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association recently cut lumber prices 10%, and lumber mills have since cut their prices from 8% to 10% on about four-fifths of all lumber output. This is

a small reduction compared to the price increases since NRA. Unions should look out for efforts to reduce wages following these price cuts, and should show employers that workers did not share in the price increases by proportionate wage gains, and therefore should not lose by wage reductions.

The building industry was hard hit by the depression. For the two last years building of homes and apartments has fallen away to almost nothing. Private building today is below the level of 1880. As a result, we are developing a housing shortage. At present, it is estimated, we are short 2,000,000 homes.

As soon as building picks up, this means work for lumber workers. The Housing Bill just passed by Congress should help to increase building of homes, and lumber workers have reason to expect some increase in employment, unless unforseen circumstances interfere.

Lumber production has increased considerably since the depression bottom of March, 1933, but the industry still has far to go to get back to 1929 levels. If lumber prices can be adjusted to reasonable levels, there are good prospects ahead, for it is probable that lumber will be greatly needed within the next two years.

The table below shows lumber production in thousands of feet, (board measure) in 1929, in March, 1933, and in April 1934:

Increasing lumber production means a chance for real progress through your union. Now is the time to organize, get ready for constructive action, strengthen your forces.

1929	Hardwood South and Appalachian	Douglas Fir North Pacific	Northern Pine	Southern Pine	California Redwood
(Monthly Average)	300,000	322,008	29,925	225,893	37,988
March, 1933	64,000	105,645	None	87,401	12,147
April, 1934	135,000	152,648	4,356	116,615	24,482

Another Argument for Higher Wages

RESEARCH workers on the staff of the National Recovery Administration are uncovering much interesting information these days. Here is a sample:

In 1932 the average American worker produced 15 per cent more per hour than he did in 1929, and the employer's labor cost per unit of product was reduced about 25 per cent.

Organized Labor has been presenting similar figures for many, many years in an effort to convince American industry that hours should be shortened and wages increased, but industry, heeding nothing but the "profit motive," has refused to listen.

With the worker's output increasing 5 per cent a year and the employer's labor cost decreasing 8 per cent a year, production will inevitably outstrip consumption and disaster will follow unless buying power is systematically and vigorously, boosted.

Millions Spent For Public Health

Federal, state and local governments raise by taxation around $83,000,000 annually for public health work, according to a statement made by Dr. C. E. Waller, assistant to the Surgeon-General of the United States, in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington on President Roosevelt's security bill. Federal taxes contribute $10,000,000 of this amount. Dr. Waller pointed out, however, that actually only about one million dollars of this sum is used for what might properly be called the public health service, the most of it being allocated to the Marine Hospital service operated by the Federal Government.

Private foundations spend about $27,000,000 annually for public health work, raising the total of government and private funds to around $110,000,000.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Built Gas Station With Non-Union Carpenters

The Atlantic Refining Company with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently awarded a contract for the erection of a Gas Filling Station at Kane, Pa., to a contractor employing non-union carpenters.

Notwithstanding the fact that Local Union 545 made every effort to have the building awarded to some contractor employing our members, it was let to a contractor who built the station with non-union carpenters.

Secretary Groves desires the members of our organization to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of the Atlantic Refining Company towards the Local Union.

Wofford Oil Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters

The Wofford Oil Company of Georgia recently built four new service stations in and around Rome, Georgia, on which they employed non-union carpenters and at a wage considerably below the union scale.

Previous to the job being started Local Union 1977 of Rome made an effort to have the work done under union conditions but met with no success. Therefore the Local Union desires our members, particularly in the state of Georgia, to be apprised of the attitude of this company.

Hosiery Company Awards Contract to Builder Employing Non-Union Carpenters

The Contour Hosiery Mills of Rockford, Ill., recently awarded a contract for the erection of a new building to a firm employing non-union carpenters, according to information received from Recording Secretary Lee Nelson of Local Union 792.

When it was learned that the Contour Hosiery Mills intended erecting a new building, Local Union 792 through

its business agent called on the officials of the company and requested that the contract be awarded to some builder employing members of our organization. Notwithstanding this request the work was let to a firm employing non-union carpenters. Later, the business agent called on the contractor in an effort to induce him to employ our members, but without avail. Therefore Local Union 792 desires our members to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of the Contour Hosiery Mills toward the Local Union.

Charles' Stores Employ Union Carpenters at Gastonia

The Charles' Stores, who operate Ladies' Apparel Shops in a number of cities, recently opened a store at Gastonia, N. C., on which they employed exclusively Union carpenters in the renovizing and setting of fixtures. It is the desire of Local Union 1169 that the members of our organization be advised through the columns of "The Carpenter" of the friendly attitude of the Charles Company towards our Union in that city.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 109 of Sheffield, Alabama, desires traveling members to be notified through the columns of "The Carpenter" that very little building construction work is under way, or contemplated, in the Muscle Shoals District.

Members who contemplate going to that district in search of work, before doing so should first communciate with C. E. Moyers, Recording Secretary of Local Union 109, at 509 East 2nd Street, Sheffield, Alabama.

* * *

Contrary to reports published in the Herald of Durham, N. C., there is no building boom under way in that city, according to information received from O. L. Johnson, recording secretary of Local Union 522. There is not enough work in that city at the present time to keep the local carpenters employed; therefore members should avoid going to Durham in search of work.

* * *

We are in receipt of information from G. E. Harvey, recording secretary of Local Union No. 1778 of Columbia, S. C., that building construction is at a low ebb in that city and many of the members of the Local are unemployed. It is the desire of Local Union 1778 that traveling members be notified that there is no opportunity of securing employment in Columbia City at the present time.

Ladies Auxiliary Union Donates Quilt to Home

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 48 of Lewiston, Maine, recently in their spare time made a beautiful quilt which they presented to the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida. They feel their example may inspire other Auxiliaries to do likewise and that this act of thoughfulness on their part will be appreciated by our members at the Home.

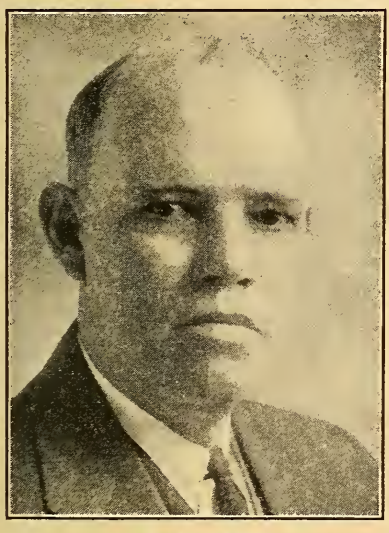
The members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 48 are to be commended for their praiseworthy act.

New Charters Issued

2501 Richwood, W. Va.
2502 Nauvoo, Ala.
2503 Enumclaw, Wash.
1546 Christiansted, V. I.
1548 Ashby, Ala.
1554 Kalama, Wash.
2504 Longview - Kelso, Wash.
2505 Port Ludlow, Wash.
2506 Clatskanie, Ore.
2507 Grays Harbor, Wash.
2508 Bellingham, Wash.
1561 Los Angeles, Cal.
1565 Abilene, Tex.
2509 Dayton, Tenn.
2510 Nallen, W. Va.
2511 Onalaska, Wash.
2512 Ryderwood, Wash.
2513 Everett, Wash.
2514 Raymond, Wash.
1579 Kenosha, Wis.
2515 Olympia, Wash.
1586 Aurora, Mo.
2517 Maben, W. Va.
2518 Fenwick, W. Va.
1599 Redding, Calif.
1600 Anacortes, Wash.
1601 New York, N. Y.
2519 Seattle, Wash.
2520 Garibaldi, Ore.
2521 Aberdeen, Wash.
2522 St. Helens, Ore.
2523 Westport, Ore.
2524 Longview, Wash.
2530 Marcola, Ore.
2526 Mineral, Wash.
2527 Jolo, W. Va.
2528 Rainelle, W. Va.
2529 Bellingham, Wash.
2530 Tioga, W. Va.
2531 Portland, Ore.
2532 Portland, Ore.
1603 Fayette, Ala.
2533 Vancouver, Wash.
2534 Rainier, Ore.
2535 Cass, W. Va.
2536 Port Gamble, Wash.
2537 Kerry, Ore.
2538 Nolan, W. Va.
2539 Shelton, Wash.
2540 Glenwood, Ore.
2541 Silverton, Ore.
2542 Raymond, Wash.
2543 Portland, Ore.
2544 Knappa, Ore.
2545 Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.
1604 Peoria, Ill.
2546 Olympia, Wash.
2547 Sedro-Wooley, Wash.
1614 Jasper, Ala.
2548 Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2549 Kimball, W. Va.
2550 Tacoma, Wash.
2551 Seattle, Wash.

New G. E. B. Member

At a regular meeting of our General Executive Board held at the Home, Lakeland, Florida, from January 8-16, 1935, General President Hutcheson reported that Brother J. W. Williams, member of the General Executive Board from the fifth district, had resigned for the reason that he was elected president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at a convention of that department held at headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., November 26-28, 1934, and, that in conformity with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 10, of the General Constitution, he (the General President) appointed Brother R. E. Roberts of Local Union 198, Dallas, Texas, to fill the vacancy.



R. E. ROBERTS

The General Executive Board approved the appointment and Brother Roberts then became member of the General Executive Board from the fifth district.

Brother Roberts was initiated in Local Union 379, Texarkana, Texas, on August 10, 1910. The following year he transferred to Local Union 520 of Dallas, Texas, and was later elected president of that Local Union and served as such until that Union consolidated with Local Union 198 of Dallas, Texas, in 1913. He was elected president of Local Union 198 in June 1915, and business agent in 1917. He served in that capacity until September 1, 1918, when he became secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, holding that position until June 1, 1925, when he was appointed a General Representative by President Hutcheson.

Brother Roberts attended a number of general conventions of the Brotherhood and served on important committees. He was secretary of the Old Age and Pension Committee at the Twenty-first general convention held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September 1924.

Poulsen Method of Roof Framing

Brother H. Poulsen, a member of Local Union 242, Chicago, Illinois, is the author of a book entitled POULSEN METHOD OF ROOF FRAMING, which is an easy, accurate and practical method, differing in many respects from others commonly in use.

The Poulsen Method makes use of a valuable set of tables which was constructed and used for many years by the author. To teach the carpenter the value and importance of these tables and how to use them accurately and with facility is the underlying object of this book.

These tables so simplify roof framing that any carpenter can, by means of them, find the length of any rafter or make any cut necessary in the common type of roof as well as those of unique types.

It is estimated that the average carpenter, by following the tables, will be able to lay out any type roof much more accurately and in less time than by the old method. The angles for the most difficult cuts are given on each roof table and the length of any rafter can be found easily without any calculation except addition and subtraction, to an accuracy of 1/32 of an inch.

The set of tables referred to consists of 54 separate tables; a table for a 2-inch and a 2½ inch rise; a table for each ¼ inch rise from 2½ inches to 13 inches, and one for every ½ inch from 13 inches to 18 inches. The most necessary measurement is the RUN (one-half the width of the building). By means of the run, one can find the

total rise, the lengths of common rafters, hip and valley rafters.

The second essential in which the Poulsen Method differs from others is that all measurements for lengths of rafters are made on the top of the rafter and along one edge of it. It is much easier to measure from a point on the edge to another point on the same edge. The Poulsen Method determines these points and lengths from the tables and makes the necessary cuts, thereby obviating the necessity of adjustments. The information for all these operations is given in the tables contained in the book.

Anyone interested may procure additional information by communicating with the author whose address is: 343 West 64th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Aged Member of Local Union 132 Dies

Thomas P. O'Dea, a member of our organization since 1903, and of Local Union 132 of Washington, D. C., since 1905, died in that city, March 3, 1935, at the advanced age of 75 years.

Brother O'Dea joined an Assembly District of the Knights of Labor when that organization was formed at Washington in 1881.

He was a true and valued member of Local Union 132 and his death is mourned by the officers and members of that Local Union.

Local Union 710 Mourns Death of Aged Member

T. H. Barry, a pension member of Local Union 710, Long Beach, Calif., passed away at his home in that city, March 23, 1935, at the age of 80 years.

Brother Barry joined Local Union 891 of Hot Springs, Ark., on September 7, 1901, and later transferred to Local Union 710, where he held membership for the past 16 years.

He had worked for the city of Long Beach in the Water Department for over 14 years, never having lost a day on account of sickness until about January first of this year and after a few days illness he went back and worked until before the day of his death.

Brother Barry's record had been one of remarkable activity and unionism and his fellow members of Local 710 and those who knew him will miss him sorely in the time to come.

Death Claims Charter Member of Local 1441

In the death of Brother John D. Woods, which occurred on March 9, 1935, Local Union 1441 of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, lost one of its charter members and staunchest supporters. Brother Woods was loyal to the cause of organized labor and was always regarded as a leader in the Carpenter Union 1441 in which he served as president for a number of years.

Brother Woods was born in 1872, and followed the carpenter trade the greater part of his life. After joining the Carpenters Union his seat was seldom vacant at the meetings of that body. He served as Chairman of the Central Labor Union of Chartiers Valley for a number of years. In 1922, Brother Woods was chosen as secretary and business agent of Local Union 1441, and efficiently served in that capacity until his death. His passing is very much regretted by the officers and members of Local Union 1441 as well as a large number of friends.

Active Member of Local 1596 Taken By Death

John Wenger, a member of Local Union 1596, St. Louis, Mo., for twenty-five years, and a vice-president of the Local for ten years, died after a short illness March 13, 1935.

Brother Wenger was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 30, 1873, and resided in that city all of his life.

He was always active in the cause of organized labor and his passing is a great loss to Local 1596. He will be sadly missed by the members who had known and valued his service and friendship for so many years.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN B. BUTTON—Local Union No. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.

PHILLIP F. HENKEL—Local Union No. 1694, Washington, D. C.

DAVID B. WEASE—Local Union No. 428, Fairmont, West Virginia.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Favors Adoption of Prevailing Wage

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Six years after the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized by P. J. McGuire, I joined in California where the United States had opened up land for settlement, but finding it arid and not irrigated, I went to work on construction for the S. P. R. R. for $3 per 10-hour day; the next year for the Santigo Flume Company at $3.50 per day. The following spring I engaged on house carpentry in Santa Barbara. Here I was elected Recording Secretary of the Local Union when we established a 9-hour $3 day. The contractors then asked the union to set a minimum wage, which we finally did at $2.50 per day. The next morning I was told that hereafter we would have to work for the minimum wage, when I quit. From my long experience the minimum wage became the maximum with but few exceptions.

I will now pass on to Salt Lake, where Sam Gompers delivered an address to a capacity audience and told us that the A. F. of L. had selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to lead the movement for an 8-hour day, which we finally accomplished.

Then, in 1902, came the long and fierce fight to free the Building Trades from economic slavery in Niagara Falls, and established the 8-hour day, which now is past history.

From reading the speeches of Senators and Representatives I gather that the giant American Aluminum Company never respected the rights of organized labor, nor the request of their clients to renew their contracts for sheet aluminum at 57c per lb. They closed their Falls plants in 1916 to force the price up to 65c per lb. I understand they are closed now. I enclose the only written agreement as far as I know the American Aluminum Corporation has ever entered into with the United Brotherhood.

Again I urge the General Office to stand with the A. F. of L. for the prevailing hourly wage and retain what it has taken 50 years to obtain.

F. M. Perry,
L. U. No. 322. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

* * *

Article of Agreement Between Local Union 322 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Pittsburgh Reduction Company.

We, the undersigned representatives of said company hereby promise and agree to pay all carpenters in our employ as follows: First, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and thirty-five cents per hour minimum scale of wages. All work to be performed between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. and all overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

This agreement to take effect April 1, 1902, and continue in force until a permanent agreement is reached with the building contractors of this city. And we hereby agree to sign such contract as may be reached between the aforesaid local and the building contractors of this city.

THE PITTSBURGH
C. McKinzie, Pres.) REDUCTION CO.
Chas. J. Allen, Sec'y) C. H. Moritz
Attested and Witnessed Apr. 28, 1902
by F. M. Perry,
Representative, L. U. 322.

Celebrates Seventy-Ninth Birthday Anniversary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On March 15, 1935, a number of the members of Local Union 1867, Regina, Sask., Canada, assembled at the home of Brother James Loucks and joined in celebrating the 79th anniversary of his birth.

Brother Loucks is the oldest member in our Local and an ardent trade unionist, although unable to follow the trade for some years as a result of injuries received in the Regina cyclone.

A very enjoyable evening was spent and the members all joined in wishing Brother Loucks—of the aging body but youthful mentality—many happy returns of the day.

David Forrest, R. S.,
L. U. No. 1867. Regina, Sask., Can.

What Labor Wants

In an address at the Town Hall Meeting in Washington, D. C., a forum for the consideration of questions of public interest, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, discussed in detail the objectives whose achievement motivates the organized labor movement of the United States. In concluding his address, Mr. Green gave the following summary of these objectives:

"The keystone in labor's program at all times is the right to organize and bargain collectively. It asks recognition and acceptance of this right by employers and protection by the government against violation or invasion of this right.

"It asks the right to representation and participation in agencies and decisions where issues which affect its interests and welfare are determined.

"It asks that society make provisions for those to whom an opportunity to earn a living is denied and for those who have lived beyond the productive period.

"It asks that all work, both public and private, be kept on a self-respecting basis so that no one shall be forced down to pauper standards of life and work.

"It asks that educational opportunities be made freely available to all and designed to meet the needs of all.

"It wants child labor abolished permanently and wage standards commensurate with the requirements of the American standard of living established and maintained.

"It insists that cultural and recreational opportunities be created in all civic centers so that leisure gained as a result of technical improvement may be made as available and profitable to the individual and the nation as are the hours utilized in earning wages in mills, mines and factories.

"It believes that the way to democratic living is to extend privileges and rights to the underprivileged—the great masses of wage-earners and small-salaried workers.

"It believes it is not only possible but highly desirable for men to work together for common betterment and that men would prefer to compete with each other in giving service rather than in gaining control over other men's lives.

"This faith gives labor courage to join in the common effort to develop the agencies and practices of a new age."

Training of Leaders Advocated by A. F. of L.

Report of the Committee on Education to the Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

"A great body of knowledge and experience related to Labor organization has been accumulated in America during the past fifty years. During the past decade over 300 leaders of America who contributed largely to the accumulation of this experience have passed away, and with them has passed a storehouse of practical wisdom. The rapid growth of labor organization membership and the increased responsibility on leadership growing out of the expectation by Government that labor will act wisely in collective bargaining makes necessary that the membership of organizations be thoroughly grounded in understanding of the history, principles and policies of organized labor.

"Your committee is of the opinion that some training plan should be devised to make permanently available the experience of present leaders. Industry recognizes the importance of trade and industrial education for foremen, supervisors and men engaged in productive industry. The Church, State and professions all require a training program. In a modern complex system of industry it is just as important that shop stewards, local officers, organizers and national officers be trained.

"The Workers Education Bureau hopes with the assistance of leaders of the Federation and under Federation control to develop training centers for leaders; it is also beginning the collection of materials on trade union methods, policies and experience in trade union leadership. Your committee commends the Bureau for focusing this problem during the past year and recommends that the convention give its unqualified endorsement."

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXIX

In the lesson preceding this one, we made the statement that smaller towns or cities produced better all-round carpenters than the large cities. This we still believe to be true. A small-town carpenter must be able to do a great many things in order to fit into the various openings that come to him. He must know how to do odd jobs of every description from fixing locks to installing fixtures. He must be able to do all kinds of house carpentry; form building, framing, making window frames, roof framing, stair building and outside as well as inside finishing. It is hardly possible for him to confine himself to house carpentry, because if he did so he would sooner or later find himself without a job, when work might be obtained in other branches of his trade. Moreover, he can not limit his work to the small town or to the city; for there are times when he must go where the work is, either to the larger cities or to the country. If he goes to the cities he must be able to compete with experts, and if he goes to the country he must know something about farm houses, barns, granaries, corn cribs, hay sheds, chicken houses, pig pens and many other farm buildings that for various reasons are necessary to do successful farming. In short, the small-town carpenter must know everything the big-city carpenter knows, and a great many more things that his brothers who confine themselves to the metropolises do not have to know.

The big-city brothers have more chances to specialize along various lines, and only too often do so. They become experts, in many instances, in the line of work they follow so that their efficiency is far above the efficiency of the average carpenter in the same line of work. They know what they know well, but what they don't know—well, they don't know. The danger is mass production; for specialization leads to piecework, and piecework organized is mass production.

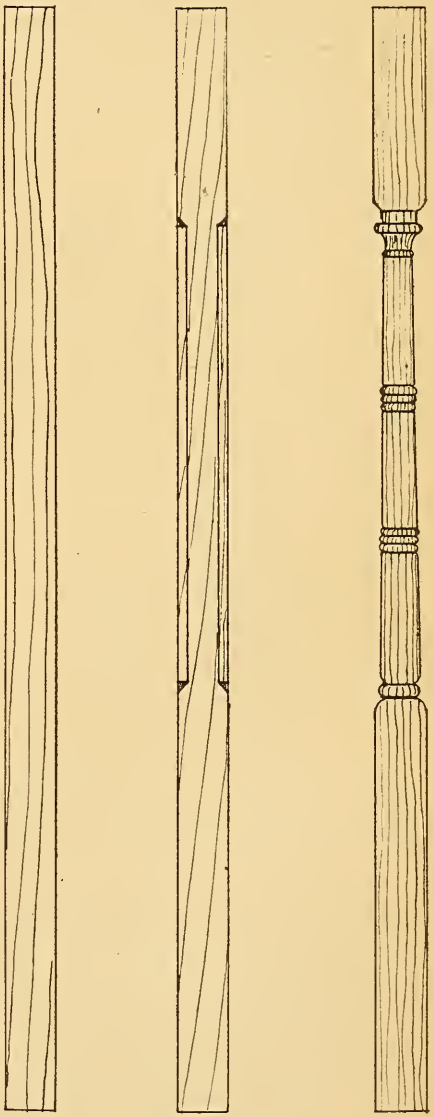


Fig. 458

A number of lessons back we were dealing with porches, but when we

came to the cornice we detoured, as it were, to treat cornices and gutters in a more complete manner. In this lesson we are returning to porches and are taking up columns.

In Fig. 458 we are showing three of the simplest porch posts in use, or porch columns, as we sometimes call them. To the left we are showing a plain 4x4 post, which makes a substantial support, and if properly trimmed, does not make a bad appearance. In the center is a 4x4 chamfered post, and to the right is a turned column, made out of a 4x4. While these columns are out of date, they are, nevertheless, still

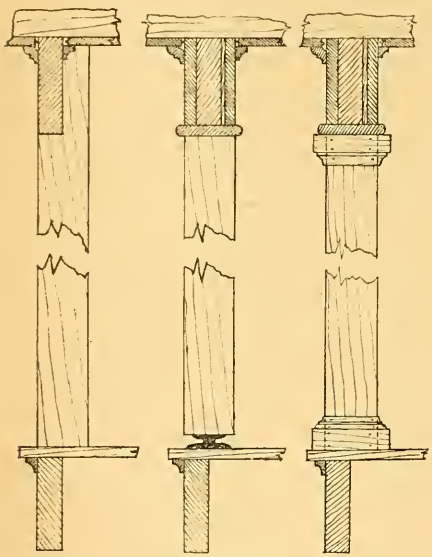


Fig. 459

more or less in use on the cheaper classes of work. One frequently sees them on back porches, when the front porches often have more nearly up-to-date columns.

It should be remembered, that the designs we are showing are as simple as we can make them, and that there are variations and modifications that can be made, so that an unlimited number of designs is possible. The corners of the square post can be rounded or chamfered, and in this way change the design. Changes in the designs of chamfers are possible by changing the depth or the length of the chamfer, or by changing the beginnings and endings to ogees, concaves and so forth. The variations of small turned columns are unlimited, but they are out of use almost altogether. The square and chamfered 4x4 posts can easily be made to fit into modern construction.

Details giving the relationship of these columns to the porch, are shown in Fig. 459. The simplest one is shown

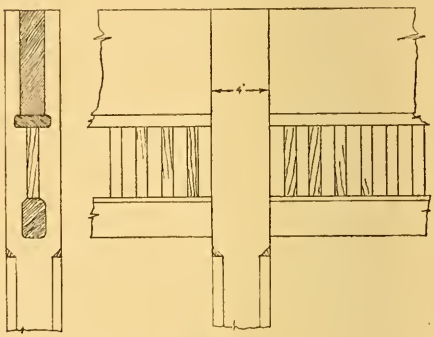


Fig. 460

to the left. The center shows how sometimes a metal shoe is used to prevent the column from rotting at the bottom. The top shows a very simple way of joining the column to the chord. To the right we are showing a more modern way of joining 4x4 posts to porch chords. Both the cap and the base are nailed to the 4x4 column, as is indicated by the dotted lines and dots. They do not add to the strength of the column; in fact, the base will shorten its life, because the joint will not dry out as readily as it would without, and therefore will rot much sooner. If it is well painted on the back before

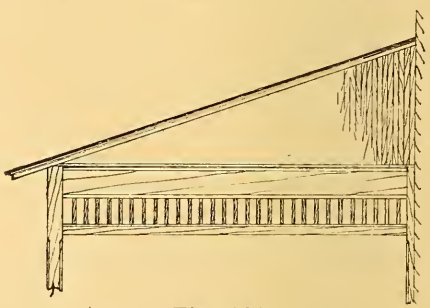


Fig. 461

the base is put on, and kept well painted afterwards, the results will be quite satisfactory.

The purpose of the cap and of the base is to obtain a better appearance. It will be noticed that we are showing a bed moulding at the bottom and a

cove at the top to taper off the base and the cap, respectively. In the same way many variations in the design can be obtained by changing the style of moulding used.

Fig. 460 shows a method of joining a 4x4 column to the chord, which was

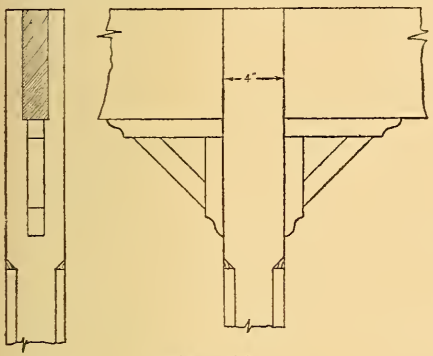


Fig. 462

much in use more than a score of years ago. The detail we are showing is somewhat modernized. Where we are showing square balusters, the old timers used turned spindles. Fig. 461 represents one end of a shed-roof for a cheap porch, on which is shown the construction given in detail in the previous figure. The ends of such roofs were frequently finished with beaded ceiling, as we are indicating to the right with the shading.

Half columns were fastened to the building where the chord joined the house, to receive the siding and give

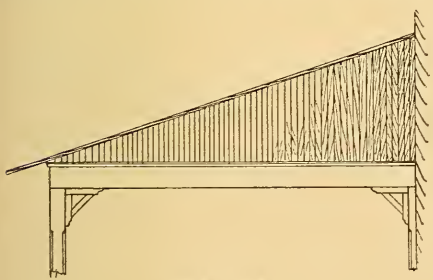


Fig. 463

additional support to the chord. Square or chamfered half columns were placed directly against the boxing, and the siding was fit to them, but the turned half columns had to have a board placed onto the boxing to receive the siding, and onto this board the half column was nailed.

Fig. 462 shows perhaps one of the most commonly used constructions. We are showing plain straight-lined brackets, for simplicity, but in the days of our fathers, such brackets represented curlycues of innumerable descriptions. Those freaks of architecture are altogether obsolete in our days.

Fig. 463 shows the simple effect that the bracket construction gives on a cheap porch. Such porches are still to be seen minus the brackets, on some new buildings in these days, especially where economy is a necessary factor in the choice of construction.

Brackets as well as turned porch posts are in disfavor in these days, since many home owners want their back porches screened. Besides that, they make painting difficult, and do not give the pleasing appearance, that was expected of them when they were in common use. On the other hand, both the 4x4 plain post and the chamfered column lend themselves excellently to the requirements for porch screening. They are easy to paint, and if properly put up, do not leave a bad effect.

In the next lesson we will take up bigger and better columns.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-FIVE

Discussing the Jack Rafter

Considerable space has been devoted previously to common, hip and valley rafters. We trust the students have a solid working knoweldge of how to lay out these members for any kind and shape of a roof.

We will devote this discussion to the subject of "Jack rafters" which also occupy an important position in the roof frame.

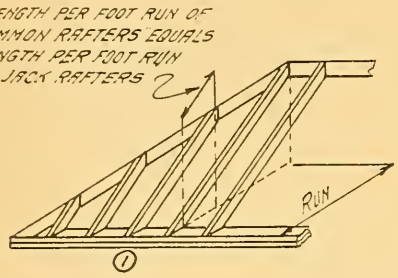
Jack rafters may be defined as "discontinued common rafters" or common rafters "cut off" by the intersection of a hip or valley before reaching the full length from plate to ridge. Fig. 1.

Jack rafters lie in the same place with common rafters. They usually are spaced the same and have the same pitch and therefore they also have the same length per foot run as common rafters have. Jack rafters are usually classified in accordance with the position they occupy in relation to the hip

and valley. They lie in the same plane with the common rafters, are spaced the same and have the same pitch, consequently have the same length per foot run as common rafters have.

As for the spacing they usually are located 16 or 24 inches apart and as they rest against the hip or valley equally spaced the second jack must be twice as long as the first one, the third three times as long as the first and so on.

By referring to Fig. 1 we can see that the length per foot run of jack rafters is the same as the length per



foot run of the common rafter, therefore when we have either in a table or figured out we may find the length of any jack rafter if we know the run.

The run of any jack rafter is the same as the distance of that jack rafter from the corner of the building. Thus a jack rafter placed 2 feet from the corner of the building has a 2 foot run, therefore the length of such rafter would be two times the length per foot run. If the jack rafter is placed 16 inches from the corner and every succeeding jack placed 16 inches on centers, then the length of the first is 1 and ⅓ times the length per foot run. The second jack is always twice as long as the first provided the spacing is the same. The third jack rafter is three times as long as the first. Fig. 2.

Similar to common rafters jacks have a plumb and seat cut. At the end where the jack rafter frames to the hip or valley a side cut or cheek cut is required.

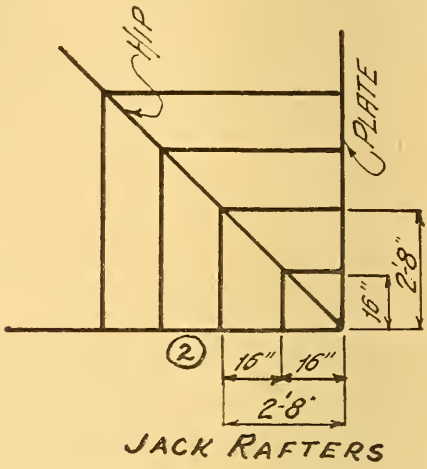
On the steel square the lengths of jacks are given in the third and fourth line of the rafter tables and are indicated:

3-d line "Difference in length of jacks—16 inches centers.

4th line "Difference in length of jacks—24 inches centers.

The figures in the table indicate the "length of the first or shortest jack" which is also the difference in length between the first and second, between the second and third jack and so on.

It is very essential that the student establishes a clear idea in his mind of



the relation that jack rafters bear to the common and hip and valley rafters. This will materially assist the learner to regard the complete roof frame as a structure composed of members whose lengths and framing are dependent on each other. The roof frame should constantly be imagined as such and no member shall be taken separately while laying out the work. The original data used for the construction of given roof should be applied or taken in consideration in treating separate members. This not only will facilitate the work but will tend to the elimination of possible errors.

Crooked Studding

(By H. H. Siegele)

Crooked studding, besides making an inferior wall, increase the cost of plastering. It will require a great deal more material to do a plastering job over lath that were nailed onto crooked studding, than if straight studding had been used. More than that, additional skill as well as additional labor is necessary to do such a job well. Where crooked studding are used, door jambs are harder to set, and other frames will

require more or less extra work to install. Therefore we suggest that crooked studding be straightened before they are used, thus improving the construction and lessening the cost of labor.

In Fig. 1 we are showing to the right of A, a crooked studding, which, in order to straighten, has had four slant-

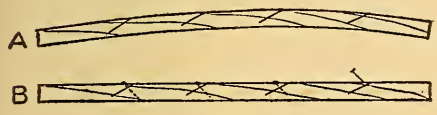


Fig. 1

ing saw kerfs cut into it, as can be seen by referring to the drawing. This done, the studding is laid edgewise, onto a straight surface, saw kerfs up, which will bring the studding into the position shown at B. Now nail the saw kerfs as indicated by the dotted lines on the three left kerfs. The kerf to the

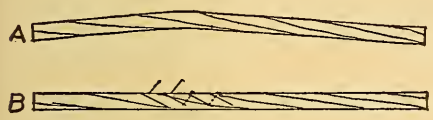


Fig. 2

extreme right shows the nail started. Fig. 2 shows at A, a studding with a dog-leg crook. Here we cut four slanting saw kerfs, as shown by studding B. The two kerfs to the right are shown nailed, while the two to the left show the nails stuck. Fig. 3 is a detail showing a studding in part, with two slanting saw kerfs. The one marked A, has

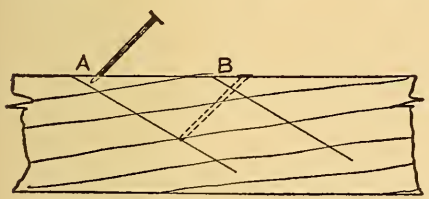


Fig. 3

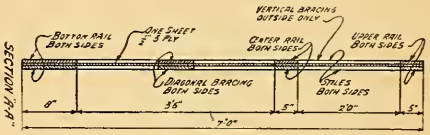
the nail stuck ready to drive, while the one at B, shows the nail driven home.

This method of straightening studding, is practical, and will not impair the strength of a non-supporting wall. In a joist-supporting wall, kerfed studding should be used cautiously, taking into consideration the amount of weight to be carried.

Garage Doors

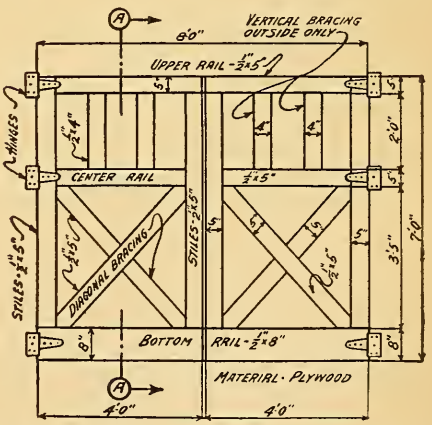
The most abused part of the garage structure are its doors. They are being opened and closed with a bang several times during the day, and if they are not securely fastened when in a stationary position while open the wind is sure to play havoc by swinging them violently back and forth and thus shattering and dislocating their members.

Therefore these doors should be sturdily built. They also should be reasonable in cost, and quite frequently



facing the street they must be attractive in appearance. The accompanying drawing illustrates rather a departure from the usual way of garage door construction.

The main body of the door constitutes a sheet of Plywood or any other similar wood product equivalent in strength, appearance, weight and workability. Plywood is comprised of several layers of thin veneers laid so that



the grain of one layer runs at right angles to the layers above and below. Since this material usually is manufactured in units of considerable dimensions and may be had in thicknesses from one quarter inch to three quarters of an inch and more, it makes it possible to make the doors of two solid sections which when properly braced and trimmed produce a door far superior to the ordinary equipment in strength, re-

duced weight, simplicity of construction and economy in material and labor.

The door illustrated in the accompanying drawing is of the general type in use, the opening being 7 feet high and 8 feet wide. Each door consists of one solid sheet of plywood. The rails and stiles may be of pine or Douglas



fir. The center and end stiles as well as the top and center rails, the diagonal and vertical bracing are 5 inches wide. The vertical bracing may be 4 inches wide. The rail at the bottom may be from 6 to 8 inches in width. These dimensions may be altered to suit the individual judgment.

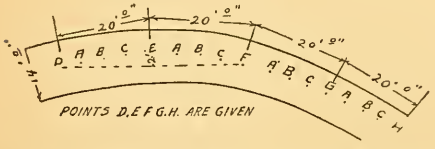
Rails, stiles and diagonal bracing should be applied to both sides of the doors, while the vertical bracing on the upper part should be used on the face of the door only. If glass is desired the top section may be built to accommodate this feature.

It is advisable to give the plywood a coat of pure linseed oil before the bracing is applied. The construction of the doors permits the use of sliding track hardware instead of ordinary hinges.

Can You Work This?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The drawing below illustrates a circular concrete form. The points given are spaced at twenty foot intervals, representing a center line. It is necessary to establish points at A B and C



so as have a natural curve. The distance from D to F is forty feet. By drawing a line from D to F and then measuring to the line from E we get nine inches. After doing so we draw a line from D to E. What is the distance from the line to B, to A, to C?

By using A transit and knowing the radius and degree of the curve this is a simple problem but as this is not always available I will appreciate some other method.

We have worked it out to our own satisfaction but we are not sure it will work in all cases, so I hesitate to mention it as it might be confusing.

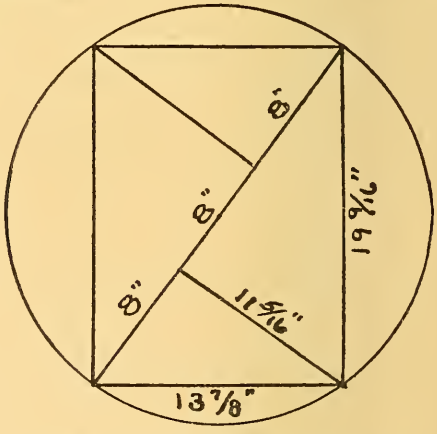
W. J. Seymour,
L. U. No. 417. St. Louis, Mo.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The strongest timber cut from a circular log is one which has a breadth in ratio to the depth of 5 to 7 nearly. This can be found by tri-secting the diameter of the log, and drawing perpendiculars to the rim of the circle. Where the lines cut the circle would be the corners of the timber.

By the use of Logarithms the common angle between diameter and one side is found to be 35 degrees—16 minutes.



Breadth equals 13 55/64 inches.
Depth equals 10 19/32 inches.

Solving both large and small right-triangles I find the common altitude of 11 5/16 inches agrees in both triangles.

Box Problem

Height of side equals 6 inches.

Length of one side of bottom equals 24 inches.

24 squared times 6 equals 3456 cu. in. which is maximum volume required.

H. F. Lewis,
Westbury, L. I.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

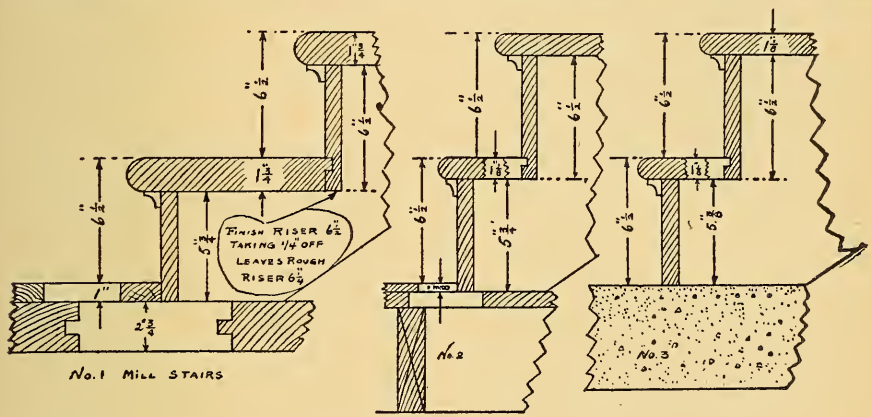
In the March issue of "The Carpenter" is a letter from Brother E. T. All, drawing attention to an apparent error in calculation relating to stair riser in the plan printed in the January issue. Brother All is right in calling attention to same, as it is not correct. But it is not an error in calculation on my part but an error in making the tracing. In the plan as printed the height from the top of the lining floor to the bottom of the tread is given as 5⅝. The dotted line should be at top of the tread 5⅝ plus ⅞ finish floor equals 6½" which is printed directly opposite. That is how I had it in the original drawing.

If Brother All read the letter that accompanied the sketch he would know how to set the stairs properly without the plan. But he offers a rule that may confuse some.

He says, "The bottom rough rise as given should always be ¼" less than finished rise." Now I don't want any carpenter to be led into thinking that if he cuts ¼" off the rough riser that the finish riser will always be the correct height to correspond with all the other stair risers, because it won't. You must always be governed by conditions at the job and allow for same.

I am submitting a sketch giving three instances where Brother All's rule won't work. Now when I called attention to a very common error made by carpenters I did not include regular stair builders. In sending in this correction I have in mind the beginners and those who are sometimes called upon to build a few steps, hoping they will benefit.

John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 656. Holyoke, Mass.



Editor, "The Carpenter":

I should like to submit the following answers to brother Conrad Herre's questions described in the February, 1935, copy of our magazine.

Problem One

The problem is to find a box with as much interior area on its four sides and bottom as on the six sides of a cube box containing 3456 cubic inches. Also, the required box is to have a square bottom and the greatest possible volume in proportion to its area of interior.

Since the bottom is to be square, the box must be a cube because the volume of a cube is greater than a rectangular solid in proportion to its surface area.

By taking the cube root of 3456 we get 15.11905 plus inches as the dimension of the cube.

6(15.11905) squared equals 1371.5043660 sq. in. the area the inside of box. 1371.5043660 divided by 5 equals 274.3008732 sq. in. area of one side of required box.

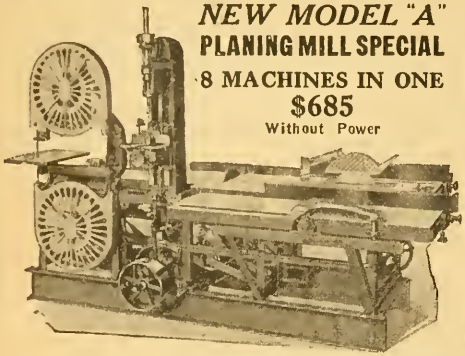
The square root of 274.3008732 equals 16.56231 in., the dimension of the required box.

Problem Two

Given: Round log with radius 1 ft.

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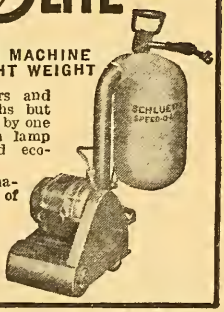
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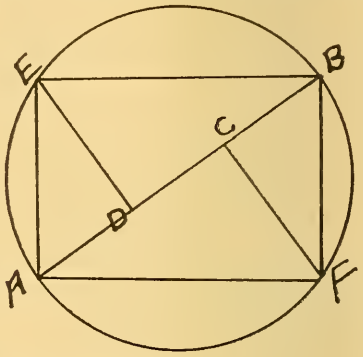
Demand the Union Label

To find strongest beam to be cut from it.

(A)

1. Divide diameter A B into three equals parts. At points D and C erect perpendicular to cut circumference at E and F.

2. Connect points E and F to points A and B. Figure A E B F is strongest



beam to be cut from log.

(B)

By solving the two triangles A D E and B D E, we find that A E : B E equals 1 : the square root of 2

(AB) squared equals (BE) squared plus (AE) squared

(AB) squared equals 4

(BE) squared plus (AE) squared equals 4

Therefore (AE) equals the square root of 1.333 and (BE) equals the square root of 2.666

BE equals 1 ft. 7.5948 inches height of beam.

AE equals 1 ft. 1.8564 inches width of beam.

A. Selby Price,
L. U. No. 881. Massillon, O.

The Creed of Jefferson

Man over money, human rights over property rights, equal and exact justice to the rich and the poor, with special privileges to none.—Thomas Jefferson.

Heh, Heh, Heh!

Irate Parent—It is intolerable. Bridge parties, dancing, night clubs, theatres, night after night. You are becoming a regular child of the devil.

Daughter—Oh, father.—(Pathfinder.)

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The Stanley Fibre Board Cutter



Cutting off or slitting



Bevels



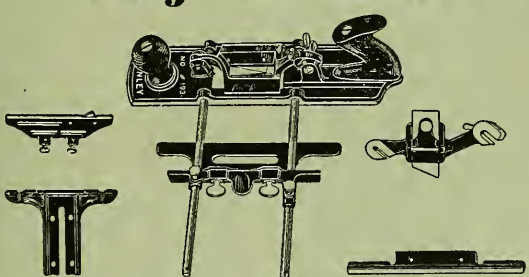
Grooves



Grooves from beveled edges



Mitre





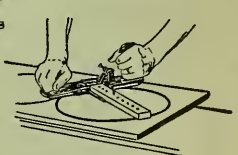
Mitre joint with groove



Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens



Ship lap joint



Circles

Cutting off or slitting with the Fibre Board Cutter is easier and faster than sawing and the edges are left remarkably smooth.

For added convenience you can secure extra blade holders so that shift from one operation to another can be made quickly and easily. By setting the blades in the holders in advance it is easy to change from beveling to grooving operations.

No. 193A slits, bevels, grooves, mitres, cuts circles and ship lap joints in fibre board.
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No. 193 slits, bevels, grooves and mitres fibre board.
Price $10.00 with attachments

See this tool at your hardware dealer's or write for folder P-47

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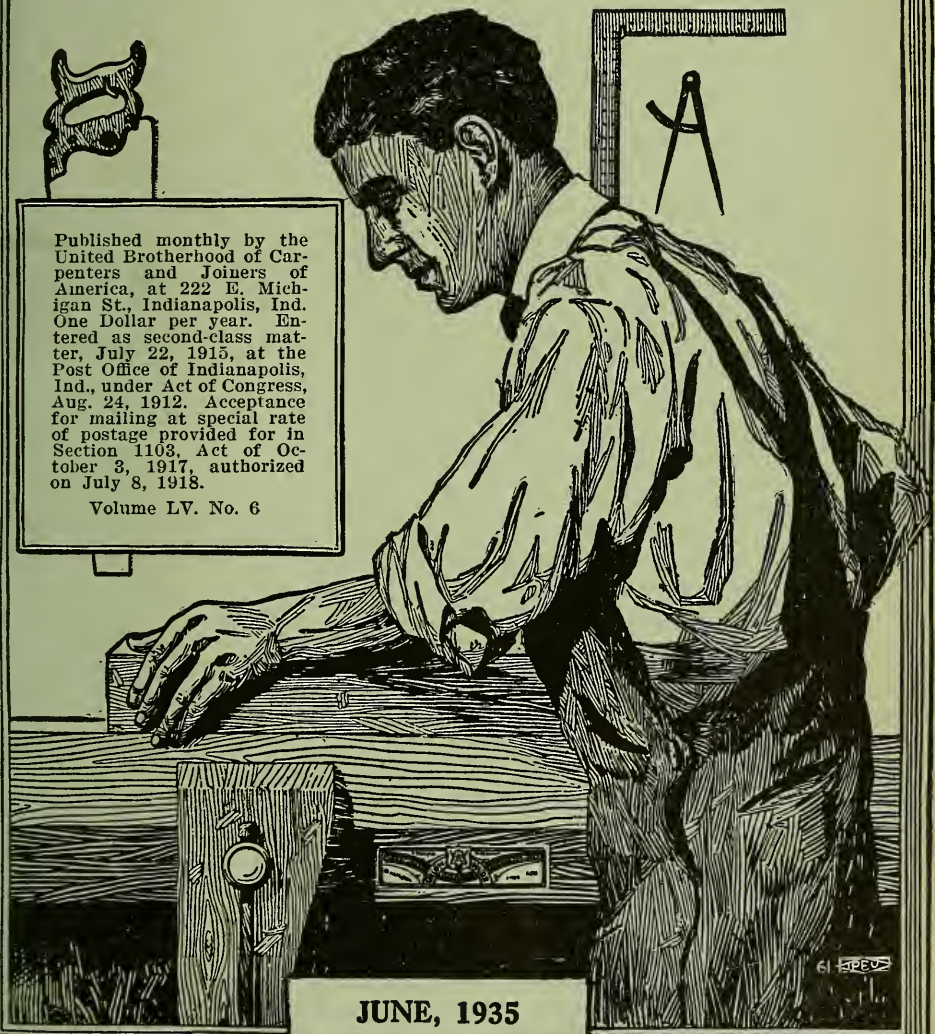
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The Carpenter

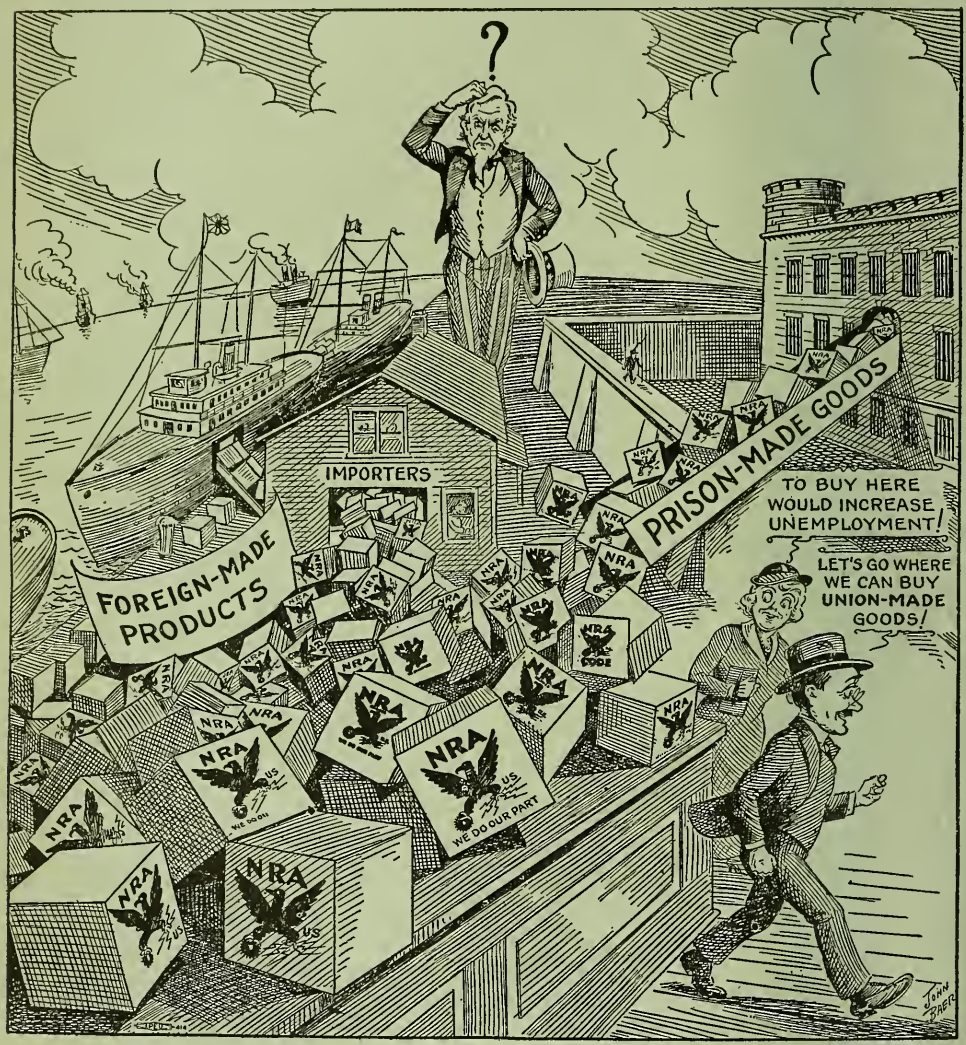


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Volume LV. No. 6

JUNE, 1935

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Union Label Trades Dep't, A. F. L., Washington, D. C.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Established in 1881
Vol. LV.—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1935

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Everyone Has 'Em

We all have our troubles and worries and cares;

The poor have their measure—the wealthy have theirs;

There's no use to grumble and whimper and "stew,"

And go around wailing, discouraged and "blue";

You may have your burdens, and all you can pack—

But don't try to shift them to some brother's back;

Just march along bravely, and shoulder your load,

And try to help someone who's "stalled" on the road!

J. E. H.

UNION AGREEMENTS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE agency upon which the organized labor movement relies for progress is the union agreement established by collective bargaining. The American Federation of Labor, composed of 109 national and international unions and 1,772 directly affiliated local and federal unions, is Labor's business agency through which union agreements are promoted and is one of the largest institutions in the country. Like every other institution, progress for the organized labor movement is conditioned by the number of trained representatives it has. Under normal conditions, new leaders to replace the old have come through a natural type of apprenticeship in which the younger person learned by watching.

In periods of emergency and change such as we are now facing, we need more speedy methods. During the past two years unions have been formed in industries never before organized. Both membership and officers of these new unions were alike inexperienced, deeply conscious of their wrongs but not knowing how to get adjustments or how to establish representative relationships with the employer. Establishing union relationships means getting the union accepted as the representative agency of workers and is usually a matter of development—often slow. After mutual confidence is created, collective bargaining moves along as a matter of course—but the first efforts are of infinite importance in advancing or retarding progress.

The art of negotiation and principles of collective bargaining can be learned either by the wasteful trial-and-error method or by getting the counsel of some experienced union official. In an emergency period there are never enough experienced persons to meet the need. A method is now being tried in three localities that may prove helpful in meeting this need. Officers of the Central Labor Union bring together representatives of new unions and ask a number of experienced union officials to relate to them exactly how, step by step, they negotiate some important union agreement. After discussing methods of negotiation, provisions incorporated in agreements are considered and analyzed.

When these oral statements of experiences are recorded and supplemented by studies of the more important collective agreements, we shall have materials for distinctive union education. Such studies would show the effects of policies under varying conditions.

We have been publishing in the American Federationist a number of union agreements so that new unions might have these for study. The first agreements are far from perfect. Slow betterment is the safest policy, for, whenever a union makes too great a gain there is usually a reaction. New unions find it hard to weather reactions.

Sound progress rests on mutual consent—each side understanding the provisions and concurring in them.

Study of collective bargaining and union agreements is intelligent preparation for progress.

Six-Hour Day Favored by Ford Official

According to the Associated Press, William J. Cameron, Ford Motor Co. official and close associate of Henry Ford, said recently that because "work is plentiful and production is ample," the six-hour day will come into practical use in American industry.

A continued decrease in standard working hours in years past, he explained, was due "not to a growing scarcity of work to be done, but to better ways of doing it."

"The six-hour day will come because work is plentiful and production is ample," he said. "It will come because the American ideal of life requires leisure for men to use and enjoy the things they make."

The determination to go ahead when all things are apparently directed against one, is typical of the spirit that a successful individual is endowed with. To give up in disgust gets no one anywhere. It only results in setting him back. Initiative, push, integrity, knowledge, determination and a backbone are needed to conquer.

WORLD'S LARGEST BRIDGE RESTS ON SUNKEN SKYSCRAPERS

LONGER by miles than any span now in existence, the mammoth bridge now being thrown over eight miles of water between San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., is contributing spectacular advances to the science of bridge engineering. The hazards of rearing the great central pier for the west section, a block of concrete as tall as a forty-floor skyscraper, forced the bridge builders to devise an entirely new method of sinking the giant caisson.

Soaring 300 feet above the water, this tower goes down 180 feet to bed rock below the mud bottom of San Francisco Bay. Upon the ponderous mass of the central pier will fall the task of anchoring the abutting ends of the two mighty suspension bridges that comprise the span. It was impossible to cover the two miles between San Francisco and the island of Yerba Buena with one span. So two suspension bridges, anchored in mid-channel to the massive pier, are being built.

The new-type caisson, sunk for the beginning of the pier, was a deep, barge-like structure nearly a city block long, its sides sheathed with planking down to within a few feet of the bottom. These last few feet were of steel to form a cutting edge that would slice through the mud on the bottom.

When afloat, the caisson looked like a raft of giant beehives. The hives were steel domes welded to the tops of fifty-five vertical tubes contained in the caisson. Braced by steel struts and big enough to admit an ordinary passenger elevator, these tubes were filled with compressed air and the caisson, thus made buoyant, was towed to a point in the west channel midway between the shore anchorages. Here it was moored with concrete anchors, weighing twelve to fifteen tons each. Piling was driven close to the four sides of the caisson and stiff-leg cranes set upon the timbers. A plank fender was then built around the caisson to protect it from chance collision with boats or debris.

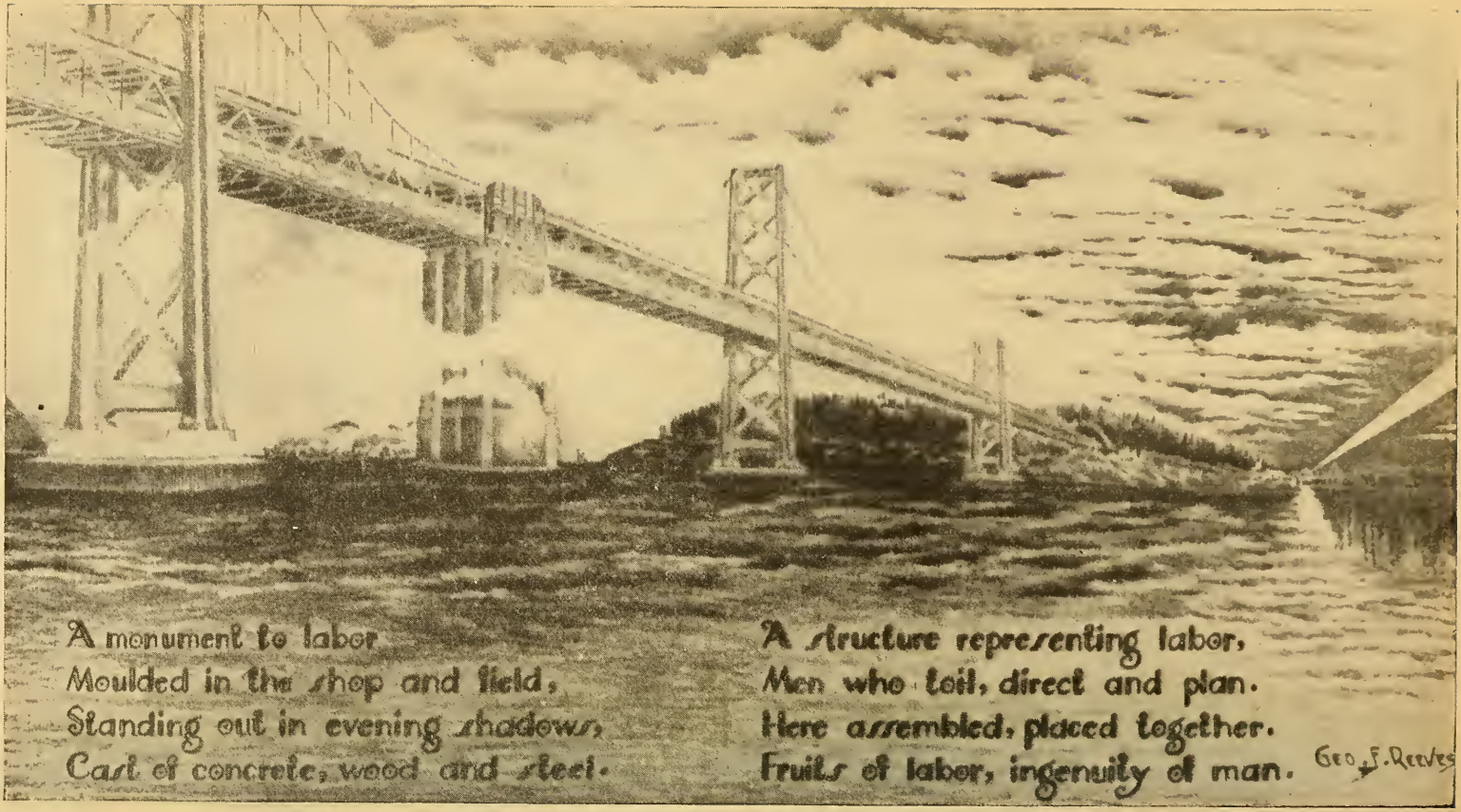
Through jointed metal pipes, called "elephant trunks" by the workmen, concrete was poured around the tubes until the increased weight of the caisson almost submerged it. Workmen with acetylene torches then cut the domes from the tops of the tubes, removing only a few at a time so as not to disturb the caisson's buoyancy. Twenty-foot lengths were then added to each tube and the domes welded to the tops of the new lengths. At the same time, the timber sides of the caisson were built up. More concrete was poured in, offsetting the buoyancy of the added tube sections. Thus the caisson was sunk until it settled in the mud about eighty feet below the surface.

When the caisson, now a mass of concrete honeycombed by the fifty-five tubes, was firmly embedded in the mud, air pressure in the tubes was gradually released, care being taken that the structure remained perfectly plumb. The domes were then cut off and the tubes became shafts for the excavating buckets.

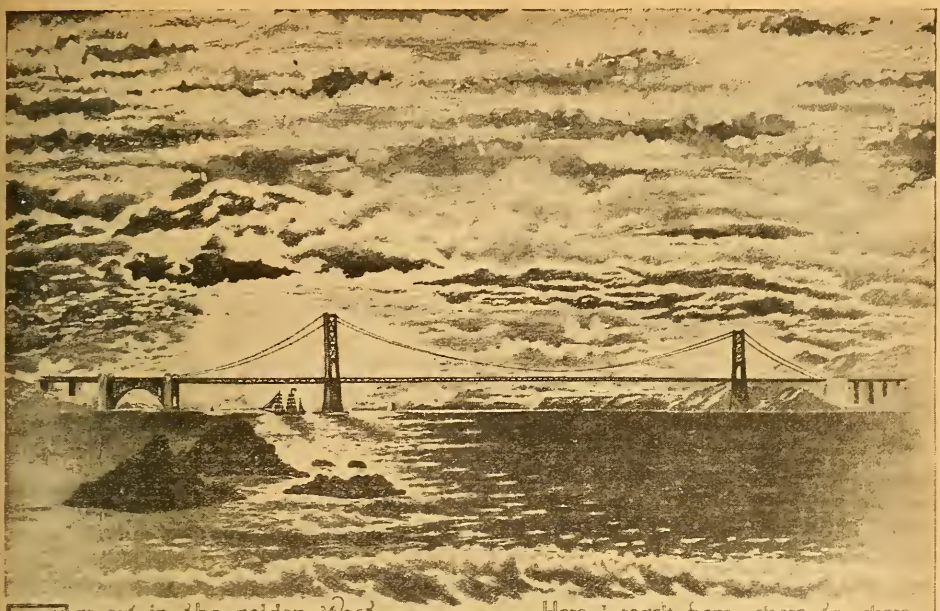
Lowered by cranes, these clam-shell buckets plunged down the tubes and grabbed up four cubic yards of mud at a time, raising it and dropping it into the adjacent bay. When harder bottom was encountered, high-pressure water hose was dropped into the tubes. The jets of water cut and softened the clay so it could be grabbed easily by the buckets. As the mud and clay were excavated, the caisson settled deeper and finally came to rest on rock 180 feet down. The bottoms of the tubes at this time were sealed with concrete and the rest of their height filled with water. The pier was ready for the addition of the above-water shaft of concrete.

The pier is one of fifty-one that will support the mammonth bridge. Forty-four will be below water and one will rest on bed rock 218 feet below the surface. This unprecedented number of piers is required not only by the great length of the bridge but by the wide range of structural types represented.

The double suspension bridge, which will cross the two miles of west channel, is the only one of its kind ever built. It will have two decks, the higher one accommodating three lanes of traffic and the lower providing three truck lanes and space for two street car tracks.



SAN FRANCISCO - OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE • REPRODUCTION FROM PENCIL DRAWING BY GEO. F. REEVES, MEMBER PILE DRIVERS LOCAL #34, SAN-FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



Far out in the golden West,
In the land our God has blessed,
Here my towers reaching high
above the sands;
In this Western golden state,
Spanning o'er the golden gate,
I am California's glory and her pride.

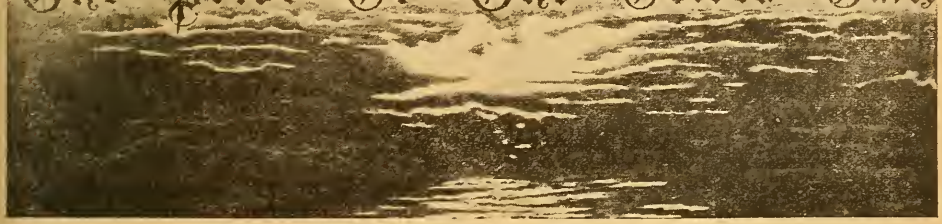
Far above the waters high,
Beneath the sands my anchors lie,
Upon the waves my shadows rest
from a silvery moon;
As the sun sinks in the west
Ships at anchor lie at rest.
I am here for evermore to serve
mankind.

Here I reach from shore to shore,
I will rest here evermore,
As I proudly watch the ships that
go to sea.
I am California's pride,
Far above the foaming tide,
I will serve you as our God look
down on me.

Pride of the pioneer's native son,
Here I rest man's work well done
Over the restless silvery waves
below,
Here I rest your dreams of long
ago.
High above the water's foam,
Over the briny deep my home
sweet home.
Oh California, God's golden state
I am yours, the pride of the
golden gate.

Geo F. Reeves.

The Pride Of The Golden Gate.



GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE
REPRODUCTION FROM PENCIL DRAWING BY GEO. F. REEVES, MEMBER PILE DRIVERS LOCAL #34, SAN-FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

On precipitous Yerba Buena, traffic will pass through a tunnel bored in solid rock. This, like the bridge, will have two traffic levels. To the eastward, traffic will pass over a short length of viaduct and next over a cantilever bridge. Beyond it will cross five successive truss spans and finally a concrete viaduct. From Rincon Hill in San Francisco to the east shore of the bay the bridge will be eight and one-quarter miles long. It will cost $77,000,000.

The decks of the suspension bridges will be 214 feet above high water and the towers will rise into the air 505 feet. Towers of this height sway surprisingly in the wind and engineers have spent many days atop the towers peering down on large ruled squares of paper observing the movement. They have found that one tower will bend over three feet while loaded.

The cables, far too heavy for any machine to lift, will be spun on the towers. Two cables will stretch from the anchorage on the San Francisco shore to the pile of concrete in mid-channel, whence another pair will reach to Yerba Buena. The method is much the same as that used by a spider in spinning his web. A shuttle wheel will carry a single loop of one-fifth-inch wire from one anchorage up over the towers and hook it into a steel eye in the anchorage opposite. The process will continue until the 17,464 wires in each cable are strung.

At each anchorage the wires will be separated into thirty-seven strands, each being fixed to an individual eye embedded in the concrete. The cables, as seen by a traveler on the bridge, will be twenty-eight and one-quarter inches in diameter, about twice as thick as the average telegraph pole.

Each shore anchorage, while not of the gigantic proportions of the central pier, contains enough concrete or rock to construct an Egyptian pyramid. The huge weight is necessary to withstand the terrific pull of the cables. Each cable will, it is estimated, exert a pull of 18,000 tons, a force sufficient to move a train of 250 loaded freight cars. Into the bridge will go enough steel and concrete to build all the large office buildings in downtown San Francisco. The timber used for false work and temporary shanties would raise enough dwellings to house a town of 15,000 population.

These figures refer only to the Bay Bridge. From the north side of San Francisco, another bridge is to cross the Golden Gate. Its central span, four-fifths of a mile between towers, will be the longest in the world.

In erecting the south tower of this remarkable bridge, engineers were confronted by what seemed insuperable difficulties. Water at this point is 100 feet deep and the seven-mile-an-hour tide which sweeps in and out of the Gate sometimes rolls up waves twenty feet high. It was impossible to use ordinary methods of underwater construction and engineers had to resort to the unusually daring feat of sinking a "well" into water that is virtually open sea.

The well is an oval-shaped cofferdam, 750 feet wide along its longer axis. Built of steel sections bolted together, it rises from the bottom to a height fifteen feet above high water. Within the coffer dam, workmen pursue their tasks undisturbed by the rushing tides of the Golden Gate.

The cofferdam is located 1,100 feet from the southern shore of the Golden Gate, and is connected with the land by a construction pier over which workmen and materials can be transported directly to the work.

This pier and tower, when completed, will measure 846 feet from bedrock to the tip of the steel work, making it one of the world's tallest structures.—(Popular Science)

Poetic Advice

Build for yourself a strong-box,
Fashion each part with care.
Fit it with hasp and padlock,
Put all your troubles there.
Hide therein all your failures
As each bitter cup you quaff,
Lock all your heartaches within it,
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

* * *

Overlook a man's weakness, forget his mistakes, and speak to him of his good qualities. Instead of finding fault with his "badness," praise his "goodness." Then note how that man will strive with all his might to live up to the good opinion which you have of him.

* * *

Some people are not particular. Others look for the Union Label.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY J. W. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

IT IS an honor and a pleasure to speak as a representative of labor for the Better Housing Program not only as it applies to the District of Columbia but to the nation as well for, primarily, the Better Housing Program of the Federal Housing Administration is a labor program.

The Better Housing Program is a labor program in the sense that it is calculated to and is providing work for the millions of building tradesmen and those depending on the building trades who have so long been idle, and also in the sense that better housing in good times as well as in bad is the problem of those who labor. The well-to-do, the wealthy never have any difficulty in obtaining decent, sanitary, comfortable housing. Those who labor with hands or brain always have that problem with them.

Specifically, better and more housing is a local problem. The workers of the district, in government service or private employment, find it difficult if not impossible to find adequate housing accommodations at prices that do not compel curtailment of the breakfast table, the luncheon table, the dinner table.

There is ample land available. The materials are available. There are many idle workmen. All that has been lacking is money. That has been lacking only because bankers have been fearful of the safety of their loans. That fear is removed by the mutual mortgage insurance feature of the National Housing Act. I am told our bankers are now ready to lend, to put their idle dollars and our idle men to work. That should be, that is, a matter for congratulation to the Better Housing Committee and to every resident of the district.

Generally speaking, the Better Housing Program is looked upon as a building industry program. Practically it is much more than that. It is to repeat an accepted maxim to say that when the building trades are prosperous all trades are prosperous, and we have good times; that when the building trades are down we have what we used to call bad times but which we now describe by that nicer term—depression. The dollar put into building helps all trades, all callings for it is a busy dollar, it has that velocity economists say our money must have if good times are to return.

Out of every dollar that goes into building, 74 cents goes to labor. Of this the men actually on the job get 36.4 cents, labor in mill, factory and with dealers gets 21 cents, transportation labor gets 4 cents, labor at the sources of material gets 7 cents, office, estimating, general supervision and engineering costs 5.6 cents.

This money is not hidden in a bush. It goes to the butcher and the baker, to the clothier and the shoe dealer, to the dentist and the doctor, to the beauty parlor—in a word to all those who sell goods or services, and by them is used to provide more goods and provide for their own needs, a beneficent rather than the vicious circle we so frequently hear about.

The spread of labor revival of building involves is almost infinite. It is not, for example, customary to think of the railroad men as a very real beneficiary of this building program. Yet in normal times more than one out of every five cars of cash freight—22 per cent to be exact—hauled by our railroads is laden with building materials. Nor does it on its face imply benefits to the farmer, yet the flax farmers of the Dakotas provide the linseed oil the painter must have, the sugar planter of Louisiana provides the raw material out of which wall board is made while cotton fibre enters into many forms of construction.

Little has been said of one long range benefit the program extends to all workers through opportunity to obtain, on reasonable terms, well constructed homes, built to live in rather than to sell, made possible by the operation of the mutual mortgage system set up by the Federal Housing Administration.

The American workman has always been home conscious. The poorest of them, have, as a rule, had the desire to own homes of their own. This desire for homes tens upon tens of thousands of workers sought to satisfy, during the

boom period, by the purchase of poorly built or poorly located homes on "easy terms," involving short term first mortgages and even shorter term second mortgages on which excessive discounts and commissions had to be paid.

In the best of times the burdens assumed were heavy. First mortgages, as a rule, could not be renewed without payment of bonus or commission. Second mortgages were even more expensive.

Worse than this, in thousands of cases, the purchase prices were grossly excessive and the quality of material and workmanship poor. There were, in truth, large areas covered with "jerry built" houses that were slums almost before they were completed. In one large Eastern city, the low quality of workmanship and the skimping of materials, led to threat of a general strike unless officials compelled some respect of the requirements of a not too strict building code.

With the crash in Wall Street in 1929 and the consequent blockade of mortgage money, the plight of those ambitious, thrifty workers became serious. "Renewable" first mortgages falling due could not be renewed; second mortgages, always expensive to refinance, could not be extended at any price. Foreclosures mounted to unheard of totals. Uncounted thousands lost all.

Under the old mortgage system, few if any of these thousands of workers would ever again yield to the impulse to buy a home. As many others, warned by the experience of relatives and friends, were permanently out of the market. Unquestionably the mortgage system, essentially that of colonial times, had broken down.

Yet the worker's old urge for home owning remains and persists.

The Better Housing Program makes possible the satisfying of this urge of the working man with safety and profit. Under it the short term "renewable" mortgage is unnecessary, the usurious second mortgage is eliminated, there is no danger that in time of money stringency property holders will be called upon to pay up all indebtedness.

Instead, there is but one mortgage that may be for 80 per cent of the fair value of the house and lot, that may run for as long as 20 years and not subject to sudden call for payment. It may be paid off in monthly installments just as the family automobile is paid for. The limit of these mortgages is $16,000—80 per cent of a $20,000 property. Few working men and women are or ever expect to be interested in $20,000 houses. Their interest, their limit, is usually one costing one fourth to perhaps one third of that amount.

But there is more to the program than assuring free and clear title to a home in not more than 20 years, rather than a stack of rent receipts, or cancelled mortgage notes, with the mortgage still in effect. The house must be honestly built and fairly priced to be eligible for an insured mortgage. It must be in a neighborhood that is substantial and not likely to deteriorate. It must be near to places where work is to be had. It should be near trading centers, schools and parks. It must be in a neighborhood with good transportation.

That it is fairly priced, will be assured by the careful system of appraisals set up by the Federal Housing Administration. The prospect that it be well and honestly built is advanced by the simple but substantial standards of construction set up by the Administration and by the inspection of both existing and new buildings by experts of the Administration.

Thus, the working man or woman gets value and safety. Obviously they will not buy a place that does not meet the sound standards set up by the Administration, thereby being protected against the "jerry builder," who erects houses to sell rather than houses for people to live in. Obviously they will not bind themselves to pay more than the Administration's expert appraisers find are fair prices. Protection against the real estate boomer is thus assured. Nor will they from time to time be required to pay bonuses and commissions for renewals, face demands they may not be able to meet for major reductions of the amount of the loan. They will need have no traffic with the second mortgage shark.

The building tradesman, moreover, is assured that competent, honest workmanship will go into houses to be built or acquired with money obtained under an insured mortgage, a most important factor in reducing unemployment.

Viewed in part, or in whole, the Better Housing Program is a working man's program, and is serving, to use the

words of President Roosevelt in urging the Congress to pass the National Housing Act, "to improve conditions for those who live in houses, those who construct houses and those who invest in houses."

Labor is further for the Better Housing Program because the Federal Housing Administration has dealt fairly and, if I may say it, wisely with labor. Without presuming or assuming to tell any builder how he must spend his money or with whom he must spend it, the Federal Housing Administrator, under terrific pressure from those who foolishly or selfishly seek prosperity through reducing the purchasing power of the masses by wage cutting, steadfastly refused to allow the machinery of his office to be used to advance their schemes.

"We shall not," he said in his first radio address after taking office, "lend ourselves to any drive to force industries to chisel on their wages."

That assertion, be it said to his credit, he and his subordinates have lived up to.

As I said in my opening, labor regards the Better Housing Program as a labor program and, as enunciated by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, it has the unqualified support of labor.

SENATOR BORAH DENOUNCES CHOOSING TRUSTS

DECLARING that a nonpartisan fight would be made in Congress to restore the anti-trust laws, suspended by the National Industrial Recovery Act, Senator Borah criticized Donald R. Richberg's contention that there should be a flexible recovery act that would permit the government to control monopolies.

The Idaho Senator took issue on a point in a speech by Mr. Richberg at Miami recently, in which the director of the National Emergency Council insisted that there were bad and good monopolies and that with the anti-trust laws partially suspended the NIRA should be continued for another two years.

Warning against differentiating between "good" and "bad" trusts, combinations or monopolies, Senator Borah said:

"You may just as well talk about good kidnappers and bad kidnappers.

"The argument in favor of a flexible law, flexible enough to allow good trusts and bad trusts, reminds one of a recent argument of a noted lawyer making the best effort possible to steer between extortion and kidnapping.

"Bad trusts and good trusts, incorporated into law, would simply mean that monopolies were to be permitted to prey upon the people by leave of political favoritism.

Asserting that such a distinction would be "keeping the word of promise to the ear of the people and breaking it to their hope" and would "permit the people to be exploited and oppressed while professing to protect them," the Senator continued.

"I should think, in view of the decimation of small business that is now going on and in view of the monopolistic prices which harrassed people are trying to meet, that we would not be engaged in apologizing for monopoly and seeking to undermine the law, but in strengthening the law and in enforcing it.

"One of the great obstacles to recovery at this time is monopoly and monopolistic prices. One of the things forcing the people to the relief roll as fast as the government can take them off is monopolistic prices which are eating away their reserves.

"We can never hope for recovery until we restore purchasing power to the masses, and we can never hope to restore purchasing power to the masses so long as trusts and combines and monopolies can fix prices for 125,000,000 people.

"General Johnson was and is in favor of trusts. He said so. There is no pretense about General Johnson. He thought the time for the small man to go had arrived. He declared frankly that practically every code is in restraint of trade.

"And that is in my opinion what is sterilizing to a large degree the stupendous efforts of the government to restore prosperity."

HOUSING EXPOSITION

THE Department of Interior building in Washington covers an entire city block. It is a modern building and the front corridor is as wide as Main Street back home. This entire corridor is given over to an exhibition of low-priced housing and all day and every day interested persons enter the Department of Interior building and view these exhibits. Exhibits make statistics talk. They dramatize the need of low-cost housing in the United States. They are dioramas of slum areas and large models of garden neighborhoods which abolish tenements in those cities now building them. Beautifully lucid charts show, for instance, the United States has lagged behind other industrial nations in the matter of low-cost housing. England, Holland, Germany, Austria, France and Scandinavian countries soon after the great war began campaigns to abolish slums under government auspices. Millions of units of such houses were erected in these countries, but to date the United States has done practically nothing in this field—just one more indication of the backwardness of American civilization.

The housing exposition, attracting so much attention in Washington, is being requested by other cities in the United States and it is expected that it will go on tour. Publicity men for the Public Works Administration are behind the exposition with releases expected to fix in the minds of communities back home the method of initiating low-cost housing projects.

Communities making inquiries are informed that only duly authorized and properly constituted public bodies and groups organized not for profit but for public service are eligible. The announcements goes on to say "The personnel of such agencies is an important factor. Funds for limited-dividend corporations are exhausted. All funds available for projects by public bodies have been budgeted and additional projects can be financed only by appropriation of more funds by Congress or transfer of present budgets. All projects are initiated and executed by the housing division."

The fact that the new public works relief bill has now passed Congress is expected to modify this last announcement. The housing administration goes on to point out that properly constituted public bodies are agencies authorized by state law or charter. Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia have established such "housing authorities." Otherwise the low-cost housing project must be sponsored by socially-minded citizens and endorsed by planning agencies and groups interested in civic welfare. Such groups must give proof that the project meets the needs of the community instead of the object of a mere individual. When such local committees have formed and when they meet the approval of the Administrator of Public Works, they may function in lieu of law-creating housing authorities. The sharp need for government sponsored housing is brought out when the housing administration frankly states that a per-dwelling or per-room rental should be achieved to serve incomes below $1,200 a year because $1,200 a year is the maximum for a third of the families of the United States. Suggestions are given on the type of housing that must be erected:

"Modern site planning is a prime factor. Ordinarily land subdivision is not a basis for low-cost housing. Suburban or small community housing may be detached or in small groups. In more congested areas, multiple-unit housing is necessary. Adequate open spaces in each group are essential. Design must consider minimum cost of maintenance and operation.

"Apartments must be designed for ample sunlight and cross ventilation. Low walk-up types are preferred with ample stairways and no wasteful corridors. Provision is to be made for certain definite elements, including indoor toilets and bathing facilities, and sleeping space adequate for the family housed. No windowless rooms or baths are allowed.

"A per-dwelling or per-room rental should be achieved to serve income brackets below $1,200 which is reported as the maximum for a third of the families in the United States."

Work makes—worry breaks a man.

LABOR WINS THIRTY YEAR BATTLE FOR MANDATORY RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNION COMMITTEES

(By John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

ON MARCH 16, 1935, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Col. Henry L. Roosevelt, forwarded instructions to all navy yards and stations relative to shop committees.

The order of March 16 establishes the standing of trade unions and trade union committees of civilian employes of navy yards, in a manner which brings to a satisfactory termination a subject which has created no little concern relative to the Navy Department's policy.

In several of the navy yards there has been no question as to the official standing of committees from the Navy Yard Metal Trades Councils, or the committees of the craft unions. Commandants raised no question as to their official status or their truly representative character when the committees submitted questions to them for their consideration and adjustment.

Unfortunately, in some navy yards, the commandants did not understand the spirit of the times, or the development of public policy relative to the right of wage earners to choose whatever form of organization was most satisfactory to them, and to select their representatives in whatever manner was most acceptable to them.

In some of the navy yards the question of the shop committee and the shop committee elections in the shop, were treated by the commandant with due recognition to the desires of the great majority, who were the trade union workmen in the yard, for the commandants had found that the trade union employes were giving him and the yard their hearty co-operation.

In one or two unfortunate cases, the commandant insisted that the workmen should vote in the shop for the election of committees. In one particularly flagrant case where the men had declined to vote in the shop, the commandant ordered another shop election, accompanying this with the statement that if ten men in the shop voted he would consider this an election.

The Metal Trades Department had met with some difficulty in securing a satisfactory adjustment of what had become an increasingly irritating problem.

Shop committee elections in shops of the navy yards were the result of a report submitted by the Departmental Wage Board of Review of the Navy on August 31, 1921. One of the three members of this Board of Review was the secretary of the Metal Trades Department.

As a result of wartime conditions, all types of workmen had been rushed into the navy yards. Many of these were not trade unionists, and there had been increasing difficulty in adjusting those questions which must from time to time arise in every industrial establishment.

The Metal Trades Department in convention had given its unanimous approval of the regulations set up for shop committee elections, so that in every yard there would be an authoritative body who could take up all labor problems with the commandant.

As time passed, the conditions which had developed in the navy yards, of necessity underwent a great change. The rules adopted in 1921 for employe representation, have proved to be no more appropriate for today than the old road rules in the days of the stage coach would be appropriate for modern automobile traffic.

In addition, unfortunately, there have been a few Commandants, very few in number, who did not believe in trade-union organization, and who made it increasingly difficult for the regularly elected trade-union committee to receive proper consideration for the questions they desired to discuss.

The officers of the Metal Trades Department have never ceased their efforts to have the Navy Department issue orders which could not be misunderstood, misinterpreted, or misapplied. There have been many conferences over this subject between representatives of the Metal Trades Department and the Navy Department.

In addition, during recent months, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, became interested in the subject, and Col. Louis M. Howe, Executive Secretary to President Roosevelt, lent his

kindly influence, governed by his practical knowledge of how the problem had developed and what was necessary for its adjustment. In fact, one of the last subjects to which Mr. Howe gave his consideration before his serious illness was the provisions which were required to establish the proper standing of trade-union committees in navy yards.

Seven of the eight paragraphs of the orders issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy on March 16th deal with shop committees and their purpose. These are based upon the report of the Departmental Wage Board of Review of August 31, 1921. The third paragraph of these Naval Orders definitely establishes the standing of the trade-union representatives, and it is herewith reproduced.

"A shop committe does not commit the employes it represents to any attitude or action. It is merely a means of co-operative communication between the management and the employes. Its existence does not bar employes from approaching the management as individuals, or in behalf of their organizations, crafts, or trades; it does not prevent them from forming any associations they please outside of the yard or station, nor does it conflict with a loyal adherence thereto. Commandants and commanding officers will receive and hear representatives of employes who themselves may not be employes of the yard or station."

The provisions of the paragraph are stated in clear and unmistakable language. Employes of the navy yard as individuals, or as committees representing their organizations, crafts or trades, are to be received by the Commandant.

The existence of trade-unions organized outside of the navy yard, does not in any way conflict with loyal service of their members as employes, neither does this service as employes interfere with their loyalty to their trade union. The right of these employes to elect their committees in any way they choose is not questioned.

Furthermore, paragraph (3) provides that Commandants are to receive and to hear representatives of the employes who themselves are not employes of the yard. In other words, the Commandants are instructed to receive and to hear the National Officers or the other duly elected representatives of the crafts employed in the yard in connection with questions affecting conditions of employment in the yard.

The endeavors to bring about a satisfactory understanding have covered many months. The Navy Department, in its efforts to deal adequately with the problem, had been compelled to keep more than one angle of the subject in mind. Patience, and patience in a generous measure, has been required at times, but the final result justifies all of the efforts.

A question which was creating increasing friction has been adjusted. The Navy Department has established itself in a better position with the employes in the navy yards. The employes are in a better position to give to Commandants that co-operation which is required to establish the best results.

The few Commandants whose understanding of the industrial situation had led them into policies which created so much dissatisfaction, will probably welcome the Navy Department's order of March 16 as it relieves them of the responsibilities they had incurred in questioning whether they could meet with and listen to the committees appointed by the craft unions and by the Navy Yard Metal Trades Councils.

CONSTRUCTION WORK NEEDED FOR NEW STABILITY

WHENEVER men talk over the prospects of getting the unemployed back into gainful occupations, they scan the horizon for signs of construction work. Construction is a basic need. Construction requires materials. Raw materials and machined products. To produce these essentials requires labor.

Based upon past experience and future prospects, the management of large concerns could plan and build for the future with some degree of confidence. Orders could be placed early for materials and the wheels of industry hummed in tune.

Without that confidence in the future, so essential to proper business management, the past several years has wit-

nessed a tremendous drop in construction work. According to a recent article in the New York Sun, public utilities in the United States, spent $919,000,000 for new construction during the year 1930, while in 1934 less than $100,000,000 was expended.

Considered, therefore, from the standpoint of the utilities alone, it is not surprising that the heavier industries, including the mining of raw metals, the building of machinery, and the operation of the steel industry, are unable to take back into employment the thousands of men now out of work. Of the 10,000,000 men recently reported out of employment, 9,500,000 came from the so-called heavier industries. How many of these unemployed have been affected by the decline in construction work in the electric light and power industry is not known, but a comparison of the money spent in 1930 and that expended in 1934 is most significant.

It is in the face of comparisons of this sort that many business leaders of today feel that Government competition with utilities bids fair to retard the recovery of American industry. Rather than a competitive attitude on the part of the Government toward the public utilities, these business leaders feel that there should develop a condition of friendly co-operation between the representatives of the Government and of the utilities to bring about some form of working agreement that would result beneficially to both.

Under present conditions, the utility industry is fearful of its future status. In the face of unbearable rate reductions and anti-utility legislative action, private utilities have not dared to make any moves toward the resumption of normal construction programs. Many utility budgets for the current year contain only the barest allowance for maintenance and repairs. Construction of new facilities is practically at a standstill and as long as it is at a standstill the wheels of such industries as steel, lumber, rubber, copper, etc., must of necessity remain idle and labor unemployed.

HIGH WAGES, SHORTER HOURS, ONLY WAY TO SAVE INDUSTRY

(By Russell Watson, Vice-President, Johnson and Johnson)

NIRA has failed to re-employ as many people as was expected because the principle of the Act has not been effectively applied.

Unemployment and consequent taxation must be solved before we can hope to make—and what is perhaps more significant—to keep, a business profit. We submit that it is not practical to attempt to support our national debt structure, or the larger structure which we are now accruing through costs of unemployment relief, on a low wage and low price level. The top-heavy structure will crash upon us. The sound approach today to this problem of volume is by making consumers able to buy at the levels of book value the nation is attempting to support.

In the total picture of American industry, it is of course true that NRA faces a grave task in so aligning conflicting viewpoints that those burdened with high financing charges will not be forced into liquidation with consequent suffering to local labor and ultimate social unrest.

However, we do not believe that any industry should be allowed to maintain itself essentially through the medium of low wages or long hours. While we appreciate that transition period may be required, we hold that the inefficient high cost producer, burdened by obsolete equipment of financing has a financial problem which cannot be solved by a formula of hours and wages. He must, of course pay for his past mistakes with money, and must use the life blood of money to make himself an efficient member of society again. But it is unsound to attempt to sweat that money out of our own employe-consumers and so destroy our own markets. There can be only one good reason for low wages and long hours—and that is your competitors. But NRA forces the competitor to the agreed level. Hence, there can be no real obstacle.

I do not believe that we will be able successfully to put a floor under the competitive system on the basis of building through high cost inefficient producers. It is true that in a time of national emergency the collapse of these units must be averted. But I repeat that this

is a function of corporate financing. It is not a function of wages and hours. The function of wages and hours is to restore a healthy consumer market, whose insatiable demand would speedily enable the inefficient industries to modernize their plants and rehabilitate their ill-considered financing. Unless this is done—through shorter hours and higher wages—there will be no industry.

It is a notorious fact that in March, 1933, when nearly 13,000,000 people were said to be unemployed, few industries were working as many as 40 hours per week. Therefore, a schedule of 40 hours as maximum per week could not re-employ very many people.

The cotton textile schedule of 40 hours and $12 or $13 set an unfortunate precedent which too many industries were permitted to follow. Let us not forget that under the cotton textile code 40 hours are not in fact worked. The average is about 36.5. It produces actual wages less than the expected minimum under the code and less than subsistence wages.

We have had experience with mill operators in both the North and the South. We ourselves have destroyed and removed from the face of the earth 75,000 spindles in the past few years. Our experience is that where we have sought to reduce our costs and increase volume through technological advance, we have been forced to live "down" to a code instead of "up" to an ever-increasing level of production, employment and prosperity. We favor the six-hour day because we believe that a day of more than six hours will fail to employ the 10,500,000 out of work and so provide us with this market. We favor higher wages because we believe that our industrial system can survive only if labor receives a larger share than heretofore of what it helps to produce.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN the previous discourse our philosopher was giving his opinions on building inspectors, who are sometimes called superintendents or architectural superintendents, to be exact. But so far as the philosopher is concerned, he does not care what term others might use, to him the inspector will always be "the inspector." The superintendent of a job, he contends, is the man who represents the contractor, and if the contractor oversees his own work, then he himself is acting the part of superintendent —but the philosopher is qualified to speak for himself:

"While the dictionaries almost if not altogether make the words, 'inspector' and 'superintendent,' synonymous, I am separating them as they should be," the philosopher began, taking his cue from us. "A superintendent is a man who supervises with authority over his subordinates to direct and manage. An inspector, is just exactly what the word implies, a man that inspects. (In some industries, the inspector is a woman; however, a woman's rightful place, by the very nature of things, is to play the part of an honorable housewife, supervising and managing her household in a manner that will do credit to her sex. It is her inborn duty to mother her children into maturity, as becomes the nature of true womanhood. Otherwise let her familiarize herself with fine arts and through them make her contribution to society. Why should she cast her pearls before commercial swine, and undermine man's birthright—industry?) When an inspector is through with his inspecting, he has one of two things to do, accept or reject—there his authority ends. So far as I am concerned," the philosopher frowned, "I will never recognize him as 'The Superintendent'—never!"

The philosopher in taking issue with the dictionaries on the use of the terms, "inspector" and "superintendent," wants to put a Doric purity of architecture into the relationship of the two words, especially insofar as they apply to the building industry. He wants to eliminate the "comedy of errors" that frequently reveal themselves; when, at one and the same time, two men are pointed out on a job as superintendent,—the inspector and the superintendent.

"With the definition of the term, superintendent, out of the way," the philosopher went on with that peculiar twinkling about his eyes, "we can take up the qualifications of a superintendent.

"In the first place, he should have a liberal education, as well as a full-rounded experience in at least one branch of the building trades. If that happens to be carpentry, that much the better; for no other tradesman comes in contact with all the other crafts like the carpenter. On the smaller jobs the superintendent usually is a carpenter, where he also acts as carpenter foreman, or if perchance he is of some other trade, then he acts as foreman of the trade to which he belongs. On the larger jobs, though, this qualification is not so important, for there the foremen of the various trades direct the men, and manage their particular branches of the work without interference by the superintendent—if the superintendent is a wise superintendent. Why should a superintendent meddle with a foreman's management? If a foreman is not able to get results, he should be removed and someone put in his place that can. Instead of meddling, there should exist a spirit of co-operation between the superintendent and the foremen, which is a most important part of building construction management. In so many instances the superintendent wants to help his foreman along, by, as it were, pushing on the lines; and at the same time neglecting his own part, that of seeing to it that material is on the job in time to make it possible for the foremen to work their organizations to the best advantage. So many times, it happens, that when a foreman goes to his superintendent and asks for something that he is needing, the superintendent scratches his head, and with an air of 'I am the superintendent,' says, 'I forgot all about ordering it— just let it go and do something else.' If such a thing happens only once on a job, it isn't so bad, but if it occurs almost every day, and sometimes twice or three times a day, then the foreman is handicapped by an inferior superior, who should be removed from the job."

The philosopher was speaking from experience, and knew what he was talking about.

"Such inefficiency," he went on, "seldom is found in a man who has served an apprenticeship in some trade, and worked up to the highest position that can be offered in the building industry, that of general superintendent. Usually it is found among the strictly white-collared superintendents, who through their book-learning depend almost altogether on impractical theories, that will not fit into the approved methods of practical men. This, though, is not true of all white-collared superintendents; among them are princes, who co-operate to the fullest, and bring efficiency to its highest standard.

"I remember," the philosopher chuckled, "one superintendent, who wasn't a bad superintendent at that, but he had that peculiar failing of forgetting things, even after having been reminded. I was carpenter foreman on the job, but because of the tricks his memory played on him, he let me do most of my own ordering, especially material from the local yards. But when we got to finishing, we needed brooms, and I told him about it. 'Yes, I'll order them,' he said. A day passed, and I reminded him of the brooms. "That's right, I'll order them right away.' Another day slipped by, and I told him again. 'I'll go right after them,' he assured me, 'and bring them back in my car.'

"After he had gone, the contractor came onto the job, and noticing the condition of the rooms, he said to me, 'Why don't you have this sweeping done?' 'Well,' I answered, hesitatingly, 'the superintendent is after brooms now.' 'Shucks,' laughed the contractor, 'He'll forget! Go and order some brooms, and get these rooms cleaned up.' 'What'll we do,' I asked, 'if he also brings brooms?' 'We'll keep them,' he said with a wink, intimating that he was playing a joke on the superintendent.

"I ordered the brooms to be sent out by a 'Hurry up, special delivery.' In due time the brooms came, and immediately I put men to sweeping. They had no more than started, when in came the superintendent with an armful of brooms. He was about to speak, when his eyes met the eyes of the contractor, and without a word he took the brooms into the temporary toolroom of the building.

"It was his weak point, and he knew it, but his redeeming qualities more than outweighed this failing. After that, more than ever before, whenever anything was needed on the job, and his attention was called to it, he laconically said, 'Order it.' "

Demand the Union Label

LET'S GET TOGETHER

In the April issue of the Elevator Constructor the Editor says:

"During the past eighteen months there have been many strikes and rumors of strikes. Employers of labor in many cases have not been faultless and Labor has not at all times been blameless. However, it must be remembered that so long as civilization lasts there will always exist differences of opinions but strikes and lockouts can be avoided and should be. It is unfortunate for Labor that many of their desires are misunderstood and exaggerated and aggravated by the usual appearance of "Reds" or "Communists." Labor has time and again openly denounced the aliens but the public cannot separate the "Wheat from the Chaff," with the result that Organized Labor is often blamed for the conduct of the undesirable "Reds." Labor has suffered because of this.

It is well that all good Americans consider the effect of strikes and lockouts and the importance of these conflicts attached by Communists to their cause.

The following paragraph is from a Communist document confiscated in Minneapolis, Minn., (Page 75), and submitted to the Congressional Committee investigating "Red" activities.

> "The overthrow of the state power, and with it, of the capitalist system, grows out of everyday struggles of the workers. One is historically inseparable from the other. As the organization of the workers grows, as their struggles become fiercer, while many non-proletarian elements like farmers, intellectuals, and exploited members of the middle class join the revolutionary movements, the final onslaught on the fortress of capitalism draws nearer."

When such statements as the above are made public then it becomes an urgent duty for employer and employes to get together on some common ground. Labor is not willing to cast aside capital and take up another form of government. The employers of labor also should recognize the necessity of ironing out differences and encourage the use of arbitration and mean it.

The American Federation of Labor has been outstanding in their educational attack on Communism.

They have consistently stood against that group while other individuals and organizations in this country have looked on more or less disinterested.

Let us all get on a common ground and fight this Industrial Depression cleanly and with a wisdom that will produce good will to Labor and happiness to all."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1935

Organize Now

IF there is any lesson that has been made strongly evident, it is that labor's only hope is to organize as never before. The organizations of labor must be based on intelligence and common sense.

Again we repeat, labor must organize. Not next year or the year after, but this year, for the simple reason that, far-fetched as it may seem, if labor fails to increase its membership between now and next year, a coup may be pulled when least expected, and then if it should go over, any effort at free speech, free assembly or petitions for the redress of grievances, as now guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, would likely be crushed.

Labor must act promptly and with determination. Those who are organized must go to the unorganized and show them the way, not only to better their present conditions, but to preserve their rights and liberties which are in danger of being taken from them, just as they have been usurped in Germany and Italy.

Unless workers in this country rise to the occasion now, they are liable to wake up some sad day only to learn that they have been reduced to a condition rendering them more helpless than chattel slaves.

If labor will double its present membership during the next twelve months, it can in that way save the day, by using such increased power intelligently.

On the other hand if labor rests on its oars, what will happen? If, instead of taking the necessary steps to protect themselves, the workers simply look to some political Moses to do it for them, they may later find to their sorrow that this very man may become the ruthless dictator and may outlaw all the established and legalized rights of labor. The sensible answer to all this is: Begin right away; don't wait until it is too late.

Wagner Housing Bill

THE introduction into the Senate of the Federal Public Housing Act by Senator Wagner calls attention to the rapid advancement of public opinion in matters of public housing. As much as two years ago any one who thought of slum clearance as a function of government would have been declared a dangerous radical. Now it appears clear to everyone who has come into contact at all with the problem that the only way that the dangerous and unsightly slums can be eradicated is through government sponsorship. If in their place decent dwellings and apartments are to be erected at a price that will permit the millions of

American families who are forced to live on much less than a thousand dollars a year to rent and use them, then again the government must step in.

The Wagner Bill makes it mandatory upon the director of the United States Housing Division to embark on a long-range slum clearance and low-rent public housing program. This bill is expected to stimulate the interest of states in passing acts that will forward low-cost housing under state direction. States are provided for in the new work relief program of four and one-half billion dollars.

A Sign of Coming Change

When the long time supporters of a system begin to apologize for it, some radical change in that system is near.

David Lawrence has been a purveyor, not to say procurer, to the property groups of this country for half a generation. He has been one of the chief justifiers of Big Business, and has done a much better job at that task than Big Business ever had the wit to do for itself. And now—

Now, in his signed page of the United States News, David Lawrence writes an editorial which he heads:

"Confessions Business Men Might Make"

"We confess that labor is 'pestiferous' probably because it finds the voluntary bestowal of increases of wages the exception rather than the rule and that industry and business today is suffering because of the unwillingness of many businesses and business men to share reasonably with their fellow-toilers.

"We confess that now that labor has revealed its economic as well as political strength we are ready to do that which 10 years ago we refused to do—to bargain collectively.

"We confess that maybe the extremes to which labor is going today would have been averted and might still be restrained if the individualistic point of view were not too frequently one of arrogance and indifference instead of enlightened policy.

"We confess that we are so afraid to condemn each other in business, so timid about speaking out against the demagoguery of politicians, so afraid to sacrifice what we have accumulated that we have sat supinely submissive to the passage of legislation which violates the Constitution in letter and in spirit.

"We confess we have not developed leaders of liberal thought amongst us business men capable of carrying the battle to the people—to the great American jury—because we come before that jury with hands unclean and we are not ready yet to purge ourselves of practices that benefit us materially, and we would reluctantly back up such leaders if they raised voices to array busines men against business men.

"We confess that we dislike to risk the loss of any of our material wealth because we would rather believe that time cures everything and because we are still strongly imbued with the idea of letting others do the fighting for us. We hesitate to come out in the open and fight injustice as did our forefathers at Lexington and Concord though to them it meant not merely the possible loss of their sacred fortunes but, indeed, their lives."

Or, to sum up Mr. Lawrence's editorial in other words, Big Business is a selfish tyrant and an arrant coward, which bullies the weak and bows to the strong, yields to labor only that measure of justice which no longer can be safely denied, which goes to the people with unclean hands, and which wants others to do its fighting.

There is nothing whatever new about these facts, but it is new and startling to have one of the chief champions of Big Business stating them.

To have a hatred for some one is a misfortune. It fills the heart with bitterness. It drives peace away from the mind. It breaks down the nerves. It spoils the charm of life. It is a great affliction.

* * *

Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

Every dollar you spend for Union Label goods and services is a vote for better Union conditions.

* * *

Neither adversity nor prosperity ever changes a man; each merely brings out what there is in him.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Union Label Is Key To Prosperity

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department)

During those trying days of the Civil War, when politicians, army generals, and greedy business lobbyists were as numerous in the Nation's capital as they are today, Lincoln finally had to take full charge of the critical situation, brush them all aside, and declare that the only test of every measure was, "Will it win the war?" The idea of the great emancipator applies to our present-day economic "war." The supreme test of every proposed remedy should be, "Will it put men to work?"

By putting men to work, purchasing power will be increased and only through the mass buying power of the people can our nation pull itself out of this disastrous depression. If a larger number receiving wages means greater purchasing power, then a larger number receiving Union wages creates still greater purchasing power. Union wages will quicken recovery, and bring permanent prosperity to every citizen.

But even prevailing Union wages will not bring better times if they are spent for foreign-made goods. Can there be anything so ridiculous as to send American dollars abroad for unfair products while millions of American workers are walking the streets in search of work? We are thus paying a bounty to Europeans and Asiatics to increase our own bread lines.

The best guarantee that products are not only made under Union conditions, but also in America, is the Union Label. Even the NRA allows importers to display the Blue Eagle on foreign goods. Consequently, there is no substitute for the Union Label, Shop Cards and Buttons. Demand them! If your friends boast of being Americans, ask them to "Buy American." Ask them, also, to buy both American and Union-made goods. They are manufactured by skilled workers at decent wages and under the most sanitary conditions.

Purchasing power is the door at which opportunity is knocking. The Union Label is the key to this door of Prosperity!

New Charters Issued

2552 Hamlet, W. Va.
2553 Portland, Ore.
2554 West Graham, Va.
2555 Port Angeles, Wash.
2556 Green Pond, Ala.
2557 Vernonia, Ore.
2558 Fort Frances, Ont., Can.
2559 Brierfield, Ala.
2560 Tacoma, Wash.
1617 Vancouver, B. C., Can.
2561 Forks, Wash.
2562 Bend, Ore.
2563 Eureka, Calif.
2564 Empire, Ala.
2565 Talcum, Ky.
1619 Rockland, Me.
2566 International Falls, Minn.
2567 St. Helens, Ore.
2568 Bridal Veil, Ore.
2569 Crumpler, W. Va.
2570 Omak, Wash.
1621 Carbon Hill, Ala.
2571 Helena, Ala.
2572 Powers, Ore.
2573 Marshfield, Ore.
2574 McCloud, Calif.
2575 Bremerton, Wash.
2576 Aberdeen, Wash.
2577 Eldridge, Ala.
2578 Nehalem, Ore.
2579 New Era, Ore.
2580 Everett, Wash.
2581 Libby, Mont.
2582 Cordova, Ala.
1624 Sheffield, Pa.
2583 St. Helens, Ore.
2584 Lewiston, Idaho
2585 Centralia, Wash.
2586 Anacortes, Wash.
2587 Mineral, Wash.
2588 Seaside, Ore.
1625 Prineville, Ore.
1631 Eau Claire, Wis.
1638 Oakman, Ala.
2589 Bellingham, Wash.
2590 Crossett, Ark.
2591 White Horse, Calif.
2592 Cathlamet, Wash.
2593 Aberdeen, Wash.
2594 Raymond, Wash.
2595 Wendling, Ore.
2596 Garden City, Ala.
2597 Portland, Ore.
2598 Selleck, Wash.
1639 Thompson Falls, Mont.
2599 Vest, Ky.
1641 Everett, Wash.
2600 Bucoda, Wash.
2601 Rainy Lake, Ont., Can.
2602 Rearidge, Ala.
2603 Warrenton, Ore.
2604 Littlerock, Wash.
1642 New London, Wis.
2605 Puyallup, Wash.
2606 Salkum, Wash.

Traveling Members Attention

News items appearing in the Metropolitan newspapers are stressing the fact that building construction work in Greater New York is much greater now than it was a year ago, according to information received from Local Union 808 through the secretary of the New York District Council.

Traveling members should pay no attention to these articles as they are misleading. A large number of our members are out of employment in Greater New York and there is no opportunity for traveling carpenters to secure employment in that city.

* * *

Local Union 469 of Cheyenne, Wyoming, through its recording secretary, G. A. Laury, requests that carpenters intending to travel be advised to evade Cheyenne as there are many carpenters unemployed in that city. There are more than enough men to take care of all building operations under way or contemplated. No attention should be paid to newspaper reports which are misleading.

* * *

Recently a daily newspaper of Paducah, Ky., carried an article stating that all building crafts in that city were rushed with work; that contractors were swamped, having all they could do for several months, according to information received from F. E. Clark, recording secretary of Local Union No. 559.

This statement is not true, according to the recording secretary who states that there is no building boom in Paducah and only one contractor has as much as three week's work and he cannot work more than four or five carpenters.

None of the members of Local Union 559 are working full time and the prospect for steady employment in the future is not promising. Therefore traveling carpenters are advised to stay away from Paducah, Ky.

Former General Representative Passes On

Daniel F. Featherston, one of the most widely known members of our organization, died at his family residence, 660 Westfield Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., May 13, 1935, at the age of 73 years.

Brother Featherston was born in Hartford, Conn., April 24, 1862, and received his education in the schools of that city. When a young man he took up his residence in New York City where he joined Local Union 715, and immediately became active in the interests of our organization in Greater New York.

In 1894 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the District Council and served in that office until 1908, in which year he was appointed a general representative and served in that capacity, under three General Presidents, until 1931 when ill health caused his retirement.

He served as a delegate from his Local Union to all the general conventions of our Brotherhood from the ninth general convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, up to and including the 18th general convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1914.

At the 15th general convention held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1908, he was elected a delegate to the convention of the Building Trades Department and attended the conventions of that body

held at Denver, Colorado, in 1908 and at Tampa, Florida, in 1909.

At the 16th general convention held at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1910, he was again elected a delegate to the Building Trades Department and attended the convention of that organization held at St. Louis, Mo., in the same year.

At the 17th general convention held at Washington, D. C., in 1912, he was elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor and attended the conventions of that body held at Rochester, N. Y., the same year and at Seattle, Washington, in 1913.

Brother Featherston was a strong-minded man, a staunch friend and an advocate of high wages and high dues.

The funeral services were held May 15, and attended by a large number of members of Local Union 715, Elizabeth, and delegations from Local Unions from various parts of New Jersey and New York City. The General Office was represented by General Executive Board Member T. M. Guerin.

The survivors besides his wife, Mary C. Featherston are a son, Dr. Daniel Featherston of Asbury Park, N. J., and a daughter, Theresa A. Featherston.

Interment was at Spring Lake, N. J.

Auto Accident Results in Death of Veteran Member of Local Union 440

Christian Moser, a member of Local Union 440, Buffalo, N. Y., for almost forty years, died April 27, 1935, as the result of injuries received in an auto accident.

Brother Moser was born in Germany, April 18, 1854, and came to this country 55 years ago. In 1895 he joined Local Union 440 and held the office of Conductor in that Local for 26 years. He attended a number of our general conventions, also the conventions of the New York State Council of Carpenters. At various times he was a delegate to the District Council of Carpenters and the Central Labor Union of Buffalo.

Brother Moser was a staunch union man and his untimely passing is sadly mourned by Local Union 440 and his many friends.

Death Takes Charter Member of Local 58

Joseph Himmen, Warden of Local Union 58 of Chicago, Illinois, for nearly thirty years, died in that city on April 13, 1935, at the age of 77 years.

Brother Himmen was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1857, in which city he learned the trade of stair building under the instructions of his father.

He joined Local Union 58 as a charter member in 1894, and was a delegate to several general conventions of our Brotherhood.

Brother Himmen's activities in behalf of Local Union No. 58 and the trade union movement were many. His life is an inspiration to every trade unionist who admires character and conviction. In his passing the labor movement of Chicago has lost a tried and true unionist and Local Union 58 a faithful officer. His passing will also be mourned by countless friends to whom he had endeared himself through his kind and lovable disposition.

Death Takes Three Old Time Members of Local 769

Carpenters' Local Union No. 769 of Pasadena, Calif., lost three of its loyal and old-time members within the short period of three weeks—Brothers Hunnicut, Mohler and Pettit.

Brother J. D. Hunnicut joined our organization in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1901. He later transferred to Local 769 in Pasadena, Cal., where he was a member until the time of his death. He had held many offices in the Local and was one of the directors of the Pasadena Labor Temple Association.

Brother Wm. H. Mohler first joined the organization in Illinois in 1895. In 1921 he transferred to Local 769, Pasadena, where he held membership until his death.

Brother Lewis H. Pettit joined Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1913 and transferred to Local 769 in 1926. He had held many offices in the Local and had been business agent for Local 769 and secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters for one term.

All three members had always been loyal and sincere workers in the cause of organized labor.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES DOHERTY—Local Union No. 264, Brockton, Mass.

CORNELIUS C. LINNIHAN—L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 235

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We, the members of Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 235 of Hutchinson, Kansas, have been reading the letters from other Auxiliary Unions published in "The Carpenter" and are pleased to report that we have held together so far during the depression.

We have one business meeting a month which is held on the second Wednesday. Then toward the end of the month we have a social meeting at which time we invite prospective members. In this way we have gained several new members as well as having readmitted a number of former ones. These social meetings are also helpful in getting the members better acquainted with one another. We have various contests and play cards, awarding a small prize to the winner. We also serve light refreshments at the social meetings.

Ada Ford, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 235. Hutchinson, Kans.

Friends

Friends are essentials. Just as air and food and clothing are essentials. For is not he who has no Friends lacking and lonely and useless? Who ever heard of a useless man having Friends? Like attracts like. No one ever secured a Friend without first vibrating the Friend spirit within himself.

To get a Friend you must be a Friend.

The Friend art is a Heart art—all else cheapens it. He to whom we talk and confide and trust is but another of us transplanted where courage and cheer and kindness is ever alert. We go to our Friend and he lifts us up and we feel him coming back to his own again—in ourselves.

A Friend is a mutual partner with whom we need no signed agreements.

It is said of Carlyle and Tennyson that they would sit for hours together without the passing of a word and then separate. And both inspired and uplifted because of the meeting! To reach the priceless treasure veins of a Friend it is necessary to go deep. In the presence of real Friends a sort of Divinity hovers.

Back of the knowledge that you have a Friend is the secret of your ability to press on and win at your plans.

The glory of Friend joy depends not in numbers. Have but one real Friend—and it is enough! The one that will not refuse to understand you, or protect you, but that through the solid and harsh hour of test, will gladly be the other half of the fight with you.

He is your Friend who brings out of you the best of which you are capable.

You and your Friend plan no Parades. You are as you are. The sincerity of Service leads you on—makes each day as certain of Success as though it had already been completed and handed to you. If you are in doubt as to what you ought to be in the world set yourself to the task of making of yourself a great Friend. Remembering that—

A lifetime is all too short in which to be a Friend and get Friends.

Look for the good in life, give way only to the better feelings of nature, consider most the fine qualities of your friends, count your blessings but do not brood on your troubles, and so you will cultivate happiness and develop your character in the sunlight.

* * *

The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it in turn will look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.

* * *

Patronize only the shops displaying the Union Card.

* * *

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXX.

In the previous lesson we spoke about curlycues and freaks of architecture that were used so conspicuously a generation or so ago in connection with the



Fig. 464

old-style turned porch columns. But porches were not the only places on which such freaks were used. Frequently there can be seen houses, built back in that period, heavily laden with all kinds of architectural draperies. We have in mind such a house. It is almost literally covered with what used to be called "gingerbread." Wherever the architect could stick a curlycue, he stuck one; and wherever he could hang a "doo-dad," he hung one, and if, perchance, he ran out of curlycues or "doo-dads," he invented "gadgets" and used them instead. Straight lines seemingly were a horror to him, and plain surfaces, evidently he could not tolerate. It is an old house now and needs painting, but the man that owns it is a working man who bought it, as he thought, for a song; but he is gradually discovering that he got a sort of "white elephant" for his pains. Many of the curlycues or "doo-dads" are partly rotted, and can not be duplicated on the market. The man does not want to paint over the rotting parts, and can not afford to renovize the outside of the building, consequently the house must remain as it is, an indictment against freak architecture.

If architecture, as someone has said, is "frozen music," then the "gingerbread" our fathers used so profusely

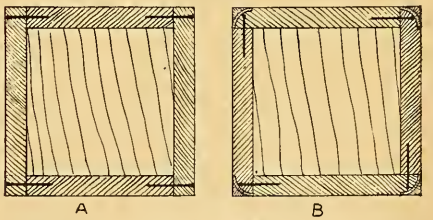


Fig. 465

must have been frozen "ragtime" or frozen "jazz," as we would call it. But how, we ask, could such "hot stuff" freeze?

It is to the credit of the present-day architects, that they are giving us styles of architecture, which if compared with music, would rank high. Most of the present-day styles of architecture could be called high-class crystallized music. But we have come to our illustrations: Bigger and better columns, as compared with the 4x4 columns treated in the last lesson.

Fig. 464 shows three porch columns. The one to the left is a plain built-up column. The plan shown at the bottom gives the construction, which is perhaps the simplest column construction that can be used. Four boards jointed and sized to an equal width are nailed together as shown by the illustration. The center shows a better appearing column, but also very simple. Four boards jointed and sized to an equal width are nailed to spreaders as indicated by the dots on the elevation and by the plan at the bottom. The corners are finished with blocks at the ends and quarter-rounds between. Compare this column with the perspective view of a similar column, in part, shown by Fig. 467. To the right we are showing a plan and elevation of a round column. This style of column is still commonly used on porches. A detail of a round column construction is shown at B, Fig. 466.

Two details of built up columns are shown by Fig. 465. At A is shown a plain construction, which should be compared with the construction shown to the left in Fig. 464. At B, we are showing a detail of construction that is a combination of the constructions shown to the left and center of Fig. 464. It will be noticed that each of the four members which make up the column have a quarter-round worked on one edge, while the other edge is square. This makes a good column and appears well. Compare this with Fig. 467.

Another detail of a column similar to the one shown at the center, Fig 464,

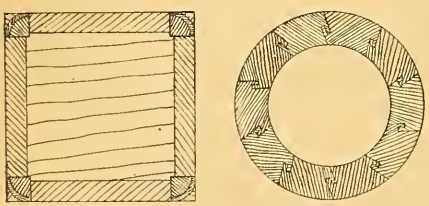


Fig. 466

is shown at A, Fig. 466. Here four jointed and sized boards are nailed to spreaders, as shown, and the corners are finished with blocks at the ends and quarter-rounds between the blocks. A perspective view of this style of column is shown in part by Fig. 467. Fig. 468 shows two perspective views of the corner blocks. The shaded parts indicate two methods of tapering that joins the quarter-round.

Round columns are made at the mills, and there are various kinds of constructions in use. The one we are showing at B Fig. 466, is a good one, but it is not the only good construction for round columns in use.

Fig. 469 shows at the top a cap of a round column; at the center is shown a base for a round column, and at the bottom we show a base for a square col-

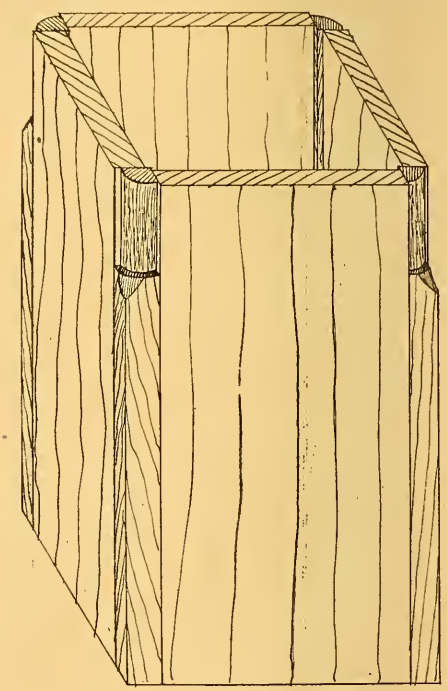


Fig. 467

umn. The cap for a square column is usually the same as the base, speaking of columns that are made on the job. The dotted lines indicate that tthe column extends to the bearing, and that the base is merely a band nailed around the column. The same is true of the cap.

The reader has, no doubt, discovered that in the preceding lesson, as well as in this one, we are dealing with columns from a strictly practical standpoint. We are keeping in mind service and appearance, without regards to architectural correctness. In the next lesson we will take up other practical col-

umn constructions which have, to a greater or lesser extent, become popular within the last score of years.

Of course, it is utterly impossible to give examples of all of the different forms of column construction that have become popular and are now popular,



Fig. 468

but we will attempt to give representative examples in order to show the tendencies of the last two decades.

Following the next lesson we will take up columns with a view to architectural accuracy. There is a great deal that can be said and done in that field, but we will treat it as briefly as possible, because these articles, from the beginning, were intended to be more nearly practical than technical. Our reason for holding to the practical side of carpentry, more than to the technical, is that we are writing for practical carpenters as a rule, and not for architects. Again, on buildings where architectural correctness is a requirement, the carpenter has very little to say about the construction; he governs himself on such jobs by the plans and specifica-

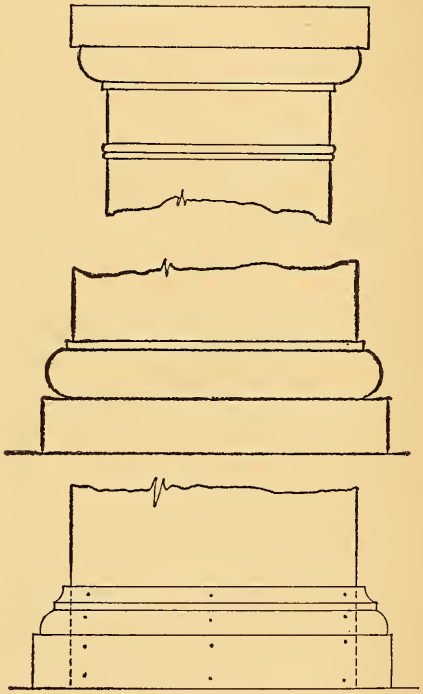


Fig. 469

tions of the architect. In the absence of plans and specifications a carpenter can have no better alibi than that of being practical.

What we mean by architectural correctness, is holding to certain school or schools of architecture, while being practical is following a sort of free lance architecture, in which service, appearance and economy are on a parity. For example, being architecturally correct, is being orthodox, and being practical is being unorthodox.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-SIX

"Say It Again"

There is a story about a colored preacher who had been delivering the same sermon three Sundays in succession. At the conclusion of the third repetition he was approached by the deacons of the church who expressed the congregation's extreme indignation at being compelled to listen to the same discourse three times.

"Yes" replied the preacher, "it is true I repeated the same thing three

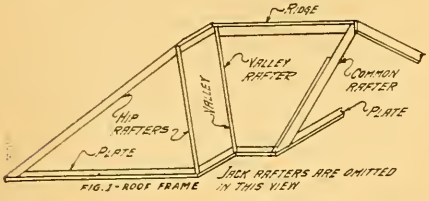


FIG. 1 - ROOF FRAME

times but that was because you didn't do as I told you to."

This story was brought to the writer's mind by several inquiries he received lately from the readers of the Journal, and the majority of them bearing on the same subject—"Hip and Valley Rafters." Why is a hip rafter longer than a common rafter? What is the relation of hip rafter to a valley rafter? Is the run of the hip rafter the same as that of the common rafter for the same pitch of the roof, etc?

Now we have discussed this subject in the past although we did not have to repeat the same lesson three times in succession. But evidently some of our readers either studied it rather hurriedly or perhaps the subject has skipped their mind which quite frequently happens when we have no immediate opportunity to apply our theories to practical work. Therefore we will devote this paper to a complete elucidation of this topic and we will endeavor to treat it with much simplicity and void of such terms which may tend to obscure the understanding, the subject being purely of a trigonometrical nature.

To begin with, hip and valley rafters are being used on roofs of the same name. A hip roof has four sides all sloping toward the center. The hip rafters run up diagonally to meet the ridge. Sometimes the rafters meet at one point—the ridge being omitted.

A hip and valley, or gable and valley roof, is a combination of two gable or hip roofs intersecting each other and the valley is the place where the slopes meet running in different directions. The intersections usually are at right angles and the members running between such intersections are the valley rafters. Fig. 1.

The valley rafters are similar to the hip rafters only that they form a "valley" or depression in the roof instead of a "hip." It is therefore evident that the total "rise" of hip and valley rafters is the same as that of the common rafters on the same roof.

We have emphasized several times in the past that the whole subject of roof framing is a branch of practical trigonometry. Trigonometry deals with the solution of triangles, and when we want to establish the length of a rafter or determine its cuts we are also dealing with the solution of triangles.

However, the carpenter does not have to be a mathematician in order to solve his problems in roof framing. The Steel Square and the few elementary rules which govern its application represent a scheme of simplified trigonometry, and we have demonstrated many a time that there certainly are no mysteries about this instrument.

The hip rafter represents the hypotenuse or diagonal of right angle triangle,

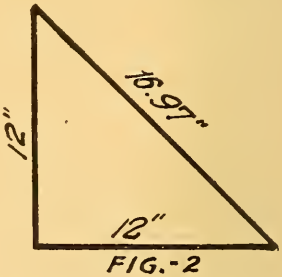


FIG. 2

one side of this triangle being the common rafter and the other side the plate, or that portion of the plate lying between the foot of the hip rafter and the foot of the adjoining common rafter. The rise of the hip rafter is the same as that of the common rafter; the run is the horizontal distance from the plumb line of its rise to the outside of the plate at the foot of the hip rafter.

The valley rafter is the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle made by the common rafter with the ridge corresponding with the right angle triangle made by the hip rafter with common rafter and plate.

To answer the question of one of our readers formulated above: "What is the relation between hip and valley rafters to common rafters," we will say that this relation is the same as that of the sides of a right triangle.

In a right triangle if the sides forming the right angle are 12 inches each the hypotenuse or the side opposite the

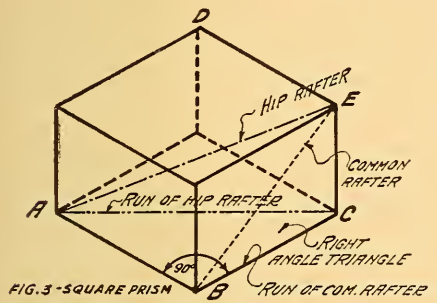


FIG. 3 - SQUARE PRISM

right angle is equal to 16.97 inches, which is usually taken as "17 inches." Fig. 2.

The position of the hip rafter and its relation to the common rafter is quite plainly illustrated in the diagram in Fig. 3 where the hip rafter is compared to the "diagonal" of a square prism. This prism incloses the hip end of the roof as if the corner of the building was extended upwards to the level of the ridge.

The diligent study of this diagram will greatly assist you to understand the relation that exists between these roof members.

Note that the figure ABC is a right triangle whose sides are: The portion of the plate AB, the run of common rafter BC and the run of hip rafter AC. The run of the hip rafter being opposite the right angle "B" is the hypotenuse or the longest side of the triangle.

If we should take only one foot of run of common rafter and one foot length of plate we will have a right triangle whose sides are each 12 inches long and whose hypotenuse is 17 inches, or more accurately 16.97 inches.

The hypotenuse in this small triangle is a portion of the run of the hip rafter AC which corresponds to one foot run of common rafter. Therefore the run of hip rafter is always 16.97 inches for every 12 inches of foot run of common rafter, and the "total run" of hip rafter will be 16.97 inches multiplied by the number of feet run of common rafter.

An Odd Job

(By H. H. Siegele)

Those of my readers who are acquainted with the old model "Eden" washing machine, will recognize Fig. 1, and will readily understand what I am dealing with in this article.

At A, in both Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, I am showing the reverse lever of the gearing on the washing machine in question. When this lever stands as shown by Fig. 1, the drum of the machine turns one

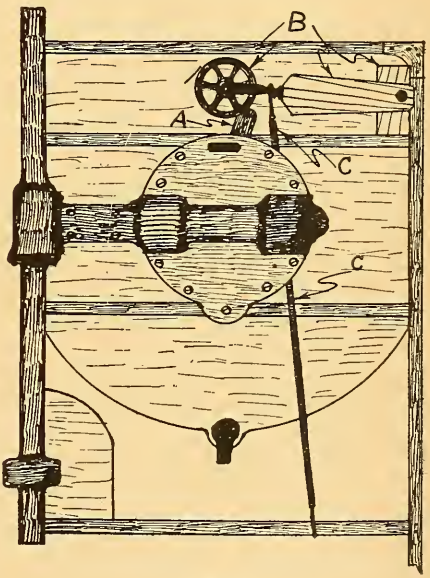


Fig. 1

way a certain number of times, then the lever moves to the position shown by Fig. 2, and the drum of the machine turns in the other direction an equal number of times, and so on, back and forth until it is put out-of-gear.

Now, all of this model "Eden" washing machines have a weakness in the reverse mechanism, which shows up in all of them in about the same way; that is to say, if the load is a little too heavy, or the water is not at the right level or for some other reason, when the reverse

lever moves, it frequently fails to make connection with the reverse gearing; consequently the drum stops, and the lever clicks and clicks until it is adjusted by someone. We had that trouble with our "Eden," which I remedied

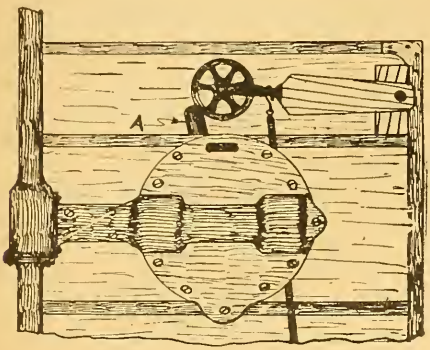


Fig. 2

with the contraption shown at B and C, Fig. 1. To the left of B, is pointed out with an indicator, a pulley screwed onto the wooden arm pointed out at the center. This arm is fastened to the block indicated to the right. At C is shown a screen-door spring, which holds the pulley down in such a manner, that it will hold the reverse lever in position, after it has moved from one side to the other, thus the drum keeps going and the clicking is stopped.

The pulley must be centered properly and the spring adjusted in such a way that the lever will work freely; making connections every time.

Roof Framing Made Easy

(By H. Poulsen)

Necessity is the mother of invention. As Roof Framing is one of the several things a carpenter must know in his trade, a simple, accurate method is desirable. Tables are worked out to simplify the figuring of mathematical problems for the engineers, interest tables for the bankers, wage tables for the time-keeper, etc.

As Roof Framing was difficult under the old methods, Brother Poulsen, of Local 242 worked out an easy method for his own use and on each job made up a table (of the pitch of that roof) which gave him the lengths of all rafters without any calculation except addition and subtraction.

For Example: To find the length of the common and hip rafters of a hip-roof building 27′ 3″ wide, the rise of which is 7½″ per foot of run:

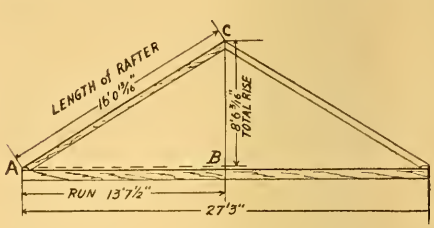


Fig. 1

Length of rafter is the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle (A B C) of which the run, (½ the width of the building) (A B) is the base and the total rise (B C) is the altitude.

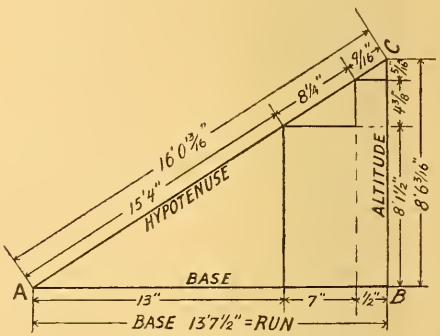


Fig. 2

We have the run in feet, inches and fraction of an inch, which gives us three triangles in the large one, (Fig. 2). So from the following roof tables (Fig. 3) of 7½″ rise (which represents these triangles), by using the run we get the lengths of the other sides, of the triangles. These added together give us the length of the common rafter and the total rise (Fig. 2).

The figures along the bottom of the table (Fig. 3) represent the run of the building in feet, inches and fractions of inches. The figures in the run in the center of table of common and jack rafters are for convenience.

If the run is in feet, the length is given to the right under feet. If the run is in inches, the length is given to the left under inches. If the run is one inch or fraction of an inch, lengths are given to the right of inch or fraction of an inch, at the bottom of table.

The run is also given for convenience between table of Total Rise and table of Hip and Valley Rafters and the length is given under feet, if the run is in feet, and under inches if the run is in inches.

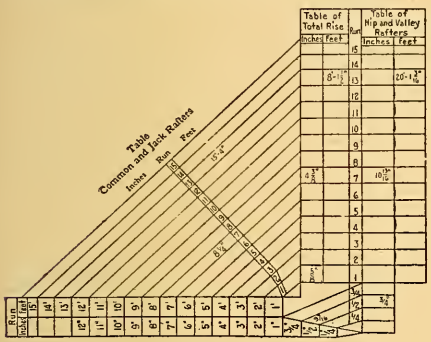


Fig. 3

The length is also given for run in fraction of inches, except for total rise, which is not given for fraction of inch. If needed, length given for 1" may be divided.

For the length of the common rafter, refer to table of Common and Jack Rafters. For a run of 13' the length is 15' 4"; the run of 7", length is 8¼"; the run of ½", length is 9/16"; these added, equal 16' 0-13/16"—length of common rafter.

For the length of Total Rise, refer to the table of Total Rise. For a run of 13', the length is 8'1½"; the run of 7", length is 4¾"; the run ½" (we take half of ⅝" (the length for 1"), which is 5/16"), the length is 5/16". These added equal 8'6-3/16" Total Rise.

For the length of the Hip Rafter, we refer to the table of Hip and Valley Rafters, using the same run as for the common rafter. For a run of 13', the length is 20'1-3/16"; the run of 7", the length is 10 13/16"; the run of ½", the length is ¾". These added, equal 21' 0-¾", length of Hip Rafter.

The use of this table gives the length and cuts of all rafters of the roof.

Then lengths for other runs are found in the same manner.

Brother Poulsen made up tables for 54 different pitch roofs, which he has compiled in book form well illustrated with examples and explanations, making roof framing very simple and easily understood. This book is called "The Poulsen Method of Roof Framing."

The Chicago District Council and eighteen Chicago Locals have highly endorsed Poulsen's Methods.

By writing Harry Poulsen, 343 W. 64th Street, Chicago, Ill., you will be informed how you may examine the book free.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Upon rereading Brother Herre's box question in the February issue I find that my answer to the same in the April issue does not cover the problem as stated. I assumed (my mistake) that the boxes were to be similar, but notice now that Brother Herre wants the maximum volume for a total surface area of 1371.5 square inches. I therefore beg to submit the following as the correct solution of the problem as stated, and offer my apology for not getting the question straight before sending in my answer:

In any rectangular box consisting of a bottom and four sides and having a maximum volume for a given surface area, the bottom is a square, and the height of a side is equal to half its length. In the above case this would make the dimensions of the box 21.38 by 21.38 by 10.69 inches, and the volume 4887.44 cubic inches.

In the April issue Brother Brinkman who, by the way, gave an admirable solution of Brother Herre's timber problem, states a problem which he wishes to have solved by the younger members and apprentices. As I cannot qualify as an apprentice (except in the sense that I am still learning) nor even as a younger member, I will just give the latter a hint: In any rectangle in which the sum of the lengths of three of its sides is a minimum for a given area, the sum of the lengths of two of the sides is equal to the length of the third side. In other words, the width of the rectangle is half its length.

Chris Petersen,
L. U. No. 141. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Re: Brother Herre's Problem, that is, "Strongest" beam out of log 1 foot radius.

Practical (and Analytically Correct) Solution:

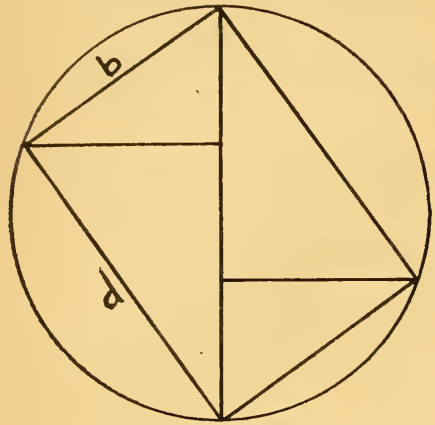


FIG.-1

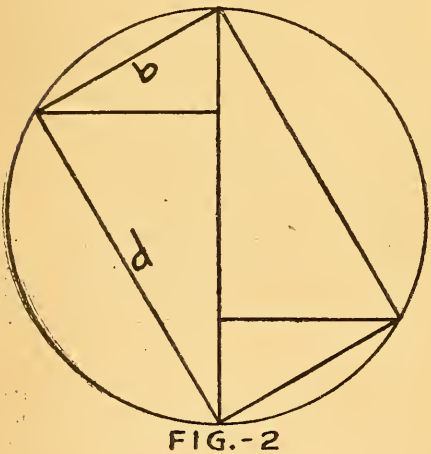


FIG.-2

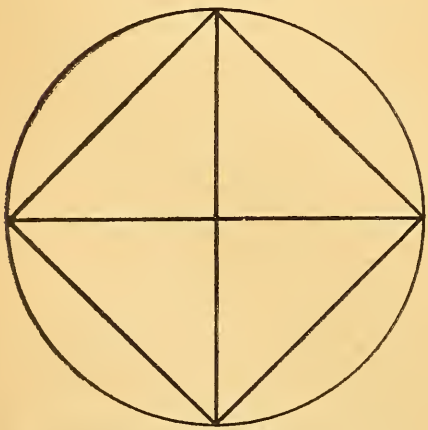


FIG.-3

Fig. 1. Erect perpendicular at ⅓ points of diameter, etc. This is for ordinary case where b x d squared resists breaking only.

Fig. 2. Erect perpendicular at ¼ points of diameter, etc. This is for a case of long beam where b x d cubed resists deflection.

Fig. 3. Square beam. This is for a case of short beam where maximum cross-section area resists shear.

J. Hud,
Los Angeles, Cal.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A simple way of solving Brother Herre's problem is the following:

As we know the maximum strength of a girder is attained when the thickness compares with its height as 1 to the square root of 2, that is 1 : 1.414 . . .Keeping this in mind we find with the help of the theorum of Pythagoras easily the thickness x equals the square root of 24x24 divided by 3, or the square root of 192. The thickness x thereby equals 13.856 . . and the height we get by multiplying x with 1.414 . ., namely 19.596 inches.

John Guyer,
L. U. No. 299. Weehawken, N. J.

Workers Urged To Join Labor Unions

Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in a weekly broadcast, strongly supported labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, and condemned the anti-union employers who have challenged that right.

Declaring that "slave wages" and "poverty" are the lot of the masses while they watch the "golden flow of profits into the lap of luxury," Father Coughlin expressed the conviction that this injustice should be corrected by the organization of working men and women in unions. Addressing the workers who made up part of his invisible radio audience, he said:

"Have you not been exploited long enough by an economic system wherein finance and industry, for their own selfish ends, have reduced you to a new kind of slavery?

"Have you not the right to organize as you see fit, just as industry has the right to organize as it sees fit? This question I will answer: You not only have the right to organize in voluntary unions. It is your duty to your loving

wives and to your undernourished children.

"Long enough have you laborers suffered disunited. Too long have you sold your labor without daring to mention the price you will receive, without daring to demand a just share of the profits resulting from your labors.

"For years you have lined up at the employment offices fearing to bargain for the wages, the hours, and the conditions of labor. The very right to life, denied all timid men, you have attempted to barter away while those who have practiced the policy of production for profits have taken advantage of your disunited ranks.

"Have you the right to bargain? Most certainly, you have. When disputes over wages, over hours, over working conditions arise, your fearless, just and capable leaders should arbitrate with the owners of industry.

"But on no condition should they sacrifice yours rights. On no condition should they settle any dispute except on the terms of a just, a living, an annual wage. This is the inalienable and nontransferable right of labor. Without this settlement you have the right to strike and continue to strike until your rights are respected.

"Let not the protected industrialists tell either you laborers or you farmers that it is economically impossible to establish a just and living wage.

"Is not the first just charge against productive industry, labor's wage?"

Believe me, every man has his secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

* * *

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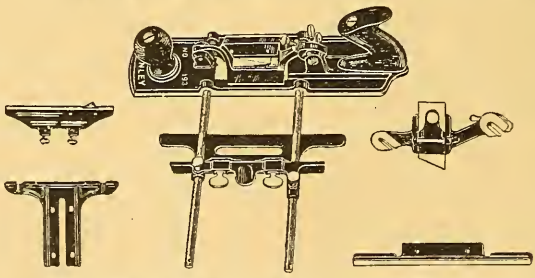
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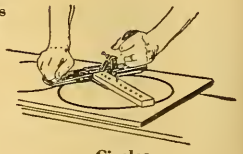
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Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens



Ship lap joint



Circles

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In every patch of timber you
Will always find a tree or two
That would have fallen long ago,
Borne down by wind or age or snow,
Had not another neighbor tree
Held out its arms in sympathy
And caught the tree that the storm had
hurled
To earth; so, neighbors, is the world.
In every patch of timber stand
Samaritans of forest land,
The birch, the maple, oak and pine,
The fir, the cedar, all in line!
In every wood unseen, unknown,
They bear the burdens of their own
And bear as well another form,
Some neighbors stricken by the storm.
Shall trees be nobler to their kind
Than men, who boast the noble mind?
Shall there exist within the wood
This great eternal brotherhood
Of oak and pine, of hill and fen,
And not within the hearts of men?
Let's pray that men are like to these,
And brothers brotherly as trees.

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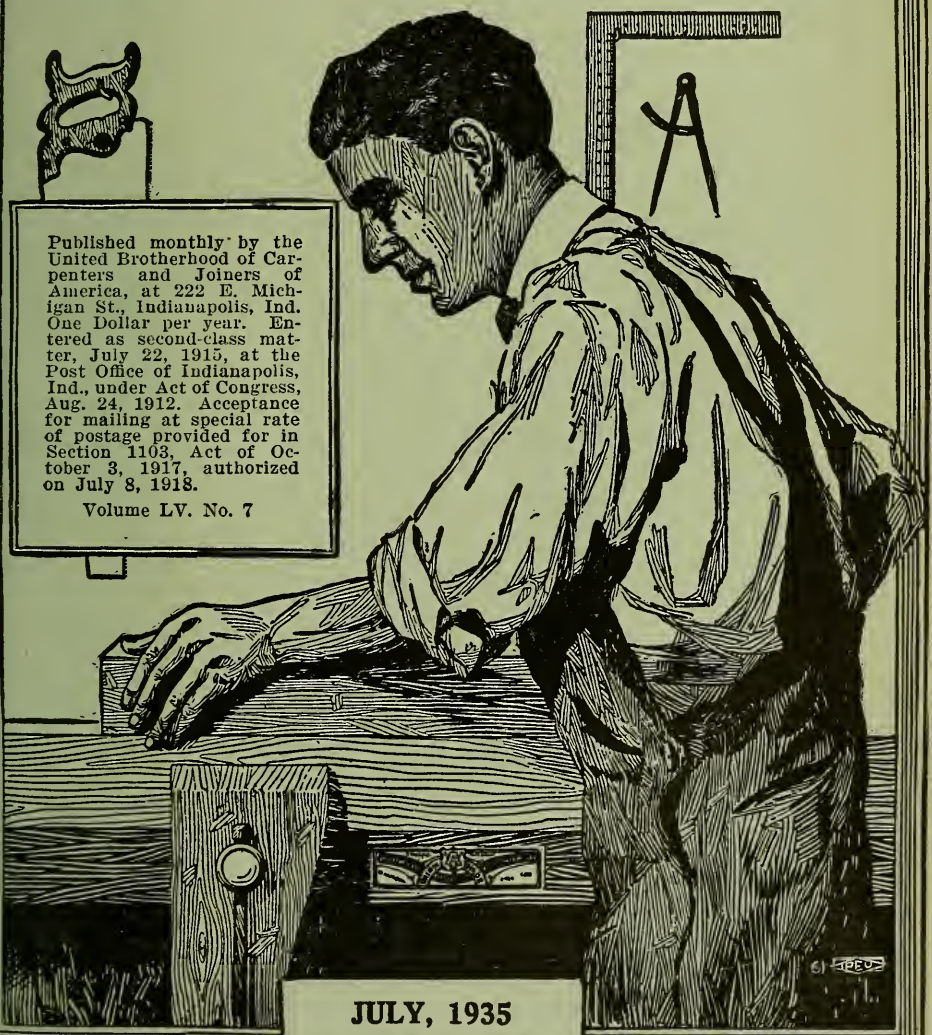
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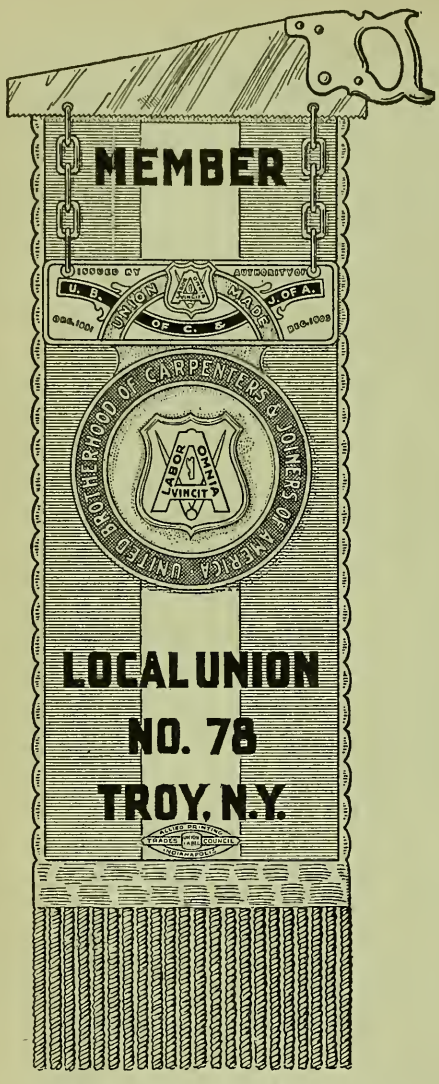
The Carpenter



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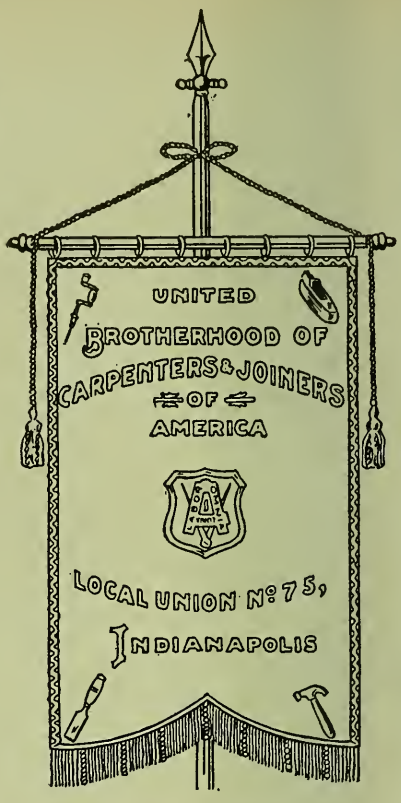


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THE CARPENTER

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JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

(On the anniversary of his passing July 16)

No, I'm not from Indiana, but I love it jest the same;
'Cause it's noted for those writers who have added to its fame,
An' the greatest of them all I'm now thinkin' of today,
'Though never in the body will he come again our way.
'Cause I know he's writin' verses in that other fairer land
From where the good Lord sent him, jest to make us understand
That there's beauty in the rivers an' on the rollin' plain,
Yes, there's magic in the sunshine an' music in the rain.
An' when the leaves are fallin' an' everything's so still
I know his spirit's restin' with "Old Aunt Mary's" o'er the hill.
Yes, o'er the hill one summer's day the good Lord called him home,
For He jest loaned Riley to us so we wouldn't always roam
From the beauty all around us. Oh, if eyes would only see
What Jim Riley saw in nature how happy we would be!
Then the sordid things would vanish evermore from our sight,
An' the world would be a better place with faces shinin' bright.
Yes, I'm thinkin' of you, Riley, an' I'm glad you came along
An' left your happy message in those lovely words of song.

G. GORDON CARTER.
Chicago.

UPTURN CALLS FOR RENEWED EFFORT

ENCOURAGING news of building starting up is coming in from all parts of the country. Dodge residential contract figures for March showed a gain of 92 per cent over February; and April bids fair to add 55 per cent more. Estimating the April total on the basis of the recorded performance of the first 15 days gives April a residential contract total of over $41,000,000, which is the largest of any month since November 1931. This rise from $16,600,000 in February to $41,000,000 in April is the most spectacular seasonal upturn since the spring of 1930.

Geographically, this increase in home building activity is well distributed, ranging from 20 per cent in New England, as compared with last year, to more than 500 per cent in the South Atlantic region and 116 per cent in Illinois, according to an analysis of new residential permit figures made by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Also, the mortgage money situation is greatly improved. Reports from the building and loan associations show that for the first quarter of 1935 more loans were made than for any like period for the past three years; this year registers a 69 per cent increase over last in volume of association financing. Other sources of mortgage money also are coming forward, thanks to FHA encouragement, to refinance existing properties and to provide money for new home building. The Federal Housing Administrator announced on April 16 that a total of $138,000,000 of mortgage applications was then on hand for FHA insurance, and that new loans were coming in at the rate of half a million to one million dollars daily. Thirty per cent, he stated, is for new construction. April 15, he said, was the "biggest day" the FHA has had so far, with $1,261,000 of mortgages to be insured under Title II and $750,000 of modernizing loans under Title I.

—(American Builder.)

ADDRESS OF LANGDON W. POST BEFORE NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE

WHEN the present Federal Administration made its now historic announcement that it was prepared to go into the field of slum clearance and low-rental housing by subsidizing a certain part of such work, there was not one single agency in this whole country—in any city or state—which was able to accept the Government's offer. This astounding and rather shameful fact obviously held up for a while action on the part of the national administration. One would have thought that the state legislatures would have scurried to create the necessary agencies, not only because of the evils of the slums and the social benefits to be derived from their clearance, but also because of the very material argument of money to be spent in the localities. Now more than a year and a half has gone by and only ten states have passed legislation which will permit them to take advantage of the Government's offer. Consequently the Federal Government has been practically forced into the position of having to do the work itself, thus being handicapped by the necessity of centralizing the activities rather than taking advantage of the benefits of decentralizing through local agencies.

There is no question that any large-scale housing program, and I sincerely believe we are going to have one, must be administered on the principle of decentralization. Housing is a local problem. I hope that eventually the localities will be in a position to recognize this fact fully by the financing of their own projects. However, that is impossible at the present time and the present Federal Administration, recognizing this, is providing the funds. However, in so far as the actual administration of the funds and the operation of the projects are concerned initiation must come from the localities or the Federal Government will be hamstrung in its efforts to push forward a really large scale program. It is therefore the duty of the legislature in every state to pass laws which will enable its cities to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Federal Government's contemplated

slum clearance and low-rental housing program.

Too long have we delayed in this country our attack on the greatest shame of our present civilization—the slums. They have grown up over the past hundred years into a condition of obsolescence which at the present moment threatens the whole economic structure of our large cities. This is the material reason for doing something about this tragic heritage which the industrial age has left us. To me there is one even more important. For the past twenty-five years the social consciousness of Government has been rapidly growing. We now accept as legitimate and proper functions of Government those which pertain to the health and morale of its people. We build hospitals, parks, playgrounds, health centers, parkways and national preserves with funds obtained through taxation. Slum clearance and low-rental decent housing for those who cannot at the present moment afford such housing is merely an extension of this social consciousness. Nothing is more important; nothing has been longer delayed; nothing has been more bitterly opposed by the ruling class in this country although that class is definitely responsible for the creation of the slums.

State governments will be betraying a trust if they do not act upon this great contemporary movement which has only just taken hold in this country, although we have had the benefit of many years of such policy in Europe. City governments will be betraying the same trust if they do not demand legislation from their states. As an immediate effect upon the cost of relief and the long-term effect upon the cost of city government in general nothing can compare with a large housing program.

The legislation needed is neither complex nor revolutionary. The housing authority laws at present in existence are very similar as to form and procedure. Of the ten states having housing authority laws only two, Maryland and New Jersey, have statewide authorities —all the others have either county or city authorities. The state law merely gives the right to any city or county to create a housing authority if it so desires. These authorities have the power to buy, condemn and lease, with either cash or bonds, properties within or without slum areas and to construct buildings for rental to persons of low income. Each law has a preamble stating that housing is a Government function and a proper activity of Government. This seems so obvious to us now that one wonders why the preamble is necessary, but I can assure you that this very simple statement has been the bone of contention for many years. There are naturally certain differences in each of the ten state laws, due primarily to the differing methods and treatment of property and real estate in each state. They all have the same objective, they are all clothed with similar powers and they are all founded on the very basic principle of decentralization of administration.

I am sorry to say that most of the housing authorities that have been created have not received the financial support that should be given by their own communities. It seems to me very foolish for a city merely to go through the gesture of creating an authority and then leave it to hold meetings at the houses of the members to discuss academically the possibilities and probabilities of slum clearance and low-rental housing. It seems to me that the localities must do at least their share of establishing their authorities. They should not expect the Federal Government to do everything. If they do, then they cannot complain if the Federal Government is forced to centralize its activities. It is not an expensive thing to support such an authority and it is absolutely essential if the authority is to function. I am afraid that most city governments are still in the lip service stage of housing and unless they speedily step out of this stage into one of activity they will lose the greatest opportunity they ever had to make a real beginning in eradicating the evils of their slums. I cannot stress this too strongly. The approach to the problem demands immediate action. The President has stated that he expects and hopes that a large sum of money will be spent in slum clearance and low-rental housing. If the cities of this country are not organized so that this program can be put into immediate action they have nobody but themselves to blame and it will be necessary to spend this large sum of money in other ways. The tragedy of indifference to the possibilities of this program will be deep and

the responsibility placed upon the shoulders of the city officials is so great that the people of the cities will not easily forgive if this responsibility is ignored. I wish I could paint with words a true picture of what a simple piece of legislation can do for our cities and yet our elected officials hesitate.

Besides a law actually creating authorities other legislation must be carefully considered, that is to say, supplementary legislation that would amend such existing statutes as might hamper the activities of an authority, or the introduction of new legislation which would aid in the development of a housing program over a period of years. Such legislation might be changes in the method of condemnation; laws creating additional powers to city governments concerning old, obsolete and sub-standard housing; consideration of new zoning ordinances and all such legislation as affects the housing of people in our cities. In some cases these suggestions require immediate attention if local agencies are to speed up their operations. This is particularly true of the condemnation laws in some of the states.

Housing on a large scale is more than merely the hiring of architects and the erection of buildings. Any large housing program is bound to affect the life of the whole city—transportation, parks, playgrounds, schools, shopping areas, highways and in effect everything that goes to make up the complex life of our large cities. Therefore no program should ever be started merely on the basis of a small expenditure. The plan and program should be on a far larger scale than any immediate funds might make possible. If this is done the future of the city is assured and the projects themselves will be successful. If it is not done, there will be a grave probability of harm to the city as a whole and the project as such. I know that no city in the country with the exception of Washington has ever grown up according to a plan. The results of this neglect are far too obvious to point out here. Slums are only one of them. A large scale housing program must of necessity force at least some planning in every city and this again is another benefit to be derived from slum clearance and low-rental housing.

It should be the duty of every citizen in every city in this country to insist upon legislation that will make it possible for his city to come into this great program. We still live, thank God, in a democratic country and if the voice is loud enough and insistent enough the cause will succeed. It is my opinion that if we do not do something about housing in a comprehensive way in 1935 we will have set back the cause of housing many years. I appeal to those milions who are forced by circumstances to live in the slums to raise their voices. They should do this willingly. More particularly do I appeal to the citizens wherever they live to see to it that their governments recognize their obligations and that the officials of those governments do something about the shame of cities. They have the opportunity; if they let it slip they do not deserve the confidence of the people who put them in office.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE HUMAN JUSTICE CHAMPIONS

LABOR organizations are a folk movement which began with the practice of selling labor power for hire. Employers of all time have opposed organization in order to keep wages low that their profits might be higher. Down the ages we can trace the struggle of workers, first for freedom of contract, and then for a little more income, a little more leisure, a little more safety, for a right to voice in determining conditions under which they work. Sometimes the trail is marked with blood and always with suffering, but slowly the movement ceases to be a conspiracy against property and society and becomes an accepted institution with a legal status but poorly defined rights. Employers have had the advantage of protection which government provides for property while wage earners, whose capital is their labor power, have not secured legal protection for their intangible assets. Recognition so far established has been secured mainly by economic power with occasional upris-

ings. A better living for wage earners has been achieved despite opposition of employers. The union or the threat of the union has been the main agency for labor progress.

In the United States the methods of fighting labor organizations have been efforts to outlaw the union, to crush it by lockouts and discrimination against union members, the spy system, the professional strike breakers, the yellow dog contract, and now by the more refined, modern practice of super-imposing a company union with a gesture of industrial self-government. The company would deal only with its own employes —that is, those whose jobs they control. The company union developed rapidly during the post-war period, replacing the open shop movement against unions which had expanded when the war administration checked warfare against unions. Highly trained personnel relations men were put in charge of developing "employe representation plans" along lines approved by employers. Often the personnel men were corporation executives.

As soon as the National Recovery Act was signed the promoters of company unions renewed their efforts and there was a mushroom growth of employe representation plans. In a two-day conference on Long Island last October the company union proponents discussed their problems and methods. The movement began aggressively in opposition to the enforcement of Section 7-A.

Opposition to unions grew stronger, the National Labor Board was defied in its efforts to enforce law, corporations refused to confer or negotiate with "outsiders"—that is, union executives chosen by workers to represent them, because they were free to present and argue with a force that would cost an employe his job.

The steel corporation which objects to union executives "who have no constant, direct or immediate contact with the employes" puts personnal policies of all companies under a vice-president of the corporation at a reputed salary of $75,000 a year—a man who had no direct or immediate knowledge of labor or production problems in any of the mills. The man was selected because he was the most competent to do what Steel wants done—which is to build up the case for the company unions and develop "employe representation" plans which have the appearance of representation for workers with control always in the hands of management. When Steel and other corporations had cases before the National Labor Board they retained the best legal minds money could procure. They followed the good business practice of selecting experts for their counsel. They were not troubled about their being "outsiders." But when the unions followed the principle of selecting as executives the persons most competent to promote the organization and to represent them in collective bargaining and other occasions when representation was needed, Steel refused to meet with such outsiders. While the union is an organization for human justice, it must gain its purposes by efficient methods and good business procedures. It must have representatives with the freedom and competence to act.

The union is needed to develop standards of justice between those who hire and those who seek employment; it is needed to raise and maintain those material standards of living which will sustain mass production; it is needed to elevate the work relationship to a level of industrial partnership for those who give essential production service. It must be independent of management while co-operating with it.

Evils of Sales Tax Exposed

A terrific indictment of the sales tax is contained in a report on a survey recently completed by Professors Robert Murray Haig and Carl Shoup of Columbia University. The New York "Post" summarizes the professors' findings as follows:

The big firms pass the sales tax on to consumers. The small retailers find they can't absorb it through a reduction of wages, dismissal of employes and such other measures as they are in a position to take.

There is open defiance of the sales tax in the poorer sections of the city and country.

The tax increases the operating costs of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

It produces less revenue than is generally estimated.

Once adopted as a "temporary" measure the sales tax tends to remain.

THE INTRODUCTION OF HAPPY TOM JONES

(By Chas. C. Hummel, Building Engineer)

With apologies to the "Old Philosopher and his article 'The Greatest of These.' "

Synopsis.

IN the Pocono mountains of Pennsylvania, we are amongst a grouped colony of cottages inhabited with an array of happy workers.

As host to the General manager of the Colony and the Inn (where hospitality reigns) we find a red haired English notable—a quantity surveyor, his co-partner—the take-off man and a representative Architect, Mr. Verygood, who with his infatuation for this colony is very much interested in the newest of all developments. Also Happy Tom Jones—the Supervisor of Construction, a reparative chap—working under the direction of the General Manager.

Display. Office of the General manager—Telephone exchange—and H. T. Jones' office.

Introduction to the staff.

Operator calling the Construction office—clerk answering;

"Yes this is the Construction office—just a moment please,"

"Jones!—this is the manager's office—can you arrange to come up to the office—O. K."

Manager's office.

Introducing Mr. Worthmany the Quantity Surveyor, Mr. Albright his co-partner and Mr. Verygood the Architect. Gentlemen, shake hands with our Supervisor of Construction Mr. Jones!

Manager: "Jones! these men are here today to assist me with the further development of our organization and I wish you to answer their questions concerning conditions encountered during our building operations, also furnish them with the operative costs—unit or otherwise if they so desire. Mr. Jones, will also acquaint you men with the persons in charge of our Electrical, Plumbing and Heating departments, which are under his direction.

"You can assist and furnish them with the prices of all local commodities or products, together with the actual cost of installation or its cost of erection. Through the information secured today, Mr. Worthmany with his knowledge of the situation, will with his associates compile for me Quantity Survey sheets covering such plans as Mr. Verygood has presented to you recently for an estimate and which are now in your office.

"In turn and through comparison I will check over these estimates, then advise the Owner that, a definite cost or price has been established, with the assurance that these materials sheets were quite carefully prepared under the most scientific or modern method, the Quantity Surveyor's report, which has the approval of his Architect."

Tour of Inspection,
New Developments, etc.

Under that instruction, together with Jones they left the office and started upon a tour of inspection to seek new developments and look over several of our completed cottages upon which this check-up could be made with some degree of intelligence. Jones, however, was apprised quite thoroughly and consistently by Mr. Worthmany of the fact, that, this system would surely be very helpful to his department as well as the Manager; especially in view of those features previously discussed, in which event the Construction division would be in a position to handle additional work and more efficiently than ever before, particularly, when these Quantity Survey sheets would accompany the drawings.

Again he was supplied with the fact that, this Quantity Surveyor would, first, discuss every particular advantage or disadvantage connected with the construction program, the cost, etc., with the Owner and point out to him and the Architect the most economical conditions of the work; further he would at intervals visit the premises and advise the builder of the Owner's requirements. Also one set of plans and specifications would be at all times in the Owner's possession with the Quantity sheets, then any discussion arising during the construction period would, of course, be removed.

Plans and specifications nevertheless, would be provided for the foreman of every job and shall be considered as

his guide, while the Construction Office set becomes a secondary sequence of affairs, for this department must be governed entirely by the requisitions of the Architect and the Owner, who integrally were vesting their authority with the Quantity Surveyor.

Process of work, Check up, Eliminations,etc.

Up to the present time no mention has been made concerning the process or manner under which Jones' operations were manipulated; therefore, it might be well to state now: that as plans were received or prepared by the Construction department, they in turn were figured and preliminary estimates furnished the owner covering his project.

Jones knowing that such construction costs with the rudiments necessary to render permanent estimate must be founded or based upon a similarity of conditions and substantiated by reliable parties thereto, either by the prices submitted or by those sent out to checkup values, although primarily, these must be determined before any estimate could be satisfactorily rendered; then naturally inquiries were thrown out to his most eminent guest, the Surveyor, as to how he would determine (?) whether the high bidder was excessive in his cost data, whether the low bidder was too low to be practical, or whether the intermediate parties were nearer the correct solution. Again he was asked, how (?) he would decide which subcontractor was in line for the job being figured and how (?) he would perpetrate that order of work.

Quickly he informed Jones, that, as all work usually was done under the jurisdiction of the Quantity Surveyor, then any or all extras involved would, first be taken up with the Owner prior to the execution thereof. Then as to the Sub-contractor—every mechanic or any parties furnishing materials or labor should be done absolutely under the original survey, and all extra items or labor which become necessary should be dealt with as previously mentioned; the tentative plan is to eliminate the Sub-contractor entirely or else have these bids rendered direct or separately to the Surveyor.

Selection of Bidders, Recommendations, etc.

The distinction between these bidders can be determined through their various activities and the success made of such work as they have done, all of which ought to establish their reputation of either good, bad or indifferent. The new comer or outsider must, of course, work himself into the ranks and the good grace of the public of the vicinity in which he resides or intends to work before he is qualified either as a Contractor or a Competitor in any line of business.

Frankly, he admitted that it was not so much the first costs entering into the subject as it was the reputation of the party to which such work was to be entrusted; declaring emphatically, that only such parties as could be recommended by the Surveyors' office should be allowed to submit bids.

Pressing the fact or question further, of that high and low volume of bidders —Jones was told, that such answer lies wholly within the ability of that particular person or individual—first he must be experienced in such work before he can make-up these quantity reports or material lists—also he must possess the proper knowledge of that work, with the time required to perform the various sectors or units of work before attempting to render such services, either as a Quantity Surveyor or reputable Contractor, although no evidence was offered as to just how that conclusion might be reached, in the event that the Manager wanted to know who was who and when.

The Enchantment of Jones.

Judging from his provisionary acquaintance, it was clearly evident now, that he had sold this proposition to somebody; so it was further concluded by Jones that a limited amount of this knowledge, which he was supposed to possess, could be handed out leisurely and delivered to them in a quite delusory way. Feeling that he had obtained such knowledge through many years of labor and by the efforts put forth through those years; now he was being asked to relinquish all to this distinguished guest—An English Quantity Surveyor—who through his magic art and charm was willing to make an even exchange for his entertainment.

Curiously—Jones decided as his mode of acquiescence to suddenly become a nihilist; therefore, with his magic wand severely kinked, this keen-edged Quantity Surveyor revealed the fact that his

errand this day was without its festivity of power.

Two Weeks later.

In office of the Manager: Jones!—meet Mr. Tellhim, you of course already know Mr. Verygood, the Architect.

"I should like to have you give these gentlemen some construction figures which are required to complete the data they are now compiling for me."

(In the passing of several hours more, all are found wandering around through another group or colony of cottages—at Buck Hill Falls, with deducible ideas being advanced by the Architect upon the type of construction as well as the costs involved— unit and major items . . .)

Returning once more to the office, the conclusion was then reached to reconstruct the specifications and alter the plans covering project No. 8—with our Manager now, leading the role. Consequently Jones was drawn into the ordeal through the manager's suggestions along with his vague ideas of construction work—here the cost data preliminary to such revisions was displaying the principal part of the show.

In the meanwhile our guest of honor Mr. Tellhim was a keen observer and in a very casual manner compiled his notes, which he advised would primarily be compared with prices and quotations they had secured.

The Illusion.

Hallucinations now began to arise filled with disagreements and discussions—then as the tide rolls along upon the sands of time—suddenly an illusion occurs within the ranks of these workers, who always had respected Happy Tom Jones as their leader, "that some changes are about to be made."

Three weeks more elapse—then one bright November morning as foretold,

"The English Quantity Surveyor arrived—full crew aboard."

Ahoy! Ahoy! The manager swallowed the bait, hook, line and the sinker, with Happy Tom Jones cast overboard and adrift.

The end.

Authors note. This story while true in character, except the names—is also a good exemplification of whether or not the Quantity Survey system is wanted in the United States.

Again, it emphatically confirms all the fundamentals which are established by the Philosopher in the April number and as entitled, then to further embrace his contentions as to the Big Shots, I might add that this trio exhausted all their power and efforts upon the No. 8 development—and—sank hopelessly with their ship of fate.

CONTRACTORS ON GOVERNMENT WORK INDICTED FOR WAGE "KICK-BACK" SCHEME

A SPECIAL Federal grand jury at Philadelphia indicted 12 officers and employes of contractors engaged on Public Works Administration projects on charges of defrauding workers of their rightful wages either through "kick-back" methods or by wrong classification of jobs.

The jury turned the indictment over to Federal Judge George K. Welsh with a detailed report which dealt in a vigorous manner with the practices used to chisel wages by contractors and subcontractors on the Delaware River Bridge high-speed traction line, the Naval Hospital and other projects.

According to the grand jury's report, in some cases the chiselers defrauded the workers of two-thirds of their proper wages.

In a strong statement condemning the entire "kick-back" scheme, Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Reilly characterized the "tricks" and "devices" which he said were employed to "fool" Government inspectors as 'diabolical practices which are a smirch against the building industry of Philadelphia."

Six of the indicted men are associated with Builders, Inc., which has a contract for part of the Delaware River project. Others indicted were John F. McCarthy, electrical subcontractor for the Naval Hospital; Daniel J. Keating, president and general manager of Keating, Inc., plumbing and heating subcontractors at the Naval Hospital and Frederick Massiah, subcontractor for reinforced concrete work on magazines and storage houses at Fort Mifflin.

The grand jury specifically accused 11 of the men with conspiracy to violate the Federal anti-pay "kick-back" law. Massiah, the twelfth, was indicted for "unlawfully enforcing the 'kick-back' " by compelling workers to return to the firm a part of their wages.

The grand jury began its investigation last November. The indictments were based on testimony given by scores of mechanics who worked on the PWA projects.

The report of the grand jury strongly criticized John McShain, general contractor for the Naval Hospital, for having "frequently violated the eight-hour day restriction in his contract" and claimed there was some "chiseling" on the new Custom House project. He was not indicted, however, because this was not PWA work.

The grand jury also criticized Major William H. Gravell, State Engineer for the PWA, for "allowing" Builders, Inc. to change its labor classifications.

Inspectors were charged with visiting the Delaware River job for a short time each day, when, the grand jury declared, a foreman would instruct workmen to hide their tools and "get brooms and sweep" so that they would appear as handymen, which was their classification on the payroll, instead of skilled laborers.

The Federal law carries a maximum sentence of two years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000 for conviction on the conspiracy charge. The penalty for conviction on the "unlawfully enforcing kick-back" charge is a maximum term of five years in prison and a fine of $5,000.

A MODERN HIGHWAYMAN

A 20 per cent increase in road fatalities during the first half of 1934 over figures for the previous year has startled citizens of the United States into a realization of the need for an organized offensive against this modern highwayman whose plunder is human lives. It is appalling that the benefits of modern locomotion should be so abused.

States and cities are rallying against the enemy who rides their highways. Those who have studied his ways say that he masquerades in many guises. Sometimes he is seen in impatience; sometimes in carelessness; again in selfishness or thoughtlessness. And the problem is how best to unmask and destroy him.

The tendency to speed is all too frequent. High speed has its legitimate uses, but the average motorist more often speeds from habit than from necessity. But if the driver would consider, for instance, that oil consumption doubles for each extra 10 miles per hour over 50, that gas consumption also increases, and that tire wear is greater at high speeds, he might appreciate the economy of a more moderate pace. Education of the individual motorist, then, may well play an important part in the campaign of safety. Speed governors limiting cars to, say, 50 miles an hour may be necessary, if the problem can be met only by drastic steps.

But let not the fast driver bear all the blame. The road mope who blocks a heavily traveled route until those bottled up behind him desperately cut out of line, is as much at fault as the motorist who presses the pedal to the floor board. The establishment and enforcement of a minimum, as well as a maximum speed would do much to remove this selfish obstructor.

The speed maniac is truly a menace to any highway and should be driven from the streets and highways. Then there is the driver who drives while under the influence of liquor. A drunken driver should be shown no mercy when apprehended. To fine him is similar to thanking a criminal for shooting at you and missing you. It becomes more apparent each day that a drunken driver or a speed demon is left go on his rampage and only when he figures in a fatal or serious accident does he meet the law and then the chances are largely in his favor of getting off with a reprimand. Don't wait until a life has been snuffed out, or someone maimed for life. Enforce the law to the limit and allow no paroles. Then watch the number of accidents decrease.

The pedestrian, too, needs to be educated in caution and obedience to traffic rules, and the organization of schoolboy safety patrols in many States is an encouraging indication that this work has already begun. Other safeguards, such as adequate lighting of roads, traf-

fic lights at intersections, warnings of bad curves and hills, are being adopted more and more.

Thus from coast to coast the call for caution is being answered, and there is a gradual mobilization against this enemy who would turn the automobile from its normal usefulness into an instrument of destruction. Every man, woman and child may do his or her bit to help make America's highways safe, by observing the common rules of courtesy, by obeying traffic laws and by exercising good judgment.

BRITISH UNIONS RIDE OUT GALE

PUBLICATION of the annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, dealing with the membership and funds of the trade unions, is usually made the occasion for newspaper paragraphs under flaring headlines making the worst of the figures. This year, the B. B. C. for some occult reason felt it necessary to broadcast the figures of trade union membership appearing in the Chief Registrar's report for 1933.

On the following day, in a statement to the press, Walter M. Citrine, as general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, corrected the unfortunate impression created by the B. B. C. broadcast by pointing out that the figures related to the position of the unions in 1932. There are, Mr. Citrine said, later figures, relating to 1933, published by the Ministry of Labor, based upon the Chief Registrar's returns.

"If reference had been made to me before the B. B. C. broadcast was made I should have instantly supplied evidence showing that in 1934 the unions' membership was on the up-grade," Mr. Citrine added. "It is common knowledge that during the years of trade depression the unions have suffered losses in membership, but in recent months there has been definite recovery."

Among the unions which have been reporting substantial increases of membership in recent months Mr. Citrine named the Transport and General Workers which announced a net gain of 58,000 paying members at the end of its last financial year; its effective membership in 1933 was 369,000 increasing to 427,000, and still rising. The Amalgamated Engineering Union has been making a net gain of over a thousand per month since the beginning of 1934; its net increase, after allowing for losses through death and retirement—a very considerable factor in all unions—was practically 15,000 on the year. The National Union of General and Municipal Workers reported a similar increase; the Painters and Decorators, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the National Union of Shop Assistants, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, and the organizations of blast furnacemen, printers, clerks and other bodies of workers were all able to report a rise in membership. Mr. Citrine said he had every confidence that he would be able to report to the next Trades Union Congress an increase in the affiliated membership for the first time since the economic slump began.

The Chief Registrar's report gives details of the unions' income and expenditure during 1932. Total funds, amounting to £11,193,115 showed a small decrease over 1931, but an increase of 2s.-8d. per member in the aggregate, owing to the recorded fall in membership which took place during 1932.

Out of their own funds unions paid no less than £1,713,000 in unemployment benefit. Dispute benefit, including all sums paid to members on account of strikes and lockouts, victimization and compensation to members penalized for trade union activity, was £257,000; nearly £633,000 for sickness and accident benefit; £331,570 in funeral benefit; and £1,355,616 in other benefits, including superannuation.

Out of the average contribution per member of £1,17s.6d. no less than 1.6s.-7d. per member was returned in trade and friendly benefits by the unions as a whole, during 1932. All these benefits, with the exception of unemployment benefit, showed an increase over the preceding year. When the history of the great depression is written, the achievement of the trade unions in maintaining their organization, conserving and husbanding their funds, and keeping their obligations to members will form a wonderful chapter of the story.

THE NEW DEAL OBJECTIVES

(By H. H. Siegele)

MANY things have transpired since our philosopher gave his discourse a few years ago on the National Industrial Recovery Act, which adopted as its symbol, the now historic Blue Eagle. One of the things that has taken place, which is by no means a small thing, is the falling out of many of the feathers of that once famous fowl, and we are inclined to think that some of those feathers never did have a healthy union with the bird in the first place. Probably they were only pasted in with a lot of high-sounding platitudes expressed by officials of greedy corporations. That the bird is now dead, is attested by its erstwhile leader, the military Johnson.

"The intentions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, alias, The New Deal," the philosopher remarked, after concluding his talk on The Superintendent, "were, I believe, sincerely meant to do a great many things that have never entirely materialized. It had as its objectives eight definite points; namely, to put unemployed men back to work, to restore the economic balance between agriculture and industry, to raise prices to a profitable level, to make the debt burden lighter, to create new confidence in banking and money, to relieve the distress caused by unemployment and to stimulate buying as well as to lower the cost of government. All of which are worthy objectives, but which require a miracle of thought even to believe they could be fully and successfully attained. In plain language, it was a big job for any government to tackle, and whenever big things are involved, big mistakes are almost sure to creep into the situation.

"How much of its objectives did the New Deal attain?" the philosopher asked. "Let us take them up in the order given:

"Out of the 16,400,000 unemployed in March, 1933, 4,600,000 have been reemployed, according to statistics, leaving about 11,000,000 still unemployed. Many of those who were put back to work were taken into some government service, the rest were taken up by private industries. Just what would have happened if these four-and-a-half millions of men had not been put back to work, is hard to say. Hungry, unemployed men when they number into the tens of millions constitute a problem that is almost humanly impossible to handle successfully, especially if there is no relief in sight.

"The balance between agriculture and industry also shows a gain in favor of the farmers. Agriculture in 1933 had, in round numbers, a billion dollars greater income than in the previous year, and in 1934 it had two billion dollars more income than in 1932. Whether the plowing under of cotton and killing of pigs had anything to do with this increase, is again hard to tell. The drought of 1934, no doubt, had much to do with the rise in the prices of farm products. The pumping of money into veins of agriculture, of course, helped some too. At this time everybody knows that prices have risen, but whether they have gone to a profitable level, I am inclined to believe, will be kept a secret by the business men. Profits will not be made public, by business men, unless it can be done in a way that will make still more profits—otherwise, 'mum' is the word.

"So far as the debt burden is concerned," the philosopher smiled, "some of it has been placed on the shoulders of the creditors through bankruptcy laws, and some has been postponed, by reason of the fact that the government has taken over many private loans, through the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, and a similar institution which took over farm loans. All in all, there has been an easing up of the debt burden, but how fair and just this easing up was, is a matter of speculation. The government, through its loan corporations, made it possible for financial institutions and other creditors to liquidate some of their frozen assets,—'frozen assets' we call them, but considering where such assets have gone,—why call them 'frozen'? That brings us to banking.

"Banks," the philosopher went on, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "have almost if not altogether ceased to be lending mediums; they are more nearly storehouses for money, or depositories for government bonds, the

highly prized securities, which constitute a large part of the banks investments. Because banks do not lend money in these days, excepting on the soundest of securities, they are a great deal more sound today than in any time during the pre-depression prosperous times.

"We still have a great deal of confidence in our money," the philosopher continued, "notwithstanding the fact that gold has been taken over by the government, the dollar has been devalued and silver has been revalued,—all of which constitutes what we have heard so much about, inflation,—causing a daily rising of prices. Besides this there are threats of further inflation, the which, if it should become uncontrolled, would seriously cripple confidence in money.

"The government through its relief agencies throughout the country, has done much to relieve distress among the unfortunate people who have been caught in the stream of unemployment. This relief, much of which has been doled out as work-relief, has done much to stimulate buying, for people in distress do not carry saving accounts in banks, and consequently the money the government gives them goes to the business man, who turns it over to the banks, where, because the banks have almost stopped lending money, it often stays, a sort of useless medium of exchange.

"In all of the first seven points, the New Deal has done more or less in moving toward its objectives, although it has failed to successfully achieve any. The good, however, that has been done, could only be measured by a comparison with what might have been, in case the New Deal had not been launched. The eighth point, that of lowering the cost of government is a matter that I will leave to the reader to say for himself. He can read, and if the daily mounting national debt is an indication of a lowered cost of government, well and good; if not, let the reader judge for himself."

The philosopher is not an economist, not from a professional standpoint, but he knows a few things about it. He must, of course, depend largely on statistics for his figures, and on what he reads or on what he observes as he moves in his career of making an honest living for his family.

"Taking it all and in all," the philosopher said, coming to the end of his discourse, "the New Deal can not be called a huge success, neither can it be called a complete failure. It is better, by far, to make an effort to reach an objective, and fail, than never to have tried at all.

LEGALIZED BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

THE decision by the National Labor Relations Board in the Houde Engineering Corporation case that, when the majority of the employes of a plant vote for a certain agency to represent them in collective bargaining negotiations with employers, that agency should act for all of the employes, brought a chorus of protests from most of the industrial autocrats in the United States.

The principle of majority rule has been accepted in our political government from its inception. Nevertheless, extending the rule to the field of industrial relations was at once interpreted by anti-labor "yellow-dog" contract executives and managers of industry as destroying the very fundamentals of their Fascist "liberty."

It is, therefore, interesting to note that this principle is, in effect, recognized in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in a recent Act of Parliament designed to make collective trade agreements enforceable as statute law.

The Act declares that when any organization of employes or employers has become party to a trade agreement the Minister of Labor may be petitioned to request the Lieutenant Governor in Council to issue an order certifying that the agreement is effective as law. Hearings for and against the proposal are held by the Minister of Labor, who makes his recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor.

> If the Minister of Labor makes an affirmative recommendation an order in council is published which makes the rate of wages and hours specified in the agreement legally binding for all persons in the industry, employers and employes,

including those who were not parties to the agreement.

This collective agreement, legalized by the decree of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, supersedes all individual contracts in the affected areas, unless such contracts provide better wages and hours for the employes. But even this exemption is not binding if the legal agreement outlaws individual contracts.

The State does not take over the enforcement of the collective agreements. That is left to the parties directly concerned, who are required to form a joint committee to assure the supervision and enforcement of the pact. The Minister of Labor is authorized to add to the joint committee not more than two delegates recommended by employers who are not parties to the agreement.

The theory underlying the Act is that a trade agreement represents the views of the majority of employers and employes in the industry.

In carrying out this Act a recent order in council gave juridical extension to the agreement between the Organized Building Trades of Montreal and the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc. Under the order, wages and hours in the building industry in Montreal became uniformly those fixed by the agreement.

The significant thing is that this law is not criticized by Canadian employers' organizations as destroying their fundamental rights in the determination of industrial relations. Nor is it denounced as establishing a dictatorship of organized labor.

It might not be a bad plan for the anti-labor reactionaries who dominate the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the subversive barons who control the steel and automobile industries, to take a trip to the Province of Quebec and see how the legalized majority rule in collective bargaining works out in action.

WIDENING SCOPE FOR LEISURE IS LITTLE FOR VALUE RECEIVED

WITH the machine age making extended hours of freedom from work "the universal right of the many," educational and recreational opportunities must be revised and made available to as many persons in each community as possible, according to the New York Committee on the Use of Leisure Time.

In its report, the committee, headed by Raymond B. Fosdick, emphasizes the importance of basing programs of leisure time on individual needs and devices, rather than on "assumptions of general interests," and asserts that any attempts to regiment such activities will destroy the essential quality and value of leisure.

Holding that "anything over 40 hours can now be considered as a lengthy working week," the committee stresses that its recommendations apply to persons who are normally engaged in earning their living and are not intended as suggestions for helping unemployed persons "kill time."

On the basis of statistics gathered from several National Recovery Administration codes, the committee holds that the average individual spends 77 hours a week for sleep, meals and personal care; 40 hours for work, 10 hours traveling to and from work and 41 hours at leisure.

Commenting on the fact that while leisure-time needs are expanding and community provision for such services is contracting, the report urges that, even in depression times, the Board of Estimate make appropriations for libraries, parks, museums, and schools adequate not only to maintain, but to extend, enlarge and improve the leisure-time services they offer.

"We recommend to the contributors to the private agencies serving leisure, especially the leisure of youth, and to those agencies training boys and girls for the happy use of future leisure, a similar generosity," the report continues.

"The outlay for such development would be small compared to the value received. Actually because of savings in other inevitable expenditures for crime and disease, we believe the cost of these enlarged expenditures would be negligible."

Consideration of three methods of fi-

nancing—taxation, private contribution and fees from users of these facilities—shows that the method of full support "seems to be the least expensive and the most effective for many services," the report says.

"Taxes have never been popular, and in these days everyone is, of course, particularly sensitive to their imposition," it continues. "Nevertheless, an intelligent citizenship recognizes that it is impossible to secure from government the services which are demanded without a willingness to furnish the costs of these services through taxes."

The report recommended specifically:

1. The discovery and development, by the schools and similar institutions, of individual interests, tastes and skill.

2. Programs of all leisure-time agencies based more and more on the discovery of individual needs and devices, rather than on assumptions of general interests.

3. Emphasis on the recognition that teaching methods for adults are different than those for children and on the value of informal educational programs.

4. The introduction of a wide variety of programs that will bring young men and women together in their free time.

5. Increased opportunities for the study and discussion of public affairs.

6. More specific training and guidance in unpaid services for the community.

New York Labor Wins Jury Trial In Contempt Cases

Governor Lehman has signed two bills which write into the statute law of New York State provisions that convictions of contempt of court for violations of injunction orders be obtained only by jury trial. One bill amends the penal and judiciary code and goes into effect at once. The other amends the civil practices act to be in effect Sept. 1.

The amendment to the civil practices act provides that "notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be punished either by fine or imprisonment for any alleged contempt arising out of failure or refusal to obey any mandate of the court contained or incidental to an injunction order granted by said court in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except after a trial by jury to which the defendant will be entitled as a matter of right; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any alleged contempt of such an injunction order committed in the presence of the court.

The judiciary code amendment provides that notwithstanding the terms of any State law to the contrary no punishment for contempt of court in rulings made in connection with injunctions in labor cases shall be imposed "except after a trial by jury to which the defendant shall be entitled as a matter of right," with the modification that the inhibition does not apply to alleged contempts committed in the presence of the court.

Unions Needed, Says LaGuardia

It is the deliberate opinion of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City, who has had a world of experience with economic and social questions, that the frightful misery of the last six years of depression would have been greatly mitigated had the workers of this country been organized in strong labor unions.

> "The country," declared LaGuardia, "would not find itself in its present predicament if as much time, effort and money spent in the last 20 years in fighting for the 'open shop' and keeping down wages had been expended in bringing about a better understanding between capital and labor.

"Starvation is not a legitimate weapon for capital to use against labor. It is the will of the people that a system that permits its use shall be changed so that those willing to work may find gainful employment.

"To permit want and hunger to exist in a land of surpluses is a challenge to civilization.

"Labor, as a major part of that civilization, must share in meeting that challenge and must be permitted to dedicate its head and heart to the greatest task American statesmanship has yet faced."

LaGuardia has nothing but scorn for reactionaries who hide behind the Constitution when reforms are suggested.

> "There is not a phrase in that immortal document," he said, "that prevents the government from guaranteeing permanent economic security along with the other rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1935

Importance of Majority Rule

A GOOD deal of the ballyhoo by anti-union employers against the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill is aimed at the majority rule provision which prescribes that representatives chosen at elections by a majority of employes in the appropriate unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employes in that unit "for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

The misleading propaganda against this principle is riddled in the report of the House Committee on Labor favoring the bill. The report says:

> "The underlying purposes of the majority rule principle are simple and just. As has frequently been stated, collective bargaining is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end, and that end is the making of collective agreements stabilizing employment relations for a period of time, with results advantageous both to the worker and the employer.
>
> "There cannot be two or more basic agreements applicable to workers in a given unit; this is virtually conceded on all sides.
>
> "If the employer should fail to give equally advantageous terms to non-members of the labor organization negotiating the agreement, there would immediately result a marked increase in the membership of that labor organization.
>
> "On the other hand, if better terms were given to non-members, this would give rise to bitterness and strife, and a wholly unworkable arrangement whereby men performing comparable duties were paid according to different scales of wages and hours. Clearly, then, there must be one basic scale, and it must apply to all."

The argument presented by the Labor Committee is valid. But to clinch it the committee adds:

> "It is apparent that those who oppose majority rule in effect oppose collective bargaining and the making of collective agreements as the end thereof by seeking to create conditions making such accomplishment impossible."

The majority rule principle is sound. It is the basis of all our democratic institutions. Its incorporation in the Wagner-Connery Bill is an example of industrial statesmanship. It was one of the main principles in the procedure of the National War Labor Board and is an

essential part of the Railway Labor Act of 1934.

The enactment of the provision into statute law will do much to make bona fide collective bargaining the rule in industry and thus provide for the settlement of industrial disputes without resort to strikes.

If The Bankers Won't, The Government Must Provide Funds For Building

ERNEST KAHN, a German housing expert, writing in the "Survey Graphic," asserts that 10,000,000 homes must be built in the United States in the next 10 years.

That is interesting. But not quite as impressive as the real property inventory of the United States Department of Commerce made public a year ago which placed the present shortage of homes in the country at 5,000,000. Today the total is probably in excess of 5,500,000.

Inasmuch as the peak of construction was 600,000 a year and the 10-year average—1920 to 1930—according to Department of Labor records, somewhat in excess of 400,000 a year, there is more than 12 years' work in sight, assuming average employment, and in excess of eight if peak production were equalled in each of the eight years.

The survey included 63 cities, of which Cleveland was the largest. The German expert is of the opinion that were the larger cities included, the total shortage would be bound to be much larger.

Either way, there is an enormous back log of building that must be done sooner or later; in fact the biggest building job in the history of the world. Compared to it, the rebuilding of the war-torn areas of France and Belgium was small-time stuff.

The question, however, is when the job will really begin. There is the need, the materials are available, the men are ready, bank vaults are bulging with money. There is no reason why the work should not be under way. There is an explanation.

That it is not under way is due to the timidity and the cupidity of the banks. There are billions to be had as low as one-half of 1 per cent for gambling in Wall Street. There is little at 6 per cent or higher for building, despite the Government's attempt to break the mortgage money blockade.

Reduced to the simplest terms, the banker is not doing his part.

It is inconceivable that this state of affairs can or will last forever. If the bankers will not, sooner or later the Government, as a matter of self-defense, must provide the money.

Then Mr. Banker, his occupation largely gone, will cry to high heaven against Government in business.

Building Activities In England

A competent American architect, Maurice F. Reidy, after a trip to study building operations on the other side, reports that 2,300,000 homes have been built in England since the World War, and that 10,000,000 Britishers have been rehoused in that time. The cost has been around $5,000,000,000. Yet England is not through building. A new program has been set in motion to build 1,250,000 more homes in the next five years, which will house five or six million more people.

Britain has slightly over one-third of the population of the United States. To make as big a dent in our housing problem as she has in hers, we should have to build homes for more than 20,000,000 people in the next few years. British costs have run mainly below $2,500 per house. Ours would run far above that figure. But Britain has found a great national gain in her construction problem. Why should we not have the same fortune?

The British Government has subsidized housing, especially small homes; but enormous numbers of dwellings have been built without subsidy. The British law enables slum areas to be cleared without paying tribute to the landlord. When the local authorities declare a given area a slum, all improvements on that area lose all value, except for salvage. The government wrecks them; if the salvage more than pays for the operation, the landlord gets the difference; if it pays less, he gets a bill for the difference. The ground is appraised according to its value for low-cost housing.

Such a law simplifies building problems; but it does not solve all of them. England has set an example well worth following.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Charters Issued

2607 San Pedro, Calif.
2608 Morris, Ala.
2609 Tillamook, Ore.
2610 Deer Park, Wash.
2611 Calera, Ala.
2612 Portland, Ore.
2613 Buckley, W. Va.
2614 Sultan, Wash.
2615 Deep River, Wash.
2616 Oakridge, Ore.
1647 Boulder, Mont.
1648 Laguna Beach, Calif.
2617 Issaquah, Wash.
2618 Seattle, Wash.
2619 Aberdeen, Wash.
1651 Athens, Tex.
1653 Wabash, Ind.
2620 Port Angeles, Wash.
2621 Marshfield, Ore.
2622 Kalama, Wash.
2623 Centralia, Wash.
2624 Reedsport, Ore.
1668 Hope, Ark.
1674 Malvern, Ark.
1676 Clarksville, Ark.
2625 Goldsboro, N. C.
1680 Wellsburg, W. Va.
1683 El Dorado, Ark.
2626 Darrington, Wash.
1688 Priest River, Ida.
1690 Watertown, So. Dak.
2627 Cottage Grove, Ore.
2628 Fox Park, Wyo.
1697 Anadarko, Okla.
2629 Tacoma, Wash.
2630 Tillamook, Ore.
2631 Cedarhome, Wash.
2632 Ione, Wash.
2633 Tacoma, Wash.
2634 Seattle, Wash.
2635 Seattle, Wash.
1698 Webster Springs, W. Va.
2636 Warrior, Ala.
2637 Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
1768 Jacksonville, Tex.
1704 Carmel & Kent, N. Y.
1705 Prescott, Ark.
1717 Aberdeen, Wash.
2638 Dover, Ohio.

Bratlie Brothers Lumber and Shingle Company Operates with Non-Union Men

We are requested by Local Union No. 1554 of Kalama, Washington, to acquaint the members of our organization with the unfriendly attitude taken by Bratlie Brothers Lumber and Shingle Company, of Ridgefield, Washington, towards the Local Union in that city.

This firm, according to Recording Secretary Cole, has broken off negotiations with the union and concluded to operate their plant with non-union men. Consequently the firm does not deserve the patronage of the members of our organization.

Collective Buying and the Family Budget

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.)

Collective bargaining must be supplemented by collective buying if trade union members are really in earnest. Only through buying Union-made products and services can the members of organized labor make the influence of Trade Unionism powerfully and effectively felt. If Union buyers show only a passive interest in the Union Label of their brother craftsmen, then how can we expect non-Union buyers to purchase Union articles and services?

Let's place this business of buying under the Union Label, Shop Card and Button on a strictly scientific basis. When you plan your family budget for next month, why not list all articles and all services which every member of the family will, in all probability, buy in the next thirty days? Then, go over the list and ascertain which items bear the Union Label. If you cannot find merchandise bearing the Union Label, consult the Secretary of your Local Union or Union Label League, and ask him to furnish the information. Make every effort to find out where you can obtain services and products of Trade Unionists. Then PATRONIZE only those merchants and business places which recognize the Trade Mark of Trade Unionism—the Union Label.

Time and again, in the history of the organized labor movement, trade unions have doubled their membership by the use of the Union Label. Millions of unorganized workers are today enjoying the benefits of shorter hours and better wages, just because, in the past, Trade Unionists who were Union Label-conscious fought for better conditions and bought Union-made products. We can continue this splendid job if all members of trade unions and the members of their families will keep alive their interest in this great cause of collective buying, which goes hand in hand with collective bargaining. The results depend entirely upon the interest taken by the individual Trade Unionist.

See that all the items in your family budget bear the Union Label. Your own pay envelopes will increase in just the degree that you buy these Union-made products and services. Collective buying is the only way to mobilize the purchasing power of the families and friends of Union workers. Let's go!

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1935

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

January 23, 1935.

Du Quoin, Ill., L. U. 510.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, 7 hour day, 35 hour week, effective March 1, 1935. Official sanction granted

Binghampton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to $1.12½ per hour and the 5 day week, effective April 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

February 18, 1935.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1935. Official sanction granted; without financial aid.

February 25, 1935.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 13, 1935. Official sanction granted with the understanding that an effort be made to reduce the number of hours worked per week.

March 7, 1935.

Salem, Ill., L. U. 798.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 6, 1935. Official sanction granted.

March 13, 1935.

Beckley, W. Va., L. U. 1911.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 12, 1935. Official sanction granted.

March 18, 1935.

Burlington, Iowa, L. U. 534.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 16, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mount Morris, N. Y., L. U. 662.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 16, 1935. Official sanction granted.

April 1, 1935.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 317.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.12½ per hour, 30 hours per week, 6 hour day, effective May 1, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 2, 1935.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

April 8, 1935.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour and the 6 hour day, effective May 1, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hoquiam, Wash., L. U. 755.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.12½ per hour, 6 hour day, 30 hour week, effective May 4, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 12, 1935.

Camden, N. J., L. U. 393.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

April 22, 1935.

Grays Harbor, D. C., Aberdeen, Wash.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.12½, 5 day, 30 hour week, effective May 20, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind.,
May 20, 1935,

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date, at the General Office.

The regular audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued throughout the day.

May 21, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 22, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 23, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 24, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. 422.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 9, 1935. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Muncie, Ind., L. U. 592.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Findlay, Ohio, L. U. 822.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, effective June 20, 1935. Official sanction granted.

Dalhart, Texas, L. U. 886.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

Wilton, Ala., L. U. 1239.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective August 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

Wood River, Ill., L. U. 1808.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 12, 1935. Official sanction granted.

Glendive, Mont., L. U. 2425.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1935. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond in the amount of $50,000.00 on General Treasurer, Thos. Neale was received and referred to the General Secretary.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond in the amount of $2,000.00 on Clifton A. Meloy, Bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Local Union No. 2090, New York, N. Y., submitted a set of resolutions demanding:

(1) That the Building Trades Council of New York City amend its constitution relative to the election of its officers and business agents and that Local Unions elect their delegates to the Building Trades Council.

On this matter the General Executive Board has no authority to change, alter or amend the laws of the Local Building Trades Council in New York City or elsewhere, nor can the G. E. B. make provisions for the election of the officers or business agents of a Local Building Trades Council.

(2) That all International Unions of the Building Trades call special conventions to end jurisdictional fights.

On this question the G. E. B. has no authority to demand other International Unions of the Building Trades to call special conventions. That is the sole right of the International Union itself, as each International Union has complete autonomy over its own affairs.

(3) That these special conventions consider the amalgamation of all building crafts into one International.

This means the dissolution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which the General Executive Board cannot consider, neither should the members of any Local Union as it is a violation of our Constitution and Laws. It is therefore disapproved.

(4) That a fight be made against the open shop and against wage-cutting by the employers and the Government.

On this demand, it is a well known fact that the General Office and the G. E. B. have opposed and fought the open shop, the American plan, Company Unions, and the like, in a very strenuous and vigorous manner for years. They have always opposed wage cutting either by the employers, the government or anyone else and they will continue to do so in the future.

(5) That a six-hour day and a five-day week be established without reduction in pay.

This demand the G. E. B. is in favor of and has already sanctioned a number of trade movements containing these demands.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 42. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Oakland, Cal., L. U. 550. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1935. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1935. Official sanction granted.

Toledo, Ohio, L. U. 1957.—Request for an appropriation was received and referred to the G. P. for further consideration.

Asbury Park, N. J., L. U. 750.—Request for an appropriation was received and request denied.

Windsor, Ont., L. U. 494.—Request for an appropriation was received and referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Request of the Main Line Pa., District Council for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, of Brother Jno. W. Cannen a member of L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa., was referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

Request of Brother Arthur Wakeling a member of Local Union 119, Newark, N. J., for admission to the Home was denied, as the Brother has not thirty years continuous membership to his credit.

Application of Brother B. W. Parris a member of Local Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., for admission to the Home was referred to the

General President for investigation and action.

Application of Brother A. C. Fleming a member of Local Union 1725, Daytona Beach, Florida, for admission to the Home was referred to the General President for investigation and action.

Request of L. U. 1312, New Orleans, La., for an appropriation for organizing purposes was denied.

Communication from L. U. 1614, Jasper, Alabama, relative to strike now under way, was referred to the General President.

Request of L. U. 246, New York City, N. Y., to increase the pension was carefully considered after which the General Secretary was directed to supply this Local Union with the obligations we are under and the income we receive to meet these obligations.

Request of L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., to increase the pension was considered after which the matter was referred to the General Secretary in order that he might supply this Local Union with the obligations we are under and the income we receive to meet our obligations.

May 27, 1935.

Hamilton, Ont., L. U. 18.—Request for an appropriation was received and referred to the General President for vestigation and action.

Essex County and Vicinity D. C., Newark, N. J.—Request for an appropriation was received and referred to the General President for investigation.

Seattle, Wash., L. U. 2386, protests the approval of their Local by-laws as adopted and approved by the Seattle District Council and approved by the First General Vice-President. After careful consideration of same the decision of the First General Vice-President was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Protest of the New York District Council from the ruling of Acting President, George H. Lakey, in the case of L. U. 787 New York City, relative to the salary of the Business Agent of said Local Union. After careful consideration of the matter the ruling of Acting President Lakey was sustained and the protest dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 36, Oakland, Calif., from the ruling of the General President in deciding that the proposition of L. U. 36 to strike out Section 44 and insert in lieu thereof a proposition for an out of work stamp system eliminating the payment of per capita tax, etc., was not in the best interests of our Brotherhood nor in conformity with the policies and principles of our organization, was carefully considered by the G. E. B. after which the ruling of the General President was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington District Council from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of David A. Dougherty vs. the Washington District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1296, San Diego, Calif., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim of P. G. Schram for wife's funeral donation. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation of Henry J. Lang. The G. E. B. referred the matter to the G. T. for further investigation.

Appeal of Mrs. Ida J. Dowdy, Miami, Fla., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, David B. Dowdy, L. U. 1685, Melbourne, Fla. The G. E. B. referred the matter to the G. T. for further investigation.

Appeal of Clara Ellen Ford from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of Brother Samuel L. Ford, L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

May 28, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

On January 14, 1903, the G. E. B. entered into a temporary agreement with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union as follows:

"Pending the action of their convention, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agree not to assert jurisdiction over any iron work, including iron or wire lathing studding, or any other exclusively iron work, claimed by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

"The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union agree that we will not assert jurisdiction over or allow our members to perform any wood work, including shingling, wooden arches, door or window frames, wood studding or furring or any other carpenter or wood work, except wooden lath to receive plastic material."

This agreement was not approved by the convention of the Brotherhood held in Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to October 6, 1904, and there and then terminated.

It was brought to the attention of the G. E. B. now in session that the Lathers are attempting to use this temporary agreement in their claim for jurisdiction over all descriptions of iron work, studding, etc. The G. E. B. directed the General Secretary to notify the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union that this temporary agreement ended when the Carpenters' convention in 1904, did not approve it and that it has been null and void ever since.

Appeal of Chas. Sandstrom, Phila., Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Charles Sandstrom vs. the Philadelphia, Pa., District Council. The decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John Samuelson, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Samuelson vs. the Philadelphia Pa., District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

May 29, 1935.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The special sub-committee of the G. E. B. made the following report:

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board on May 28, 1935, made an audit of the United States Liberty Bonds, U. S. Treasury Bonds, Certificates of Deposit, and Canadian Bonds held by General Treasurer Thomas Neale in vaults of the Indiana National Bank as follows:

	Denomination	
6 Treasury Bonds of U. S. of.....	$10,000.00	$ 60,000.00
2 Certificates of deposit		$100,000.00
4 4th Liberty Bonds each	10,000.00	40,000.00

100 Canadian Bonds
each 1,000.00 100,000.00

Signed:
T. M. Guerin,
Arthur Martel."

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Death Takes Veteran Member of Local 198

Theo. Siebenhausen, a member of Local Union 198, Dallas, Texas, for thirty-four years, died suddenly at his home in that city May 25, 1935.

Brother Siebenhausen was born in Germany and came to this country in 1877 when he was 14 years of age. On September 9, 1901, he joined Local Union 198 and held continuous membership in that Local until the time of his death. Brother Siebenhausen usually followed cabinet work and stair buliding and was an exceptionally able mechanic in that branch of the trade. He always displayed a deep interest in the affairs of the Local Union.

He was a Christian gentleman in its truest sense, and this was best proven by the numerous tributes paid him in his last rites which were attended by a large number of the members of the Local Union and other friends.

Oldest Member of Local Union 764 Dies

J. F. Lambert the oldest member, in age and years of membership, of Local Union 764, Shreveport, La., died at his home in that city May 16, 1935. He had been a member of the United Brotherhood for over 38 years.

Brother Lambert was passed 85 years of age. He had been active as a carpenter until the last two or three years. Previous to his retirement he was an active member in the Union, having held all offices and taken great interest in the Union work.

Officer of Local 1367 Taken By Death

In the passing of Emil Hagberg, whose death occurred suddenly June 7, 1935, Local Union 1367, Chicago, Illinois, lost one of its old and most active members. Brother Hagberg had served the Local as Conductor for many years.

He was one of the most consistent and highly respected members, a true union man through and through. He could be counted on to be always at his post, was never quarrelsome or argumentative, but was one of those quiet, substantial men who really form the backbone of the organization.

The officers and members of Local Union 1367 will miss the friendly presence, the solid loyalty of this dependable member who gave so unstintingly of his time and service to the union.

At the close of the funeral service, Brother Anton Johannsen, former president of the Local, delivered the following address:

"We come here today to pay our final respects to our friend and co-worker, Emil Hagberg. For twenty years he was a trusted officer of Carpenters Local Union 1367. His loyalty to the cause of Labor was ever an inspiration to his associates.

"He was a willing worker, devoted to a great cause—'The Hope of The World'—when Labor would enjoy an equal voice in the government of industry, and bring about a much desired distribution of wealth, consistent with services rendered and needs supplied.

"We are proud to have been his associates and tender our most sincere sympathies to his good wife and family who are left behind to struggle on."

Our Brotherhood would be fortunate indeed if each could leave behind us such a consistent record of loyalty to and service for the Union as was left by our late Brother Hagberg.

Aged Member of Local Union 1739 Dies

John A. Robertson, a pension member of Local Union 1739, Maplewood, Mo., passed away suddenly at his home in that city April 29, 1935, at the age of 73 years. Brother Robertson joined the organization in Local Union No. 257, St. Louis, Mo., July 28, 1889, and transfered to Local Union No. 1739 February 28, 1921. He was always active in the cause of organized labor and a true and valued member of Local Union 1739. His death is mourned by the officers and members of that Local Union.

DEATH ROLL

ROBERT MURRAY—Local Union No. 1149, San Francisco, Calif.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Interesting Information

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 256, Savannah, Georgia, instructed me to advise you that Director Fechner, of the Citizens' Conservation Corps, who is a native of Savannah, recently made an inspection trip here and stated to representatives of the Trades and Labor Assembly that all work on the CCC Camps must be union.

We think it advisable to publish this information for the benefit of the Brotherhood members, through "The Carpenter," as it may prove helpful to our members who may not be conversant with the attitude of the CCC.

L. D. Chestnutt, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 256. Savannah, Ga.

Letter of Recommendation Given Graduates

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On May 31, a group of young men in the Masonic Home School, Louisville, Ky., who had served a certain number of hours each in millwork and carpentry work, were graduated. It was the desire of Brother Frank L. Dixon, a member of Local Union No. 64, under whose direction the boys had worked, to present each with a letter from our District Council, said letter to be in the form of a recommendation which might be of benefit to the boys should they desire to take up the work further.

Accordingly, the following letter was drafted and approved by the Council, which feels that it might have a tendency to build up our organization if like co-operation could be given in all districts where similar schools exist:

* * *

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that, upon investigation, we find the following young men have completed the number of apprenticeship hours specified in millwork and carpentry work, in the Masonic Home School under the direction of Frank L. Dixon, a member of Local Union No. 64, a competent union instructor:

John Walters	1,170½	hours
Woodrow Wilson	1,421½	"
James Sympson	2,462	"
Garfield Gosser	559	"
Holly Scott	1,402	"
David Eastin	1,227½	"
Gordon Uhl	721½	"
Thomas Shanklin	1,409	"

and we indorse these young men as being worthy of further assistance.

Respectfully,
Falls Cities Carpenters' District Council.
EDW. H. WEYLER,
President.
(SEAL) G. R. RALSTON,
Secretary.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 29

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 29 of Alton, Illinois, enjoy reading the letters of other Auxiliary Unions appearing in "The Carpenter." In that way we learn what the other unions are doing.

On March 21, 1920, our Auxiliary was organized with quite a few charter members. There are just three of them left who have been continuous members. In the years of 1921-23, we had quite a large membership, but as time wore on some passed away, some dropped out and others lapsed due to circumstances unavoidable. During the trying times we have had for several years it was hard to keep our membership intact. We celebrate our anniversary each year on March 21 with a banquet for members and their families.

Each Christmas we have a fine banquet, and exchange gifts. We play games in the afternoon.

We hold rummage sales, card and bunco parties, to make money to finance

our good times. We meet the first Tuesday of each month at the home of a member, and at noon we serve a covered dish luncheon, which is greatly enjoyed by all. In the afternoon we hold our regular business meeting. Our membership has increased during the past year.

Two years ago we became members of the joint council of Womens' Auxiliaries of St. Louis, Mo. Our Auxiliary will be represented by one delegate to the next convention to be held in St. Louis, Mo.

We would be pleased to have members from other Auxiliaries call on us when visiting in Alton, Ill.

Mrs. Ida M. Pierce,
Secretary,
L. A. No. 29. Alton, Ill.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 251

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies, Auxiliary Union No. 251 of Fresno, California, celebrated their third anniversary with a birthday party May 8, 1935. The affair was for the members only and was held at the Union Hall, 1139 Broadway.

Card games were played and refreshments of sandwiches, ice cream and birthday cake, were served from a table beautifully decorated with May poles and spring flowers.

Prizes in the card games were awarded to Mrs. Isabella Golden, Mrs. Pearl Webster, Mrs. George Barnhart and Mrs. Wm. Sweet.

A march played by Betty Jean Brenner brought the members to the table. The delectable birthday cake baked by Mrs. Zilda Beecham was especially relished, and the entire party was pronounced a great success.

Mrs. Wm. Sweet, Sec.,
L. A. No. 251. Fresno, Calif.

Building Trade Wages Must Not Be Cut

Running parallel with every move to revive the building industry is a demand from open shop groups and banking interests that the wages of building tradesmen be reduced.

They say, "there can be no revival of building until costs are reduced." The only cost they mention is labor. Not a word about the cost of financing. Not a word about the cost of materials.

Backing up the demands, they cite wage rates better than most workers in the industry ever get or hope to get.

"How," they ask, "can a $35 a week man pay $10 or $12 a day for labor?"

They have sold the story well, even to men and women of labor who should know better, and have built up a pretty pitcure of the opulent building tradesman who must have at least one automobile.

Never a word do they say of the fact that the building tradesman is lucky, even in the best of times, if he gets 150 or 160 days' work in the year, although he and his family have to eat 365 days. Never a word of the long apprenticeship, at small wages, spent in learning the trade. Never a word of the accident hazards of the industry. Never a word of health hazards, of work in the blazing sun of summer, or the frigid blasts of winter, in pouring rain or driving snow. Never a word of the high death rates from pneumonia or of men dead or crippled before their time by rheumatism, arthritis and kindred diseases due to exposure.

The attack on building trade wages is much more than an attack on the building tradesman. It is an attack on the whole wage structure of America, the back-bone of which is the building trade scales. The building trade wage scale is the yardstick by which all other wage scales are measured. When it goes up, the scales in other industries advance slowly, perhaps, but certainly. When they are forced down, wages in other industries drop sharply and promptly.

Building trade wages will not be forced down. The workers may have to fight to hold them. They can do it.

In doing it, they will be fighting the fight of every man, every woman who must work for a living, a fact that should be remembered by men and women of other trades, when the low wage propagandist speaks his little piece. If building trade wages are forced down, their's will be forced down.

If reduction in the cost of building must come, and there is room for it, the start should be in the cost of financing which, in good times, is on the average as high as the entire labor cost and in many instances in excess of it and continued in the material markets which have advanced as sharply as building trades wages have dropped.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXI

In the last two lessons we were dealing with supports for porch roofs and ceilings; in other words, supports for the super-structure of porches. These supports are commonly called, columns. Now the question comes up: Are all supports columns? Not necessarily. Speaking of temporary supports, we have props, shores and struts. While the term "column" could be applied to temporary supports, the application would nevertheless be rather far-fetched. When we speak of permanent supports, the term "post" is often used

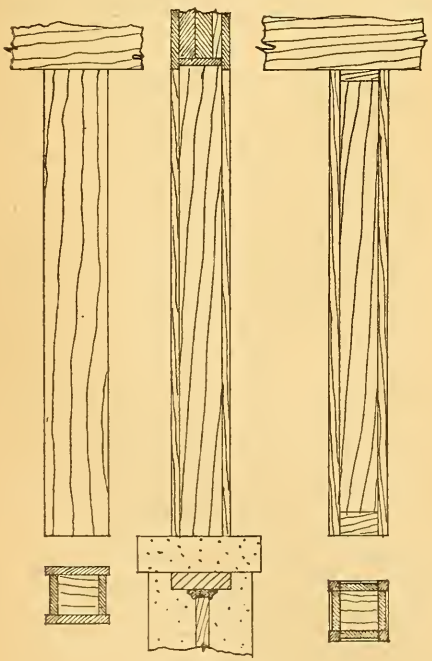


Fig. 470

instead of "column," especially when referring to porches with small solid supports, such as were so much in evidence a generation or more ago. While we like to use the word "column" when speaking of porch supports, there seems to be, notwithstanding that fact, a logical basis for applying the term "post" to solid supports with less than a 6-inch diameter or thickness. This is our own conclusion, based on experience and on the following quotations:

"A stick of timber, a bar of iron, etc., when used to sustain end loads which act lengthwise of the pieces, are called, columns, posts or struts, that is, if they are so long that they would bend before breaking. When they are so short that

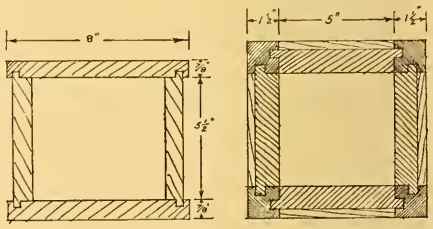


Fig. 471

they would not bend before breaking, they are called short blocks."

Here are some definitions of the word 'column":

(1) "A solid, vertical body of greater height than thickness, generally serving as a support." (2) "A cylindrical or slightly tapering body set vertically upon a stylobate, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its capital." (3) "A kind of pillar; a cylindrical or polygonal support for a roof, ceiling, statue, etc., somewhat ornamental, and usually composed of base, shaft, and capital." (4) "A vertical shaft or pillar; a prop or support." (5) "Anything resembling in form or position, a column in architecture; an upright body or mass; a shaft or obelisk."

The last quoted authority leaves the field of architecture, where we stopped quoting, and enters other fields in which the word "column" is used to convey meanings that do not in any way pertain to carpentry. The quotations we have given, however will give the reader, who will study them, enough light so he can know what constitutes a column, in the realm of architecture.

"But," someone asks, "why study?"

Well:

"The more you study, the more you know;

The more you know, the more you forget;

The more you forget, the less you know;

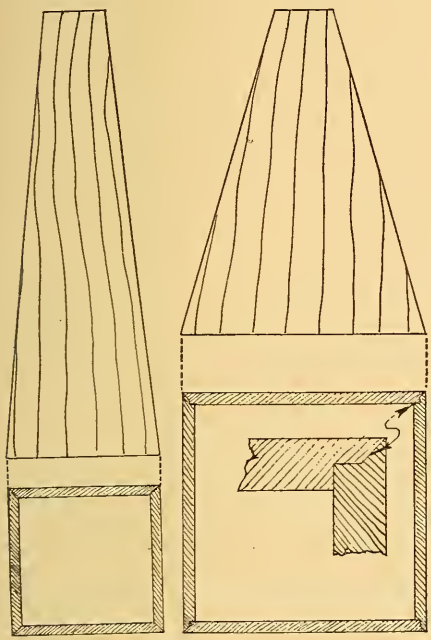


Fig. 472

So, why study?

Why study?

The less you study, the less you know;

The less you know, the less you forget;

The less you forget, the more you know;

So, why study?

This brings us to our illustrations, the which, if the reader does not care to study, he can pass up by looking them over.

Fig. 470 shows to the left and center two views of a colum that goes well with a pedestal similar to what we are showing at the center. To the left at the bottom, is shown a plan of the column with butt joints. A detail of a housed construction of this column is shown to the left, Fig. 471. The column shown to the right, Fig. 470, can be used either with or without cap and base. The plan at the bottom shows a butt-joint construction. To the right, Fig. 471, we are showing a detail of a housed construction of this column.

Two tapering columns are shown by Fig. 472. At the bottom are shown the constructions of these columns. It will be noticed that the one to the left is made with miter joints, while the one to the right has joints that are a combination of the miter and butt joints. The inset, as pointed out by indicators, shows a large-scale detail of the combination joint.

Fig. 473 shows the bottom of the columns shown in Fig. 472, and their relationship to the pedestals. We are showing them without moulding base, which is practical, and appears well. A plain base, such as we are showing in these figures, dries out more readily than a moulding base, which usually holds water in the joints and in due time causes the column to rot. In case a moulding base is desired, it can easily be applied, but it should hold the same relationship to the pedestal, that the plain base we are showing now holds.

Altogether too often one sees porch columns that are, in one way or another,

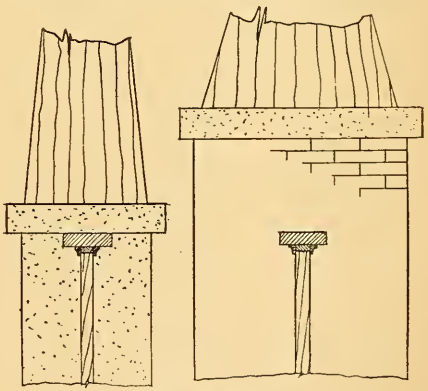


Fig. 473

out of proportion with the chord. Sometimes the chord is too large for the column, as we are showing to the left, Fig. 474, and at other times the column is too large for the chord, as can be seen to the right of this figure. The latter is probably the most commonly seen. We worked on a porch some years ago, where this very thing happened. The plans showed a small chord, and extremely large columns. It was really a

trial for us to keep from saying anything about it; but the carpenter when he has the blue prints before him, must be governed by them, else, woe be it

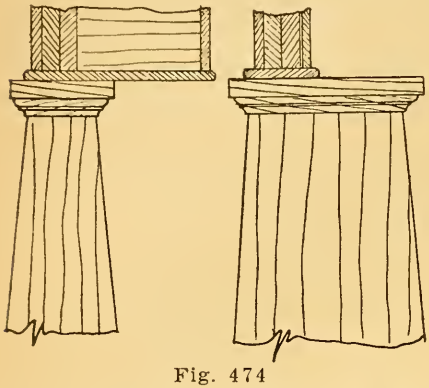


Fig. 474

onto him. We have in mind, as we write this, other porches having the same fault. One occupying two sides of a big house, with extra large columns, on which rests a very flimsy chord, relatively speaking.

Again, we have seen cases where the columns and the chord were properly proportioned, but the platform and the ceiling of the porch were not in right relationship; consequently the columns had to be set off center, either at the top or at the bottom; or, perhaps, a little at both places. Such blunders are

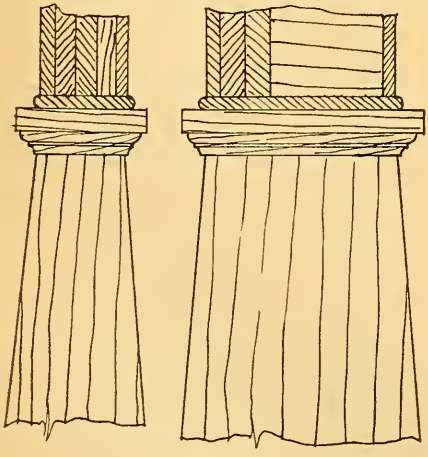


Fig. 475

unpardonable, even if they are traceable to the plans; that is, providing the carpenter who builds the platform, also builds the superstructure of the porch.

We are showing the tops of two columns properly centered with the chord, by Fig. 475. Compare Figs. 474 and 475, and note the difference in the appearance. The cost in either case would be the same, so why not do it right?

While we are showing by our illustrations of large columns, only plain constructions, such columns lend themselves readily to paneled work. In this, too, the columns and the chord should be in agreement. We are holding, to a large degree, in these lessons, to the simple and the plain, for two reasons: First, we like well-proportioned plain styles; and second, plain styles are easier to illustrate clearly. The difference between a plain style and one that is elaborate, is mostly a matter of labor, material and taste. Moreover, every elaborate design, can be traced back to the simple and plain, which is especially true in column construction. This we will show in our next lesson where we will take up classic designs of columns.

INSECT SCREENS

(By L. Perth)

Insect screens have but one purpose and that is protection from insect pests. If they do not do this they may just as well be left out of consideration.

Besides this very important requirement—keeping out flies and mosquitoes

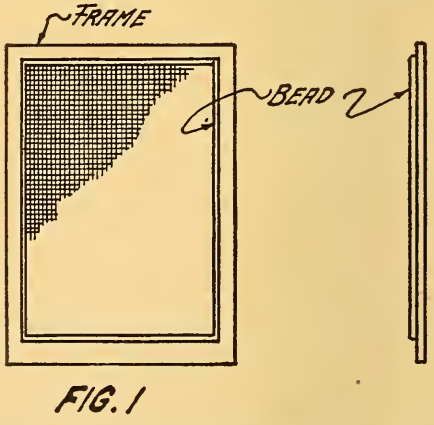


FIG. 1

—there are several other factors to be taken in consideration, namely—their appearance, materials they are made of, color and style.

Good stock for wood frame screens is a paying investment. Wood should be well seasoned in order to give lasting

service and should be free from knots and shakes.

Material for screen windows and doors may be obtained from the lumber dealer already cut to the required size. It can be obtained plain or grooved, according to the amount of finish you intend to put in the construction of your screens.

White pine, sugar pine, Oregon pine, redwood, or cypress are suitable woods for this purpose. Do not use strips

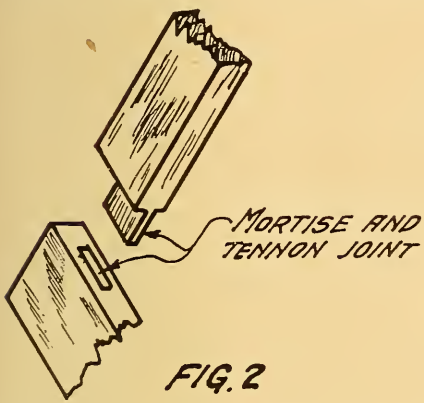


FIG. 2

lighter than 1 by 2 inches for the side and top members and 2½ inches for the bottom. The above side and top pieces will actually measure ¾ inch by 1¾ inches. If there is a middle bar it should be not less than 1 inch wide.

If you cannot obtain this material from the mill it is a very simple matter to rip the pieces from boards of any width and required thickness.

For screen molding use either half round or other shapes. Plain strips ¼ inch by ¾ inches may also be used. Under no circumstances should yellow pine be used for this purpose. It splits very easily when nailing unless exceptional care is taken.

The screens are to fit inside the jambs, so the measurements should be taken from jamb horizontally and from head jamb to sill vertically.

The finished screen seats against the stop and careful measurements will assure a tight fitting job.

Screen cloth, hinges, screws, handles, corner pieces, staples and tacks, according to type, are obtained from your hardware dealer.

Among the many types of window screens the ones in common use are: top-hung screens, half screens and casement screens.

The top-hung screen is hinged at the top and swings to leave the window opening clear when desired.

Half screens are made stationary or sliding and fit one-half of the window opening.

Casement screens are either double or single. They are hinged and open outwards. They can be swung back to leave the window opening entirely clear, which is a great advantage in window clearing.

As to general construction—the common screen is a rectangle of narrow wooden pieces nailed together at the corners and covered with wire cloth, stretched tight, tacked down at the edges and covered with a light molding. Fig. 1.

Better frames are made with mortise and tennon joints fastened with pins and dowels, and set in glue. Such a joint is shown in Fig. 2. Sometimes the nails are offset or rabbetted so that the screen cloth can be fitted more securely to the wood and its edges protected with a heavier molding.

Mitered corners are very simple and effective, and simplify the job to a great extent. Corners should be joined with ⅝" corrugated fasteners. These are crimped pieces of steel with sharp edges and when driven in as shown bind edges tightly together. Fig. 4.

Drive one fastener in each corner-square your frame and drive another fastener. Then turn the frame over and

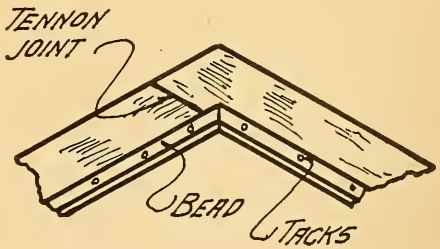


FIG. 3.

do the same on the other side. Care should be taken that the fasteners are offset on the other side of the frame.

Whatever the construction of the corners it would be well to paint the

joints with white lead or thick paint before putting them together.

When frames are assembled they should be painted, oiled or varnished before the wire cloth is applied. Paint only the faces and inside edges of the frames. Do not paint the outside edges. The screen beads should be painted at the same time. The practical colors to use are dark green, brown or black. They do not show the dirt. One thin priming coat should be applied. When frames are dry apply two more coats of ready mixed screen paint.

Screen cloth is a very important item and should be given considerable thought. Black painted wire screen is the cheapest but it needs yearly painting to keep it in shape. Pearl screen cloth is better, it is galvanized iron wire

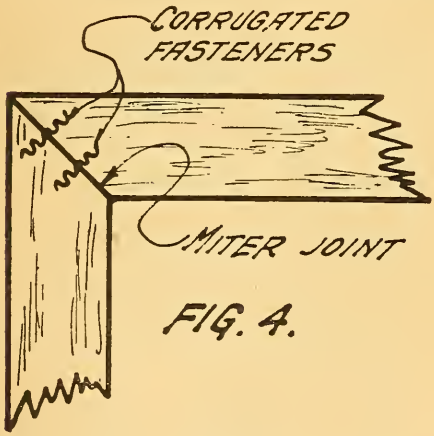


FIG. 4.

and is more substantial than black painted screen cloth.

Far more durable is copper bronze screen cloth. It is more expensive but is cheaper in the long run. As to the size, wire cloth should have 14 wires to the inch. No. 12 is in common use but it is no protection from tiny insects.

With copper screen cloth copper tacks and staples should be used. When other metals come in contact with copper corrosion will occur. Tack should be 5/16" or ⅜" long.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

The underlying principles of framing roofs is the same, no matter what method is used. In the "Poulsen Method of Roof Framing" these principles are clearly explained and simplified and each operation is fully shown by illustrations, examples, problems on the left-hand page, the explanations on the other, or right hand page so that it is all before you on both pages (without having to refer to other pages) making the book a carpenter's hand book on roof framing.

A table of Rise, Pitch and Degrees is given for 63 differently sloped roofs. How to find the pitch, is shown so that from the pitch or degree, the rise per foot can be known. The different types of rafters are illustrated—and how to measure the length on top, along one edge, for the cuts. Rise, Total Rise and Run of Common and Jack Rafters is shown with the steel square for the plumb cut and for the bottom or level cut. It is also shown for the Hip and Valley Rafters. The tables for 54 different pitch roofs are explained so that with the table of any pitch you can frame the roof complete, giving the lengths of all Common and Jack rafters. Hip and Valley Rafters, also the figures to use on the square for the side cuts of Hip, Valley and Jack Rafters. Also for cutting sheathing for Hips and Valleys. The difference in lengths of Jack rafters is given for the different spacings of the rafters from 12" to 24" on centers.

Understanding these principles, they can now be applied with the use of the table in the framing and erection of a roof. So by illustration, examples and explanations, a roof to be built is given, to clearly show each step. The plans give the width of the building having a ridge,—it is shown how to figure from side of ridge to side of plate (as in spacing for centering of joist) to get the run of the common rafter. (The run of the rafter is first necessary in order to get the length of the rafter for any roof, no matter what rise or pitch. So having the run, it makes no difference what rise or pitch is specified, given or shown, the run is to be used in all the roof tables.) So the correct length of rafter may be had without making the adjustmentment on the rafter for ½ thickness of the ridge.

It shows how to use the table of the total rise in order to cut a support the right length to hold the ridge at the right height for nailing the common, hip, valley and valley jack rafters; how to get the length and cut of rafters which project over the side of the build-

ing for the cornice, is shown so they can be cut correctly before erection, and get away from cutting them off from a scaffold, which is hard work.

The hip and valley rafters seem to give some trouble, but by this method it is clearly illustrated and explained how to get the length from the table of hip and valley rafters (using the same run as for common rafters). The position of the steel square is shown for marking the side cut, using the figures given in the roof table, so the rafter will fit without the joint being open, "so a fellow could jump through without removing his clothes."

It shows how to get the length of the ridge so the hip or valley rafters will locate at the proper place. The bottom cut of hip and valley rafters is simply shown so that by marking the length of the rafters by the Poulsen Method (on top and along one edge), the seat cuts are made automatically, without figuring or making any special adjustments, using the same plumb high at edge of plate as for common rafters. The position of the steel square and the figures to be used are given to cut the roof sheathing at the proper angle to fit at hips and valleys. The run of the different jack rafters are explained and shown in order to get their length without making any adjustments on the jacks for ½ the thickness of the hip or valley rafters, because measurements are taken from side to side instead of center to center, making the framing of jacks very easy.

The hip jack rafters which run from the plate to hip rafters, also the valley jack rafters which run from the ridge to the valley rafter and the cripple jack rafters which run from the valley rafter to the hip rafter are illustrated and explained so the side cuts are made from the figures given in each roof table; the difference in lengths of jacks for different spacings is also given and how to obtain the lengths of jacks for any spacing desired.

The principles of roof framing (and their application to the Poulsen Method) for the framing and erection of any roof are made so clear that any carpenter can easily master them. To further simplify roof framing, an attic floor plan is given and used as an example showing the way the dimensions of the building are to be placed upon it. A problem to offset a chimney which would protrude through the valley of the roof is illustrated and explained; how to make a plan of the roof, using the attic floor plan, laying out the different rafters and the dormers to obtain the runs of the rafters. From the table of the pitch specified, using these runs will give the length of rafters and cuts.

To make the framing and erecting of dormers easy, a dormer is illustrated and its problems so simplified that they may be completely framed on the ground ready for erection without any hard work.

The grief, fears and guess work of Roof Framing are eliminated by the Poulsen Method.

Those who have roof problems are invited to write Brother Poulsen, enclosing a stamped self-addresed envelope for reply, and he will show how they are easily worked out by his method.

Address H. Poulsen, 343 W. 64th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Carpenter-Made

(By H. H. Siegele)

Our machine civilization is teaching everybody everywhere to buy everything from a handkerchief to a high-powered automobile. It is a sort of fixed notion, when we think about getting something new, that it can only be obtained on the market. We never stop to think that a great many things can be made, and made even more satisfactorily than the things we buy. It is an old saying but as true as it is old, that what you buy is made to sell and not to use. Every-

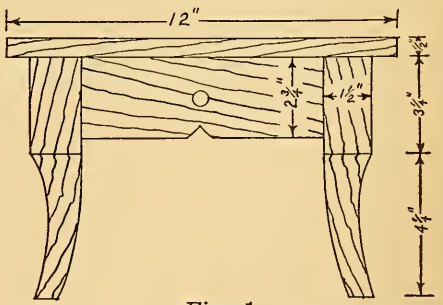


Fig. 1

body, sooner or later, learns the truth of this saying. In these days of unemployment, we carpenters should look about and see how many things we can make ourselves; not only for ourselves, but for our neighbors and for our

friends. We can, in this way, do much to solve, at least in part, our own unemployment problem.

We have in our home a footstool that was made by a carpenter half a century ago. It is as good today, excepting the wear, as it was when it was new.

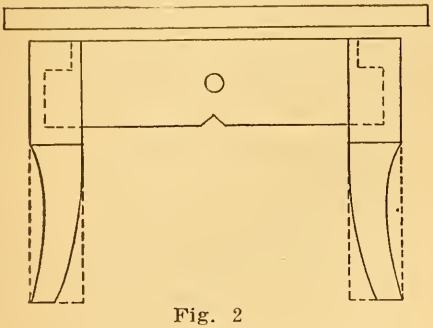


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows a side view, giving all the necessary figures for making one like it. Fig. 2, is a diagram, showing enough of the construction to guide any carpenter in building such a footstool. Fig. 3 shows an end view, giving the width of the top.

Our stool is made of black-walnut, and is varnished; but oak or any other

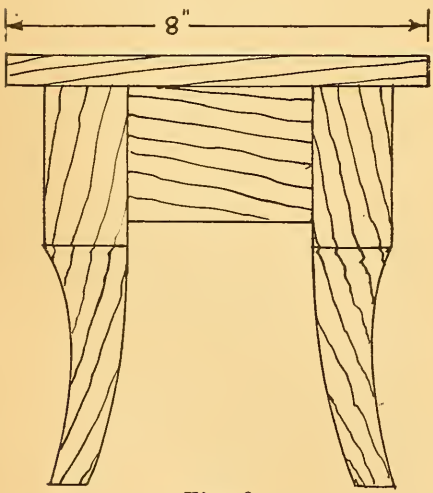


Fig. 3

kind of wood suitable for this kind of work, will do as well. Mortise-and-tenon joints are used, and glued. The stool has had hard usage, but the joints are still firm and tight.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I should like to submit the following answer to brother W. J. Seymour's problem in the May, 1935, copy of our magazine:

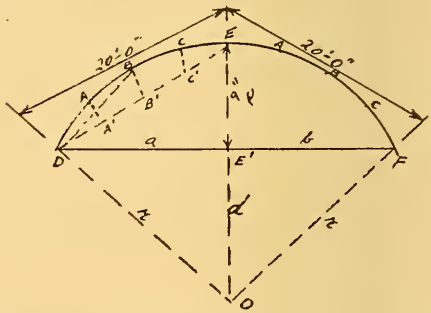
The given drawing gives the concrete form with unknown radius r.

The given points DE, EF are spaced at 20′-0″ intervals measured along the arc. The line DF measures 40′-0″ along the arc. The distance from E to E′ on the line of DF measures 9″. Now the brother wants to know the distance of the points A, B and C to the line DE.

First we have to find the radius r Let DE′ equal a, E′F equals b, E E′ equals c, E′O equals d, where d equals radius r

Then a b equals c d

d equals a b divided by c equals since d equals r equals a b divided by c. That



gives the radius. Now to find c in any case. c equals a b divided by r.

These formulas will apply in any case, if used with care. In regard to the distance a and b, they do not have to be bisected at all times, but they are more accurate if done so.

To solve the brother's problem in figures, we have to find first a the distance D E′ or the radius. Taking the distance D E on a straight line for 20′-0″, we have (20′-0″) squared minus 9 inches squared equals a squared: 57600 — 81 equals a squared.

a equals the square root of 57519

a equals 19.98 feet

r equals a b divided by c; a and b are equal.

r equals 532.6 feet.

To find B B′ we have a and b equal to 10′-0″ each.

c equals a b divided by r equals 10 x 10 divided by 532.6 equals 100 divided by 532.6 equals 0.188 feet equals 2.25 inches.

To find A A′ and C C′ we have a and b equal to 5′-0 each.

c equals a b divided by r equals 5.5 divided by 532.6 equals 25 divided by 532.6 equals 0. 0469 feet equals 0.56 inches; this would be the distance to the line D B.

Therefore A A′ and C C″ equals 0.56 plus 1.125 equals 1.685 inches.

I hope this will be satisfactory to the brother.

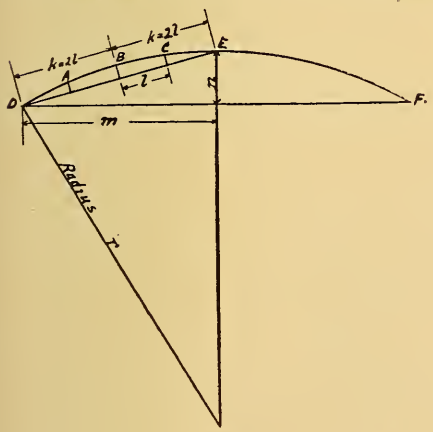
William E. Brinkman,
L. U. No. 181. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to brother W. J. Seymour's question in the May issue of our magazine I submit the following, with reference to accompanying diagram.

Brother Seymour states that the distance D E is 20′-0″ and the distance D F 40′-0″. Not both of these can be correct. I have taken D F as 40′-0″ which makes D E 20′-0.1687″. However,



by using the following formulas any measurement may be substituted:

Radius r equals (m squared plus n squared) divided by 2 n. Using the given measurement this becomes: Radius equals 267′-0 ½″

The ordinate B equals r minus the square root of (r squared minus k squared) minus r. If D E is divided in 4 equals parts this makes A or C equal 1.687″ or 1 11/16″ nearly.

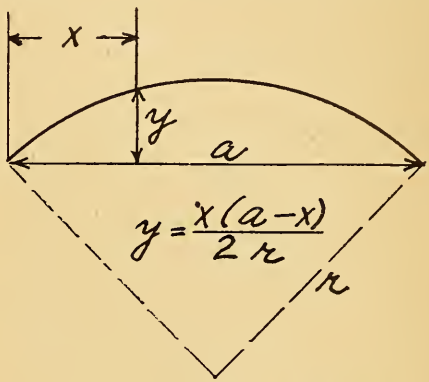
Chris Petersen,
L. U. No. 141. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There are more ways than one to get the solution to Brother Seymour's problem.

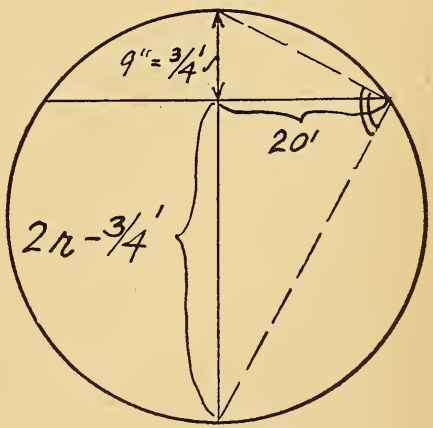
In most cases the radius will also be given.



As the proportion of 9 inches to 40 feet is small I would use the following formula:

y equals x times (a minus x) divided by 2 r.

This formula, though very efficient, is only good for practical purposes of this kind.



To get r:

¾ divided by 20 equals 20 divided by 2 r minus ¾

r equals 266 feet.

Now for a equal 20 ft. and x equal 5 ft.: 2 r equal 532 ft.

y equals 5 times (20 minus 5) divided by 532 equals 0.14 ft. or 1¾ inch. for x equal 10 ft.

y equals 10 times (20 minus 10) divided by 532 equals 0.19 ft. or 2¼ inches.

For a equal 40 ft. and x equal 20 ft.

y equals 20 times (40 minus 20) divided by 532 equals 0.75 ft. or 9 inches.

C. Herre,
L. U. No. 419. Chicago, Ill.

Labor Is the Balance Wheel

In a recent address at South Bend Prof. Clarence Manion, of the University of Notre Dame, declared the first concern of labor is the prosperity and solvency of American industry, and gave it as his belief labor contemplates no change in the American form of government and strives only to strengthen and improve the system defined by the Constitution of the United States. He said:

"You, and I as well, firmly believe that American industry can flourish and prosper in the United States in normal times and at the same time steadily improve the conditions of its workers, pay them adequately and make some provision for the superannuated and the unemployed.

"Well-balanced labor organizations, understanding their crucial position as the balance-wheel of our American industrial system, will serve to preserve our social order, establish justice for the working man, and at the same time prevent communistic chaos with its unthinkable destruction of human and property rights.

"Organized labor is a part of the capitalistic order. It subscribes to the profit system but insists that labor be given a fair share of the profits."

Prof. Manion bitterly attacked the propaganda being put out by big business and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the effect that organized labor is attempting to destroy or confiscate American industry. The real opponents of labor are the communistic organizations, and the A. F. of L. is directing its efforts in that direction, he said.

Illinois Anti-Injunction Law Upheld

In an appeal from a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, granting an injunction in a labor controversy of Fenske Bros., Inc., and eleven other corporations engaged in the furniture manufacturing business, against the Upholsters' International Union of North America, Locals 18 and 112, a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Illinois Injunction-Limitation Law relating to labor disputes. Chief Justice Jones delivered the opinion of the court, with Justice DeYoung, since deceased, dissenting. The important law was approved by the state legislature in 1925, but this case was the first test of its validity. Section 1, of the Illinois Injunction Limitation Laws, reads as follows: "No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court, or by a judge or judges thereof in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommending, advising or persuading others so to do; or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation being upon any street or thoroughfare, or highway for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or to abstain from work, or to employ or to peaceably and without threat or intimidation cease to employ any party to a labor dispute, or to recommend, advise or peaceably persuade other so to do."

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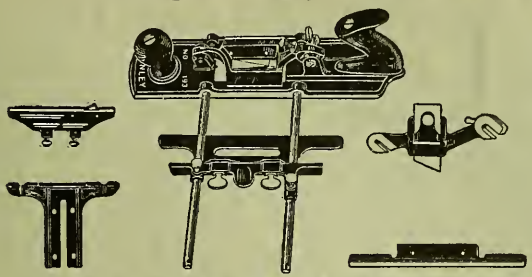

Cutting off or slitting


Bevels


Grooves

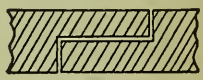

Grooves from beveled edges


Mitre




Mitre joint with groove


Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens

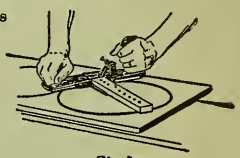

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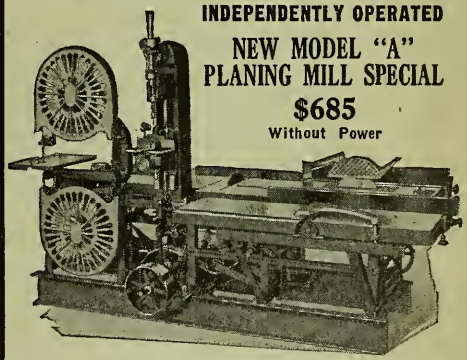
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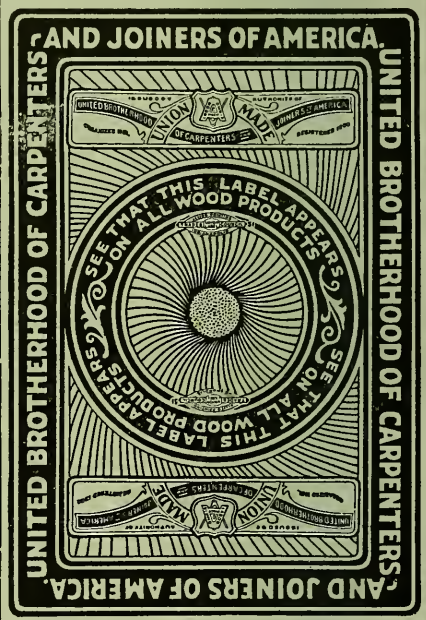
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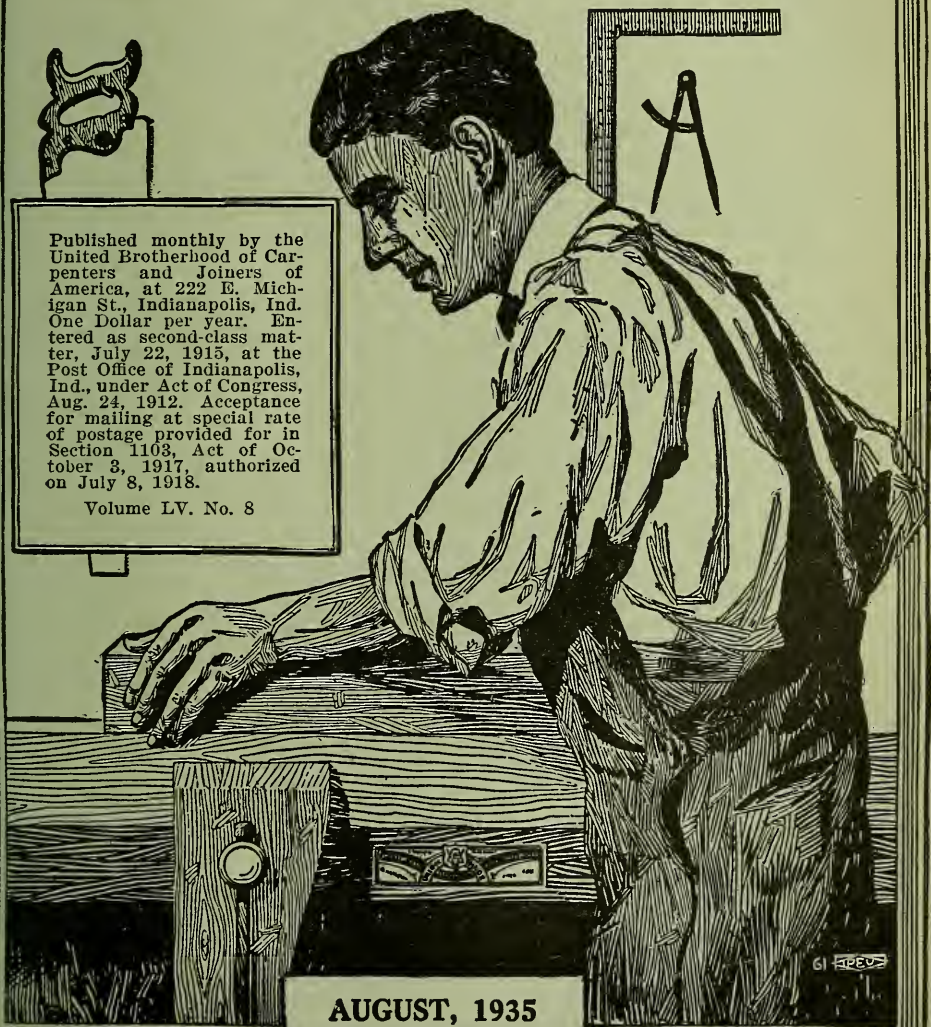
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Volume LV. No. 8



AUGUST, 1935

THE BIG IDEA!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

I am the thing for which all men seek;
The prize for which all men strive;
The high and low, and the brave and meek;
The thrifty, who still would thrive;
Some quit too soon, and some others fail;
Some find me—a favored few;
The world at large is upon my trail—
For I am an "IDEA" new!

I lighten labor, and lessen toil,
And lift the load from men's backs;
I plant the seed, and I till the soil,
And put it in stacks, and sacks;
Some seeker sits in the midnight hours,
And ponders and works and schemes,
Till I—an "IDEA"—dawns, whose powers
Bring TRUE his most cherished dreams!

'Twas I that Edison sought and found,
And Franklin and Watt and Ford;
'Twas I that proved that the world was ROUND—
Instead of a square, or gourd!
'Twas I that Fulton and Howe and Morse,
Marconi and Sholes and Bell,
Made do the work of both man and horse;
They SOUGHT—and I served them WELL!

Unwise are they who cease seeking ME,
And cling to "old ideas," stale,
And stick to the ways that "used to be,"
And follow the "beaten trail";
But those who are THINKING, night and day,
And striving a plan to see
To BETTER the world in some WISE way—
Are going to capture ME!

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THE CARPENTER

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NOTICE

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The Strength of Age

There is a change that comes to wood,
As it grows old, misunderstood,
Some look upon it afterward
And then they say, "This wood is hard."
But, as the summers move along,
It grows not harder but more strong.

The sapling bends with ev'ry breeze,
But less the swaying of the trees,
And less than trees the lumber bends,
As years go by and time attends.
For, dried and seasoned, then the wood
Is always even yet more good.

There is a change that comes to men
As they grow old, a change again
Misunderstood. For afterward
A few will say the old grow hard.
But, when the years of life are long,
They grow not harder, but more strong.

—Ex.

MASQUERADERS UNSUCCESSFUL

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

BEFORE the last convention of the Communist Party of the District of Ohio, the Central Committee accused that district of—"lagging behind the rest of the concentration districts."

In the "Daily Worker," the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States of America, dated July 5, 1935, on page 5, it is reported that the Ohio District Communist Convention took ways and means of wiping out this accusation, in which it is said that—

> "Without in any way overlooking our grave shortcomings we can say that we have wiped out that accusation.. . . . While at our last convention we referred to unprecedented struggles, today in reviewing the past 14 months we see that the development of strike sentiment and struggles in this period has been much more important because it has been in the basic industries."

Then they tell us that in the city of Cleveland alone 269 strikes took place in the last 18 months, but they don't say for what cause, nor can they point out where they were successful in just one of these strikes.

The Communist Party in Ohio claims it—

> "Has played a role in developing a militant class struggle policy in urging and preparing strikes."

That is not what trade unionists are looking for. They want substantial results, increased wages, shorter working hours and better working conditions. The Communists have not been able to get these things for them, so they camouflage the matter by telling the number of strikes they have been engaged in within a given period of time, and by finding fault with the American Federation of Labor and its leaders, etc. They do this in order to hide their failure in not being able to show where they have been successful in even one strike. In fact, they do not order strikes; they get mixed up in strikes and then complicate matters so that it is almost an impossibility to reach a settlement.

The A. F. of L. tries to settle disputes by conciliation, mediation and arbitration, by entering into agreements for a given period of time covering hours, wages and working conditions, while the Communists carry on a guerrila warfare without end—a class struggle as they call it, so as to gain first page publicity in the press for their cause of world wide revolution.

Then they pat themselves on the back for having

> "participated in the rank and file movement."

What does that mean? Nothing in particular. They admit their failure in making any gains whatever, when they say—

> "We were not always successful in defeating or out-maneuvering the combined forces of the employers, the Government and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. because the (Communist) Party line in trade union work, the united front, and strengthening the Party in mass connections has not been energetically carried through with sufficient speed."

Yet they say further on that—

> "Despite all its glaring weaknesses, the (Communist) Party has become a factor in the main industries."

Here they take credit to themselves for doing nothing.

They say later—

> "We have not convinced the workers that we are constructive trade union leaders."

This is no new news to us; we have known that before. We have told our members over and over again that the Communists are out all the time for their own ends and purposes, no matter what the cost may be. We also know that they have no use for trade unionists any more than to use them to their own advantage whenever they can. Their own published statement in the "Daily Worker", already mentioned, is evidence enough that they want to capture the trade unions. In the closing paragraphs of that article they say:

> "We must also emphasize that it is not enough that we get in the unions. We must learn to work

in the unions, solve the problems there, especially in connection with strike strategy, much more ably than we have demonstrated up to now. . . . The (Communist) Party has now left the stage of merely demanding that our comrades join the union. Our central problem today is to become capable union leaders. . . .

"It is possible and necessary with proper and timely Communist Party work to draw the class lessons and consolidate and build mass trade unions with a militant program within. We must learn how to skillfully bring into the unions other burning political issues affecting the workers and speedily recruit the active members and Local Union into the (Communist) Party."

Or, in other words, they want to capture the labor unions and thereby get complete control of them. They advise their members to run for office, to get elected officers of the Local Union, to get elected delegates to conventions and to City Central and State bodies, as well as to get elected on committees of all kinds. In this way they propose to get full charge and control of the union, its funds and property, its books, papers and documents, so they can be used for communistic purposes.

We called your attention to these things in an article published in the May, 1935, issue of "The Carpenter" under the caption, "Still Masquerading," but as the Communists have come out in the open in their attitude towards trade unions, it is our duty to let our members know that they are no more or less than fakers and make-believers.

Again we warn you to have nothing to do with them whatever under penalty of forfeiture of membership in our organization as decided by our General Executive Board and our last general convention.

A WAY OF LIVING

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

TO BE a trade unionist means something more than just membership in a union—it means a way of living organized to achieve definite objectives. This is why large accessions to unions often dwindle away leaving only those who really believe in the union way of living and who have the courage to stand by their convictions. A trade unionist believes that all wage-earners have a right to a square deal in all their work relationships and should have a voice in determining what is a square deal. The fundamental principle of unionism is the fundamental principle of free government—the right of the governed to representation. Those who believe in this principle firmly enough to insist on making it the basis of their organization for living are the staunch trade unionists who have made freedom and justice realities in the lives of the masses of wage-earners.

In a sense the trade union movement is a crusade for justice. Men and women have given their blood and all that makes life worth living for this cause. But the crusade for the adoption of principles only clears the way for their use. The trade union must be able to direct wage-earners in the exercise of their rights and in the fulfillment of the accompanying obligations. The trade union executive must not only know what are the abstract rights of union members but what are their rights under specific working conditions and what is fair production in return. The technical side of production is as much a field for his study as it is for management.

While the union executive has the responsibilities of leadership, union rank and file members have just as important obligations. If they are true trade unionists the obligations of union members are a primary responsibility. Maintenance of union membership becomes a fixed rule of living with the responsibility of practicing union principles of living in all relationships.

The union member must know union principles and policies and must use his influence to support the work of the union. Union membership and the union movement are positive—standing for great principles of human freedom and welfare. The union movement is an institution which can help our nation reach new levels of prosperity and national greatness.

SMEDLEY D. BUTLER FLAYS USE OF MILITIA TO BREAK STRIKE

SOME definite check should be placed on governors who rush troops to the scene of strikes at the behest of employers, Gen. Smedley D. Butler, former Marine commander, declared in a radio address.

He spoke in support of the Connery bill to provide that Federal arms and equipment shall not be used by State troops in strikes without the express permission of the Secretary of War. Butler testified for the bill in hearings at Washington.

"You know," he declared, "the way it is now, a life is worth less than a pane of glass. Particularly in a strike . . . Some thug hired by the mills slams a blackjack across the head of a striker. And someone hurls a rock. Maybe it breaks a 60-cent pane of glass in the factory and maybe it doesn't. The hired thugs or the police—or the National Guard—whoever is there to guard the property—gets excited and starts shooting. And a striker or an innocent victim, maybe a woman or a child, gets shot. That seems to be all right with the authorities.

"There is an investigation to determine who broke the window glass. But there is no investigation to determine who did the shooting and the killing. No one takes away the rifles and the revolvers and the machine guns from those who did the shooting. No, the shooting was to preserve the peace, law and order. What they really mean is that the shooting was to preserve the property and break the strike.

"In any strike today . . . property is worth more than life. What's the life of a striker or two, more or less, in these days of ten million or more unemployed? But a pane of broken glass —that's serious . . . so, turn out the State militia—and start shooting.

"You put guns into the hands of young and untried national guardsmen, many of them mere boys, and the first thing you know at the first sign of trouble some of these boys get excited and shoot, and then we have real trouble. I have handled hundreds of thousands of these boys and I know how they react.

"Men can't go around with rifles without hurting people.

"I believe some definite check should be placed on governors who mobilize the National Guard the moment some employer who has a strike on his hands lets out a wail about protecting his property!

"If the right to use Federal equipment—and that means the guns and bayonets that the national guardsmen use—if the right to use Federal equipment is vested exclusively in the hands of the President of these United States, through the Secretary of War, then these panicky governors won't be sending troops out every time there is a strike and someone shies a stone against a factory wall. Yes, make the governor of the State get permission to use Federal equipment in the same way he does to use Federal troops.

"By the time such a panicky governor, who wants to mobilize his militia, informs the President and the President calmly studies the situation, the need for troops generally will have passed and trouble will have been averted.

"And there will be fewer killings just because someone has smashed a window in a mill.

"Whether the strike is justified or not there is not the slightest justification in sending out soldiers to shoot down strikers because the mill owner is afraid a little of his property may be damaged. The property can be repaired or replaced. But you can't bring a dead striker back to life. You can't restore him to his widow and his children. And a human life is too great a price to pay for a broken window.

"And remember, there is no law against strikes. Strikes are legal in this nation. And, when there is a strike, why should the employer have the sole right to call upon troops to take his side. What right has the employer to call upon troops to break up the strike. That's why the militia is called out—to break strikes.

"These troops don't belong to the mill owner. They are the people's troops—the people's defenders. That is, they are supposed to be. The people

pay for their upkeep. But did you ever hear of strikers being protected by State Guardsmen in any strike?

"This Connery resolution won't stop all of our governors from using State troops to break up strikes. Some of these governors will simply get the mill owners to put up the money to buy guns and bayonets and other equipment. But it will help. If this resolution becomes law, an exploiting mill owner, whose men are striking for a living wage, won't be able to run to the governor every time a striker heaves a stone through a little 60-cent window pane and demand that the troops be called out.

"No, because the governor would have to ask the President of the United States for permission to use Federal guns and Federal bayonets, and Federal equipment, and the President, you can be sure, won't authorize the use of this Federal equipment to kill a lot of strikers just because someone broke a window glass or threw a few stones at hard-boiled hoodlums hired to break up the strike by beating up the strikers.

"The Connery resolution would help. Let's hope it becomes law."

BUILDING PERMITS UP 7.3 PER CENT IN 1934; INCREASE FIRST SINCE 1925

THE Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics recently issued a statement showing a gain in building permits in 819 cities in this country of 7.3 per cent over the 1933 comparison.

Last year was the first since 1925 to show a gain over the preceding year in the number and value of buildings projected, according to Commissioner Lubin of the statistics bureau of the Labor Department.

An estimated increase of 5.5 per cent is shown in the estimated cost of all construction in these cities. The report points out that for the most part this increase was caused by larger expenditures for additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings for which permits were awarded.

"New residential buildings showed decreases in both number and estimated cost while non-residential buildings showed a decrease in number but an increase in estimated value," Mr. Lubin said. "Although non-residential buildings as a whole rose only 1.4 per cent in value, there were some very large increases in this group. For example, indicated expenditures for schools and libraries were three times as great in 1934 as during the preceding year. The value of office buildings for which permits were issued increased by 150 per cent, and of private garages 67 per cent."

The report shows that expenditures for amusement buildings nearly doubled while expenditures for church buildings increased 1.1 per cent.

Housing facilities for 29,908 families were provided in these cities last year. Of this number 20,396 or 68.2 per cent, were provided in one-family dwellings 2,216, or 7.4 per cent, in two-family houses and 7,296, or 24.4 per cent, in apartment houses. "The preponderance of family-dwelling units provided in one-family dwellings," Mr. Lubin commented, "is in striking contrast to conditions during the several years of the heavy building period. For example, in 1928 only 35.2 per cent of the family-dwelling units provided were in one-family dwellings, while 53.7 per cent were in apartment houses."

Try It

You will find it less easy to up-root faults than to gain virtues. Do not think of your faults; still less of others' faults. In every person who comes near you, look for that which is good and strong; honor that; rejoice in it; and as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when their time comes.—John Ruskin.

By buying unfair products, you are paying a ransom to the foreigners who are kidnapping your own prosperity child.

* * *

Union Labels assure you that the products are American-made. Increase employment in our own country by buying Union-made goods.

THINK

Address delivered by L. E. Nysewander, Member Industrial Commission of Ohio)

SOME one has said that no safety device ever devised was as effective as the human brain. While there is a lot of truth in this assertion, it is predicated upon the assumption that if the brain is a safeguard it must be used.

The accident records of the nation give striking proof that the disuse of our cerebral safeguard is growing and the curbing of this laxity is one of the greatest problems safety advocates are called upon to solve.

The fact that nature recognizes the necessity for safety is shown in the way she makes up deficiencies.

When a five-ton dinosaur was equipped with a one-ounce brain, nature probably figured that was sufficient for the protection of a bulk that was in itself almost invincible.

The turtle and the crocodile are provided with an almost invulnerable armor, the elephant and the rhinoceros have thick skins, the tiger and the leopard have a coloration fitting in with their environment, the porcupine has quills, and the armadillo can curl itself up into an armored ball that defies attacks of its enemies. All these things are nature's safeguards to compensate for lack of brain power.

In the dispensation of safety devices, nature equipped man with an unusually large brain in a fairly thick skull. She supplied him with reasoning powers of infinitely more value than the instinct of dumb brutes and a superior intelligence to guide him. Yet of all creatures, man is the most reckless, the most careless, and the most indifferent to his own safety.

The utimate solution of the safety problem is bound up in just one word —T-H-I-N-K—THINK.

Employers of labor must

THINK not of weighing human life in the scales of production.

THINK of the welfare of the worker and not of the cost of safeguards.

THINK not of the easiest and quickest methods, but of the safest.

THINK not of safety as an economic policy but as a step toward greater human welfare.

THINK of safety as one of the necessary stages in the evolution of the Common Brotherhood of Man.

Employes in industry should

THINK of safety as a measure designed for their protection.

THINK of the economic benefits of their ability to produce.

THINK of the duty they owe to family and friends to work in safety.

THINK not of the quickest way to do a job but of the best and safest way.

THINK to use the mechanical safeguards provided for their protection.

THINK to recognize the hazards of their work and heed them.

THINK to avoid the evils of thoughtlessness, indifference, and carelessness.

THINK of safety in terms of personal benefits as well as personal responsibility.

Both Employers and Employes should

THINK of safety as a mutual responsibility accompanied by mutual rewards.

THINK of the co-operation they owe each other in making safety an institution in industry, and

THINK of what both owe to society in the way of conscientious effort to relieve it of the baneful effects of accidents upon economic standards and public morale.

The accident records of Ohio industry are a sad commentary upon our neglect to utilize the safety devices with which nature endowed us. And it is with no feeling of pride that we say they compare favorably with the records of other industrial states.

It should be patent to all of us that this tremendous and needless toll of the accident evil in industry is due in no small measure to our failure to THINK at crucial moments. Employers think they can get by with the ruinous practice of ignoring dangerous working conditions and employes think they can defy the natural hazards of their occupations indefinitely. But inevitably, the time comes when this laxity is a source of bitter regret and recrimination.

During the month of August, the Industrial Commission files were flooded

with 14,147 injury and occupational disease claims, the largest number for any one month in the past three years. And when we analyze those claims, they all lead back to the unthinking attitude of Ohio employers and their workers. What was the underlying cause of 6,181 cuts and lacerations, 2,561 crushes and bruises, 1,830 sprains and strains, 1,100 puncture wounds, 945 burns and scalds, 830 fractures, 61 dislocations, 47 amputations, 22 concussions, and 12 asphyxiations?

Regardless of the circumstances attending this frightful industrial slaughter, I believe you will agree with me that the primary cause was failure to make the most of the faculties with which nature endowed us. In some instances, no doubt, employers had failed in their duty to throw the mantle of protection about their employes by providing adequate safeguards against the increasing mechanical hazards of the day, had neglected to provide safe working environment in the form of well-lighted, well-ventilated, and well-ordered workshops and factories, and had condoned the indifference of supervision toward the use of safety devices provided. And, undoubtedly, many employes were equally guilty of ignoring safety precautions, failure to use safety devices provided and lapsing into indifference and carelessness toward the inherent hazards of their jobs.

Why are we making no greater progress toward the solution of the accident problem? Simply because we are not giving it enough serious thought.

If there ever was a striking paradox presented in the attitude of the public toward a great problem in human welfare it is that shown toward the safety movement. I venture the assertion that the Morro Castle tragedy, in which slightly more than a hundred lives were lost, attracted more attention and interest than the fact that last year 90,000 of our people were killed and over 8,000,000 injured by accidents. There again we have evidence of a lack of constructive thinking on the part of a sensation-hungry public which thinks of death and disability in terms of circumstance rather than in relation to their devastating inroads on the human family. And to bring to the public mind a proper sense of human value is one of the requisites for a definite step ahead in our accident prevention efforts.

Individually and collectively, employers and employes, we must concentrate, it appears to me, on the idea of building up proper mental attitude toward the safety problem if we can hope ever to succeed in our aims. We must do more real thinking about the perils which beset our paths through life and we must educate the general public to view accident ills in their proper perspective. Upon no less a firm foundation than this, I am firmly convinced, can we hope to build an effective safety program.

Yes, the entire future of the movement seems bound up in the application we make of the policy embodied in one five-letter word—T-H-I-N-K—THINK.

Work-Cure and Sun-Cure Aid Each Other

Work and sunlight go together, says the famous sun-cure expert, Dr. Auguste Rollier, of Leysin, Switzerland, to cure some of the body's most dangerous diseases, like the dreaded tuberculosis of the bones. Therefore Dr. Rollier and the philanthropists who are aiding his work are building on the sunlit mountain slopes at Leysin a "factory clinic" where even patients who are bed-ridden will be able to work at some interesting and money-making trade while their diseased bodies are exposed to the curative powers of Alpine sunlight. Special bedsteads have been devised in which patients lie naked in the sunlight but can still work comfortably with their hands. A narrow portion of the mattress can be tilted upward at one end, for example, like a pillow underneath the chest of a patient lying prone, so that chest and chin are supported but the arms left free to use a typewriter, a sewing machine or other tools on a table at the head of the bed. The effect of sunlight on a bedridden invalid is soon evidenced, Dr. Rollier reports, by a tendency of the wasted muscle fibers to fill out and regain their strength, something which he ascribes to improvement in the circulation of blood. Thus muscular strength enough for work is soon restored by the sun and to be working then aids the curative effects of sunlight both on body and mind. Articles made by patients who are not well-to-do are sold for the patient's benefit. Funds are now being raised for additional sun-and-work facilities.

LABOR UNIONS THE BASIS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(By Francis Biddle, Chairman, National Labor Relations Board)

WHERE collective bargaining exists, where unions are well established and recognized, real wages are higher, and work more regular.

Employers are, not unnaturally, afraid of increased wage costs if the union is recognized. But without increased wages we cannot have the broad market necessary to absorb the fruits of large-scale production.

For freedom to work and to live decently no longer means the theoretical freedom of a man to make a contract with the steel corporation. There is no freedom of contract where power is all on one side and the choice is to take what you can get or starve.

There are two theories about the relationship of capital and labor. One is the partnership theory. The other the class-war theory. The first insists that since both employer and men depend for their living on the success of the business they are necessarily partners and must co-operate to a common end. The boss and his workmen, under this conception, are the members of the partnership. Employers like this theory because it puts them in a position to object to any form of strike, agitation, unionization in fact, which interferes with the relationship.

The other approach is exactly the opposite. Class war, so it runs, is an inevitable result of our economic system. The interest of employer is absolutely opposed to the interest of his men. He is after as much profit as he can squeeze out of his men: they are alone interested in the highest wages they get out of the business.

A little thinking will show that both these generalities are partly true; that each taken alone is misleading; that together they are not only not inconsistent but complementary. For the interest of each partner in any partnership agreement is to get all he can out of the business. If one gets more, the other gets less. But that does not mean they cannot agree on the share of each on the theory that their joint endeavor, mutually regulated, will be more satisfactory to both in the long run.

There is, however, one real flaw in the argument that the relationship is one of partnership, which is usually overlooked. A partnership is the result of agreement, and presupposes equality of bargaining. This condition does not, as we have already said, apply to an individual seeking a job. The partnership is created as the result of an agreement. Thus it becomes fair to describe the relationship as a partnership only after an agreement has been entered into by the parties from some equality of bargaining power. Such agreements are collective bargaining agreements, signed by employer and union, and are real partnerships, which carry with them the joint goodwill and spirit of team play of real partnerships.

That is why Company Unions, however effective for handling individual grievances, cannot bargain collectively in any realistic sense of the words. They don't and they are not intended to.

A man inside his shop is not free to bargain for his fellows. If he presses his bargaining too hard he loses his job. But the trade union representative is paid by the union to do the union's bargaining—not by an employer whom he is trying to convince. The employer cannot dominate them by the most effective means which every employer has, and is loath to give up—the fear of the man's losing his job.

I am convinced that there are today in our country employers who have some vision of the new industrial democracy that is bound to come, that is growing here at our feet, inexorably; who will, perhaps, be leaders side by side with the leaders of labor. For with power grows responsibility. Democratic tradition must be grounded in faith and courage and patience. If the faith is not justified, our institutions are indeed of no value. For ultimately men and not theories determine the achievements of our civilization.

Happiness is perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself.—Emerson.

LAW ON PICKETING IN CANADA

IN 1875 the Imperial Parliament, in pursuance of its endeavors to give greater freedom to the Trade Unions, passed the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act. Section 7 of that Act declares that "Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without lawful authority—(1) uses violence to or intimidates such other person or his wife or children, or injures his property; or, (2) persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or (3) hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof, or (4) watches or besets the house or other place where such person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or, (5) follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road, shall on conviction be liable to pay a penalty or to be imprisoned **Attending at or near the house or place where a person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section.**"

These provisions were adopted in substantially the same form in Canada in 1876. Subsequently in 1892 when the Criminal Code was first enacted, the clause relating to peaceful picketing (the words in dark face type above) was omitted, although apparently not repealed. Then in 1896 the Statutes of Canada were revised and consolidated and it would seem that the peaceful picketing provision was eliminated. Except for this alteration the relevant provisions have been continued in substantially the same form as when first inserted in the Criminal Code and are now contained in section 501, which reads as follows:

"Every one is guilty of an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices, and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor, who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain,

(a) uses violence to such other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property; or

(b) intimidates such other person, or his wife or children, by threats of using violence to him, her or any of them, or of injuring his property; or

(c) persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or

(d) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in, the use thereof; or

(e) with one or more other persons, follows such other person in a disorderly manner, in or through any street or road; or,

(f) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be."

Meanwhile in England the peaceful picketing section, quoted above, was repealed by section 2, sub-section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the following substituted for it:

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working." However in 1927, following the general strike of the previous year, the Imperial Parliament declared that it shall not be lawful to watch or beset a house or place where a person resides for the purpose of inducing any person to work or to abstain from working; that is to say watching and beseting or, to use the popular term, picketing, is in England restricted to the employer's

place of business, the workman being protected from any possible annoyance at the place where he resides.

In Canada there have been numerous decisions on the effect of section 501 especially clause (f) which, apart from this legislation, would appear to be lawful. For instance, it has been held in one case that it is unlawful for strikers to congregate in large numbers at or near the place of business of an employer so that employes and prospective customers are intimidated. It has also been held in one case that, if two pickets walk about near the place of business of an employer and distribute handbills asking the public not to patronize the employer (in this case a theatre) during the course of the strike, such conduct is criminal. It would seem that the Courts have placed a great deal of emphasis in the foregoing cases on the absence of a peaceful picketing clause from the Canadian legislation on this subject. Organized labor has from time to time protested against the existing legislation and has asked for an amendment to the Code placing the employe in Canada on the same basis as the employe in Great Britain. However the law officers of the Crown intimated that in their opinion peaceful picketing was lawful and that in spite of the absence of the peaceful picketing clause from our legislation the Canadian law did not differ from that of England. Nevertheless the courts continued to give decisions which seemed to indicate that the Canadian workman was not entitled to picket the premises of his employer during the course of a strike. Finally, last year, the Minister of Justice, the Honorable Mr. Guthrie, introduced an amendment to the Criminal Code in the following terms: "Attending at or near or approaching to such house or other place as aforesaid in order merely to obtain or communicate information shall not be deemed watching or besetting within the meaning of this section." Mr. Guthrie explained when introducing the amendment that it had been requested for many years by the Trades and Labor Congress. In the Senate the Honorable Mr. Cote explained that clause (f) of section 501 is rather broad and that one or two judges had decided "that merely calling at a house—not watching it but merely calling there—might come under paragraph (f). This, of course, would be going too far and it is proposed to amend it." He went on to point out that the amendment reduced the scope of the section in a very reasonable manner. His own interpretation of the section as it stands is that the Act would exclude (that is to say not make unlawful) the mere attending at or near a house to find out who is working there. Under the amendment, he stated, it is made clear that this is not an off nce. The Honorable Mr. Dandurand stated that "The clause which has just been read by the honorable gentleman was in the Act many years ago. . . . When a strike is declared men are appointed by the strikers to stand by and inform people who would go to work, or strike breakers, that a strike is in progress. This clause covered that situation. But years ago, when it was found desirable to consult that clause, it could not be found. Nobody knew what had become of it. It had been dropped in the revision of the Statutes. Now it is coming back." The Honorable Mr. Murdock said: "I think you will find that in Montreal, and also in Toronto, if I am not mistaken, there was a case in which a judge or magistrate held that a picket who was simply maintaining a kindly supervision over what was going on had violated paragraph (f) of section 501. This new paragraph is for the purpose of giving the strikers' picket the right to maintain proper and reasonable supervision for his own protection and for the protection of the rights of those who are on strike."

It is submitted that the amendment to section 501 will clarify the situation and prevent a conviction being registered against the picket in those cases where the object is merely to communicate or obtain information. In other words, workers who go out on strike are now assured that the rights which they formerly had under the Act of 1876 will not be interfered with. The persons who are in charge of a strike, however, must be careful not to advise the doing of any acts beyond such communication or obtaining of information. Whether they have the right to persuade strike breakers or prospective strike breakers not to work or whether they are entitled to distribute handbills or accost prospective customers in order to persuade them not to deal with the employer during the course of the strike is still to be decided under the previous rules. In

conclusion it is submitted that the courts in interpreting the amended section will probably take a more favorable view of the actions of strikers in carrying on the activity of picketing. We may also point out that the section took effect on September 1, 1934.—(Canadian Congress Journal.)

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

(By Walter M. Citrine, General Secretary, British Trades Union Congress, and President, International Federation of Trade Unions)

THE structure of trade unionism, its methods of operation, its outlook are all susceptible to change. Opinions and ideas, the circumstances in which the trade unionist finds himself, all have their influence and are reflected in the unions. It is a process of gradual change from year to year, which has characterized our industrial and social history.

Regarding the relationship of the trade unions to the employers, I know that some people have the idea that so long as trade unions exist, the future must be one of strife. Let me try to dispose of that at once. Trade unionists find no particular joy in throwing up their jobs, and losing wages which they badly need, for the mere sake of having a row with the employers. And today neither the employers nor the workers are so ready to use the lockout or the strike as they used to be. There is a greater feeling or responsibility, and whilst neither of them has the least intention of surrendering any of their rights, there is a greater willingness to try to find some other means of settlement.

Systems of conciliation, arbitration, and public inquiry have been evolved. Employers and workers now have to state their cases publicly, and it is not eloquent speeches which count, but the substance of the case they have to put. That is why the trade unions are employing trained professional people to supply them with facts and figures, and detailed information about their industries. That is why the trade unions have built up an efficient business organization which can compare in many respects with the best commercial enterprises. And that is why we do not rush into disputes. I think these national agreements between employers and trade unions, practically all of which provide very complete machinery whereby stoppages can be avoided, have come to stay. We shall not get rid of strikes and lockouts completely, but I believe that they will be fewer, that reason will play a greater part, and that the community itself will develop a keener interest and a greater sense of social justice as the years go by. A strong trade union movement is the surest guarantee of that. . . .

We come now to the question of the relations of the trade unions to the State. Trade union policy is to get in on the ground floor, as it were. We insist upon the unions being brought into the councils of the State, not as a political force, but as the recognized body to be consulted whenever the interests of the workers are directly affected.

I think it is probable that a time will arrive when Parliament, whilst retaining its ultimate authority, may find it necessary to divest itself of some of the many economic and industrial questions with which it has to deal. There may be an industrial Parliament in which the Government, employers, trade unionists, scientists, financiers, and citizens would be represented. What the relationship of the trade unions to politics under those circumstances would be, it is not easy to foretell.

I do not believe that we are likely to experiment with the Corporative State which one or two Fascist countries have established on paper (but not in practice) but I do not rule out the possibility of such changes in the structure of Parliament as may lead to the direct representation of industry there. Whatever the future may hold in the evolution of the relationship of industry to the State, I think the trade unions would be found taking their part in the shaping and influencing of industrial policy.

Workers cannot lift themselves by their bootstraps, but they can raise their wages by purchasing Union Label products.

PRESBYTERIANS CONDEMN PROFITS AS MAJOR PURPOSE OF BUSINESS

DR. JOHN McDOWELL of New York City, ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and Secretary of the Committee on Social and Industrial Relations, denounces profit-making as the sole purpose of business and holds that Christianity demands co-operation between those who own our economic system and those who do most of the useful work in order that the fruits of industry may be more equitably divided.

The text of Dr. McDowell's message, issued from the office of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia, follows:

"It is now evident that the spirit needed by our American industry is one of co-operation rather than conflict. The age of unlimited competition has passed. We now see that there is no peace or progress this way. In every sphere of life we know we cannot stand alone. Experience has taught us the value of team work in play, in education, in government, and is now teaching us the need of it in industry, agriculture, and religion.

"Many of our difficulties today are due to the attempt to make adjustments to this new and growing demand. We are no longer content with the old philosophy of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Men of capital, as well as of labor, are repudiating this philosophy. 'More and more,' says William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, 'labor is coming to believe that its best interests are promoted through concord rather than conflict. It prefers the conference table to the strike field.'

"An increasing number of employers are echoing this sentiment and finding ways to make it work. 'The day is past,' says John D. Rockefellow, Jr., 'when the conception of industry as chiefly a revenue-producing process can be maintained . . . industrial relations are human relations . . . labor, like capital, is an investor in industry, but labor's contribution, like that of capital, is not detachable from the one who makes it . . . it is part of the worker's strength and life and it is just as necessary for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same objects.'

"It is now obvious that American industries should be something more than a profit-making business. They must be a co-operative undertaking in which those who invest their lives as well as their money are represented in distribution as well as production. PROFITS WILL THEN BECOME A MEANS OF ENRICHING LIFE RATHER THAN MERELY THAT OF INCREASING FORTUNES.

"History and experience show conclusively that co-operation is the secret of progress. 'Progress from the beginning of the world,' said L. K. Comstock, President of the Electric Guild of North America, 'has been the result of co-operation. Society, itself, is nothing but co-operation. In industry it cuts out the ways of strife and competition. Big business found this out and organized trusts. Labor found it out and organized unions. Both need now to find the mutual advantages of co-operation.'

"It has been proven over and over again that co-operation multiplies and hallows the energies of the individual. But it does even more than this—it preserves the new energy thus evolved as a permanent asset to the organization served. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE AND HABIT IS REALLY THE CEMENT OF SOCIETY: COMPETITION DEVELOPS INDIVIDUAL POWERS. CO-OPERATION DEVELOPS SOCIAL RELATIONS.

"As society advances from barbarism to civilization, men compete less and co-operate more. The principle of competition is the law of the survival of the fittest but it is not the highest law of civilized society; another and higher principle, the principle of good will, the principle of mutual help, begins at length to operate.

"Co-operation converts the industrial enterprise of employers and employees into a moral organism in which all the various talents, services and desires of the component individual are fused into a community of purpose and endeavor.

"**The great truth of the absolute unity of human interests, which involves**

the impossibility that any social class should rise by depressing another social class, is the corner-stone of Christian ethics and of a Christian social order. While certain personal advantages may be gained by competing with our fellowmen for the prizes of life, both history and experience show that it would be better if we would co-operate with them for mutual benefit.

"We are witnessing today in America an attempt to build a new type of collective society based on the belief that in a nation economically and socially interdependent old ideas of isolation must give way to a realistic method of industrial consultation and co-operation.

"To do this we must discover something better than an industrial system which involves organized conflict. **Some form of industrial co-operation between capital and labor is the logical and natural result of the application of the Golden Rule to industrial life.** That all producers are brothers is the logic of human brotherhood.

"Christianity has taught us that the employer and the employee are not only brothers, but that they are also partners in industrial life. The law of Christ is the law of co-operation. We must therefore steadily travel toward an industrial order which will identify the interests of the employer and the employee if we are to have permanent peace and progress in America.

"Apart from the application of the Golden Rule, vital co-operation is absolutely impossible. Organization, education, legislation are one and all helpless to produce the co-operative man apart from the principle of the Golden Rule. Co-operation is a matter of spirit, not of system; of motive, not method; of principle, not program. Wise executives and effective labor leaders recognize this fact today and therefore are more concerned about the spirit of the parties in industry than its methods, knowing that a proper spirit will refuse to regard industry as other than being a co-operative agency which exists, not for private gain but for the public service, for the meeting of the elementary needs of the human race.

"There is need of reform in our economic theories and industrial systems and in political machinery, but deeper is the need of devoted, fraternal and co-operative souls. It will be of little avail to reorganize our industries if we cannot secure a more unselfish spirit in employers and employes; co-operation will avail nothing unless the love of justice can prevail over the greed of man. Industrial co-operation will come to naught where the egoism of the old regime remains unsubdued; it will never thrive until the co-operative spirit and habit have found root in the lives of the men of industry—the employers and the employees.

"Co-operation will contend that the fruits of industry be guaranteed in just and equitable proportion to employer and employe. It will insist that there is no place in co-operative industry for the tyranny of an employers' combine, nor the despotism of a labor union, nor the dictatorship of a governmental agency.

"Genuine co-operation will demand freedom and justice for the wage-earner and liberty within the limits of justice for the employer. It will solve with an efficacy unknown to any other factor four great industrial problems: increased efficiency in production, enhanced equity in distribution, enlarged participation in management, fuller satisfaction in work.

"The supreme need of the hour is co-operation, not conflict—co-operation rooted in good will and aiming at the common welfare."

Federal Judge Upholds Union Contract Clause in Bankruptcy Statute

Union contracts may not be scrapped at the request of employers under the labor provisions of the bankruptcy laws, according to a decision made in New York City by Judge Murray Hulbert of the United States District Court.

The decision, which is regarded as a precedent of great importance to organized labor, was made by Judge Hulbert in denying the petition of the Miami Conti Gowns, Inc., for permission to discard its agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union.

The counsel for the unions, told the court the labor clauses in the bankruptcy acts were designed to protect the workers from yellow dog contracts and company unions and could not be invoked by employers as a weapon to fight the workers.

Judge Hulbert agreed and refused to grant the petition.

SLUM ERADICATION

ONE of the most encouraging features of the recovery program is that providing for the eradication of uninhabitable dwellings, and the launching of a home building program which upon its completion will provide every family with a modern, livable home at a cost within the reach of the average American family.

In this land of opportunity, there can be no justification for the continued existence of such dwellings as may be found in all of our city tenement districts, which shelter numerous families and breed not only disease but crime.

The home influence is an influence that can not be over-emphasized. The earliest memories of children in the impressionable age, are memories of the home, and such memories have much to do with the framing of the character of children, as their impressions at that time remain with them throughout their entire lives. Therefore, it is obvious that if the surroundings of children are sordid, filthy, and unfit for human habitation, those conditions will undoubtedly have a tremendous influence on their future lives. Whereas, on the other hand, children reared in an atmosphere of cleanliness, health and comfort will aspire to a life comparable to the home environment of the childhood.

Unsatisfactory home conditions undoubtedly drive the adolescent youth into the streets, where the contacting of companions of every walk in life oftimes result in criminal tendencies at an early age. Records of our present crime wave indicate that most of the hardened criminals of today began their career of crime as children in the congested industrial areas of our larger cities.

Child welfare has been accorded careful consideration by our government for many years, and it is gratifying to see the number of libraries, playgrounds, recreation halls, clubs, health camps, etc., that have been established in all of our major cities where children may spend their time profitably developing mentally and physically. However, this constitutes a commendable effort to remedy the effect of unsatisfactory home life, not the cause. To remedy the cause, we must go to the home, and make the necessary corrections, which would, in a large measure, eliminate the desire of our youths to spend their time in questionable activities away from home.

Happy, contented homes are the birthplaces of good citizenry, and are the government's strongest protection against seeds of sedition that too often are implanted in the minds of our young people by anti-American propagandists who have access to the congregating places of the children and adolescent youths whose home environment is such that they are forced to seek pleasure and relaxation in the companionship of undesirable associates who unfortunately are to be found in alarming numbers in all of our major cities.

Geneva Labor Parley Adopts 40-Hour Week

By a concerted plan of action the workers' delegates to the international labor conference at Geneva, Switzerland, drove the resolution for a 40-hour week applicable to five industries to success. The vote was 57 for the resolution and 49 against. The decision involves discarding the plan for separate conventions for each industry.

The delegates of the United States government and employers joined one-third of the delegates in refusing to vote. Professor Walton H. Hamilton, U. S. government delegate, objected to the workers' blanket resolution because it involved reconsidering the question on a different basis. He said it was unfair to ask employers to commit themselves on the 40-hour week before the end of the discussion.

The blanket resolution applies to public works and the iron and steel, building, glass-bottle manufacturer, and coal mining industries.

Safety First

It is related of a Chicago dry goods merchant, who was very wealthy and prominent, that he showed his shrewdness at an early age. He was, when a young boy, visiting his grandmother, and he said to her:

"Granny, can you crack nuts with your teeth?"

"No, my dear," answered the old lady, "I lost my teeth long ago."

"All right, then," said the boy; "will you hold these nuts for me while I go and get some more?"

THE DEPRESSION CONTRACTOR

(By H. H. Siegele)

"THE depression, in many localities," the philosopher began, has created altogether too many contractors and so-called contractors. The Home Owner's Loan Corporation, sponsored by the government, was a veritable incubator for hatching out baby contractors. Many of the jobs created by that institution had but little carpenter work, comparatively speaking, but the requirements were that the carpenter, or, to be exact, the contractor, newly hatched or otherwise, had to figure the job and be responsible for it at the price stipulated in his proposal. It was altogether impossible for a carpenter, as a journeyman or apprentice to get such a job by the hour, even though there were but a few hours work to be done—if he wanted the job he had to get it through figuring. In my own locality, those carpenters who did not turn into contractors, during that period of time, were still carpenters, but unemployed. Almost every contractor, who got one of those jobs, did his own carpenter work, making the situation a sort of 'Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.' "

The philosopher was speaking from the standpoint of his own community and his own experience with the Home Owner's Loan Corporation. He was offered some of the papers, (specifications, we think they were called) and though he never did have an ambition to become a contractor, he found that to get one of those jobs he would have to break a life-long rule; namely, that of working, so far as his trade was concerned, only as a journeyman carpenter, foreman or superintendent. Even at this writing, we are unable to find many journeymen carpenters, working by the hour for contractors, in the philosopher's community.

"I have heard contractors, in former days," the philosopher continued, still speaking from his own experience, "who complained mournfully over the fact that journeymen carpenters were going out and taking little jobs by contract, and by the day,—which wasn't supposed to be quite so bad. They held that it was quite unfair to them as contractors; even though they wouldn't hire those men, good carpenters though they were. But during the depression I heard very little of this sort of thing. Contractors, old or new, with but few exceptions, all did their own carpenter work. In those pre-depression days, when contractors suggested that carpenters should not take little jobs, I maintained that whenever the contractors would agree to quit using tools on the job, and employ only carpenters who did not take little jobs, I would be for such a proposition, but not until then. The truth of the matter is, that the contractors who made those complaints, usually were employing carpenters who made it a practice to take contracts or little jobs on the side, and only on rare occasions did they hire carpenters who did not. The reason for this is plain, they expected that the men they were employing would pull jobs for them, which wasn't always the case. I remember one incident where a journeyman carpenter was figuring against the very contractor he was working for, and did it on the boss's time. But he got by with it, and got the job. Of course, it was only a swap from journeyman to contractor, or vice versa. When the job got underway, the former journeyman carpenter was the contractor, and the former contractor became the journeyman carpenter. Frequently in such cases the journeyman carpenter made more money than the contractor—the contractor was often like the Irishman who went contracting. On his first job he lost, besides his work, a little money. When his attention was called to it, he said, 'Bee Gorry! It's worth something bein' boss!' "

It should be remembered that the philosopher was speaking on the subject of "The Depression Contractors," which has a slight mixture of sarcasm in it. What he is saying in this discourse, does not apply to regularly recognized contractors, who use the pencil and check book, leaving carpenter tools for journeymen carpenters or apprentice to use.

"It was years ago," the philosopher said in a reminiscent mood, "when I took a job of building a porch by the day, for my landlady, and when a certain contractor heard about it he came to me with that time-worn complaint, that journeymen carpenters shouldn't take jobs. 'What should they do with

such jobs?' I asked him. 'Turn them over to contractors and work for them,' he answered, 'that would be fair, wouldn't it?' 'It sound good.' I said, being led by this new light.

"A short time after that a friend of my landlady, who liked my work, wanted me to build her a house, but remembering the argument that contractor used, I hesitated. My conscience, too, informed me that it would be quite unethical, considering the light I had, to undertake such a thing. 'I would be square,' I thought, 'fairness will win in the end, every time.' So I took that contractor and introduced him to the woman, and he got the job without competition. It took a little time getting ready to start the job, but I was confident when the job got underway I would have work. . . .Did I get it? Why ask such a question? 'Not on your tintype.' When the job started, that contractor hired what were then called 'improvers,' who worked below the scale. I reminded him of the fact that I had turned the job to him and expected to work on it. I recalled his argument that led me to doing it. But he couldn't see it that way. He had the job by the day, he said, and was only getting the scale for his own time. If he wanted to make anything on the job he would have to hire men who worked below the scale. Because he knew I wouldn't cut under the scale, he didn't say anything to me about working on the job. Sorry, but it can't be helped. That was the drift of his answer. It was true, it couldn't be helped, but nevertheless it was a dirty deal, and I said, 'never again.' . . . This story is not only true, but it is typical, to a greater or to a lesser extent of other incidents I could relate about the 'fairness' of contractors in dealing with carpenters who do not take little jobs."

The philosopher was a young man when this incident occurred. He had just stepped into the ranks of journeymen carpenters; and, while for the time being, he lost, this story always proved to be a clincher in an argument with contractors who couldn't understand why carpenters persistently took little jobs, instead of turning them to contractors.

"Turn little jobs to contractors," the philosopher frowned in conclusion, "and expect them to give you work,—Bah! I was cured of that early in the game. When I said, 'Never Again,' it meant, Never!"

The Foundation Stone

While frenzied oratory singes the ear drums every time the radio is on and hundreds of thousands are pinning future hopes and aspirations on what they deem the prophetic utterances of spellbinders it may be the part of wisdom to pause and give the matter consideration.

Has it ever occurred to the army of radio listeners that, divorced from a few of the radical features of the newly devised and widely advertised "quick road to riches," the old stony path blazed by the founders of organized labor is being followed in a general way?

Hasn't organized labor for nearly a century battled that it might secure a fair and equitable wage out of the millions it produces for employers? Haven't these efforts been at least partly resultful?

The first suggestion for shorter working hours came from no radio orator, living or dead. Organized labor is solely responsible for the movement.

Where did the first effort to abolish child labor in industry originate? In congress, in a medical laboratory or among the clergy?

Today where is the battle for emancipation of labor being fought? Over the radio?

And by whom? Radio orators with a "plan" or by organized labor with a mission?

And who is and has been paying the cost of the work accomplished and contemplated? Senators, clergymen or doctors? Neither. Organized labor—your contributions—and yours and yours—a meager portion of the small dues paid by individual members of organized labor.

Speaking of dues, wouldn't it be interesting to know just what percentage of the followers of self-appointed leaders of the masses ever paid into a union treasury? Beyond doubt had all the hundreds of thousands now worshipping at the shrines erected by men known mainly through the spoken word been walking the trail of organized labor during all the years of its existence there would be no need of now crowding along a path of uncertainty and indecision.

Editorial

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Majority Rule in Collective Bargaining

THE Wagner Labor Relations Bill provides that "representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employes in a unit appropriate for such purposes shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

Replying to criticism of this provision made by anti-union employers Senator Wagner in his argument for the bill before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor pointed out that the majority rule principle is found in a number of laws already enacted by Congress. He stated that it was applied during the World War by the War Labor Board, that it is now the practice of the Railway Labor Board and is followed in business and public affairs.

Explaining why the majority principle is written unequivocally into his bill, Senator Wagner said:

"All collective bargaining is simply a means to an end. That end is not the mere exchange of pleasantries between employer and employes, but rather the making of agreements which will stabilize employment conditions and set fair working standards.

"Students of industrial relations are in almost unanimous accord that it is practically impossible to apply two or more sets of agreements to one unit of workers at the same time, or to apply the terms of one agreement to only a portion of the workers in a single unit.

"For these reasons, collective bargaining can be really effective only when workers are sufficiently solidified in their interests to make one agreement covering all. This is possible only by means of majority rule.

"Freedom for the individual worker does not mean that he should be free from the orderly processes of determining questions which prevail in business and in public affairs. That kind of freedom is the trade name for exploitation."

All reasoning persons will be compelled to admit the indisputable logic and validity of Senator Wagner's statement.

Percentage Sophistry on Child Labor

SUPPORTERS of employers who have so little regard for the rights of children as to seek ever larger opportunity to chain them to the wheels of industry and commerce for profit are very adept in producing statistics designed to soothe the conscience of those who might be aroused to action by the encouragement given to child labor ex-

ploiters in the Supreme Court decision invalidating the National Recovery Act.

Percentage statistics are among these sophistical devices now trumped up to minimize the child labor evil. The New York Times uses this ruse in an editorial which considers the child labor evil not in cold figures but according to a very soothing percentage scheme. The editorial points out that, according to the figures compiled by the U. S. Census Bureau, "of 48,000,000 people gainfully employed in 1930, fewer than 1½ per cent were children under the age of 16." Only 1½ per cent! How infinitesmal it sounds! Granted that the Supreme Court decision did provide for the return of child labor. What does 1½ per cent of the total number gainfully employed amount to any way? Nothing in the world to worry about in that diminutive figure.

But the recital of the actual statistical facts visualizes a different picture than the percentage snapshot presented by the Times. The census of 1930 showed that employers, taking advantage of economic conditions, put 130,000 children under 16 years of age to work in the production of profit for those who own and control industry and employed 50,000 boys and girls 16 and 17 years old in dangerous occupations.

Of course the assertion that child labor in 1930 was limited to 1½ per cent of the gainfully employed workers is a resort to sophistry to minimize the importance of the child labor evil. On the other hand, the plain statement that 130,000 children under 16 were employed and 50,000 more of tender ages compelled to work at hazardous jobs dramatically visualizes this large army of boys and girls chained to mills and factories when they should be in school and tends to arouse definite opposition to the continuance of this evil.

Percentage statistics like those used by the New York Times are nothing but a smokescreen shot out to conceal the truth about child labor. They undertake to hide the actual facts regarding this social outrage.

An Insidious Activity

Obviously titled with intent to confuse, the American Labor Foundation, chartered last August in Washington, D. C., taking advantage of the widespread feeling of unrest, recently waxed into furious activity and is sending broadcast application blanks brilliant with gold leaf and glowing with lurid phrases as bait for the unwary. When fully established, promoters of the movement advise, they "will call upon congress and the President to outlaw the American Federation of Labor and every trade union in the country"—an undertaking of some proportions, by whomsoever undertaken.

One of the chunks of advice handed out in the propaganda being circulated is so refreshingly absurd that repetition may be of interest. It reads:

> "Business must and will fight back when the NRA expires. Then every cocky trade union member will be kicked out of his job. If you want to save your job, quit your union membership before too late."

Summing up, the American Labor Foundation declares it intends to "keep God in our jobs and in American industry the nontrade union, nonlabor union open shop." The egotistical association of the Diety with such an undertaking is but another evidence of the caliber of those behind the movement.

It is asserted by those who are well informed that the camouflaged organization was born in Germany, is being wet-nursed in Wall Street and is not too distantly related to the Hitler scheme of "freedom" to be an absolute menace to this country. Whatever its parentage, such an organization has no place in the economic setup of a free people and can have but one objective—to disrupt and destroy.

The present mass-minded confusion caused by a bewildering unsuccessful attempt to decipher the intricate architecture of the numerous proposals to remedy existing and anticipated conditions should not be further muddled by the slimy activities of borers from within or abroad.

This is a time when the sober thought and judgment of our best minds will be necessary if America be saved from itself. There can be no compromise with such ideas as are proposed by the so-called American Labor Foundation in its program of disruption.

"In Union there is strength." Under Union Labels there is QUALITY.

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JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the fifty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Convention Hall of the Nova Scotian Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, beginning Monday, September 16, 1935, and continuing from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

New Charters Issued

2639 Hoquiam, Wash.
1718 Stuart & Vicinity, Fla.
2640 Longview, Wash.
2641 Longview, Wash.
2642 Longview, Wash.
1730 St. Thomas, V. I.
1733 Hayti, Mo.
1742 Jasonville, Ind.
2643 Chehalis, Wash.
2644 Knappton, Wash.
2645 Warren, Ark.
2646 Lyman, Wash.
1745 Sandpoint, Ida.
1746 Portland, Ore.
1748 Forrest City, Ark.
1756 Massena, N. Y.
1759 Cleveland, Tenn.
1760 Nehalem, Ore.
1773 Morganton, Ark.
1787 Excelsior Springs, Mo.
2647 Tacoma, Wash.
1789 Harrison, Ark.
2648 Everett, Wash.
2649 Castle Rock, Wash.
2650 Clear Lake, Wash.
2651 Gladstone, Mich.
2652 Willamina, Ore.
2653 Everett, Wash.
1793 Celina, Ohio.

Pacific States Lumber Company Operating with Non-Union Men

The Pacific States Lumber Company, with mills located at Selleck and offices in Tacoma, Washington, is operating and shipping lumber with the help of strikebreakers and the state police. More than 75 per cent of this lumber is being shipped to the middle west states of Montana, The Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Colorado.

This company has refused to negotiate for settlement with Local Union 2598 of Selleck, Washington. L. E. Rasmussen, secretary of the Local states that they are not connected in any way with the so-called Northwest Strike Committee, and desires that Local Unions in the states mentioned be made aware, through the columns of "The Carpenter" of the unfriendliness of the Pacific States Lumber company towards our organization.

Morrell Packing Company Strike

We are informed by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America that approximately 3,500 men walked off their jobs on July 19, in the plant of the John Morrell Company, packers with plants located at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Ottumwa, Iowa and Topeka, Kansas. The strikers are members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

The Morrell Company has used every method to destroy the organization of their employes since the unions came into being. This is the second strike at the Sioux Falls plant. On March 9, 1935, the company desired to lay off 108 men and in the group were all the officers and active members in the organization. A strike resulted. Governor Berry of South Dakota immediately sent troops to the scene.

A settlement was reached after three days of conflict, in which all men were returned to work except 29. In this group of 29, every single, solitary officer of the union was included.

Every effort had been made prior to the strike to adjust this controversy in a peaceful manner, but to all pleas the Morrell Company turned a deaf ear.

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen are now waging a vigorous campaign against the products of this concern throughout the nation and ask the moral support of our membership. The products of the Morrell concern are known best through their trade brand —"MORRELL'S PRIDE."

Philadelphia Woodworking Firms Employ Non-Union Carpenters

We are in receipt of information from the Philadelphia District Council, through secretary Joseph Kazmark, that the firms of Friel and Bernheim Company, Bernheim & Sons, Inc., and Frank C. Snedecker & Co., Inc., all woodworking shops, are operating with non-union men and at a wage considerably below the union scale.

The firm of Friel and Bernheim manufactures largely fixtures, and Bernheim & Sons manufacture and install interior wood work and boast that they are able to obtain union erectors outside of the Philadelphia district.

The Snedecker Company, in addition to employing non-union men, at times institutes the piecework system, and the Philadelphia District Council desires all Local Unions, particularly those in the Eastern states, to be apprised of the unfriendly attitude of the above-named firms to our organization.

Traveling Members Attention

Due to an increase in building repair work, Local Union 286, Great Falls, Montana, returned to the 8-hour day for a short period, but the work is now completed and from 10 to 15 per cent of the members are idle, according to information received from Recording Secretary Bosley. Carpenters should not be misled by newspaper articles to the contrary coming from Contractors and Chamber of Commerce, as at the present time there is little opportunity for traveling carpenters to secure employment in that city.

Celebrates Golden Anniversary

Local Union No. 3, Wheeling, West Virginia, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that Local Union on June 7, 1935, with a meeting and a banquet.

The business meeting was held early in the evening at the Labor Temple with H. P. Dangerfield presiding. Charles Sattler, president of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly addressed the members at this meeting, as did also Edward J. Weekley, who gave the history of Local Union No. 3 from its inception, which proved a very interesting narrative. Brother Weekley, who acted as chairman of the anniversary affair, also served in the same capacity for the silver anniversary twenty-five years ago. William J. Emmerth, president of the Building Trades Council of Wheeling and vicinity, and Building inspector, spoke briefly on "Building Operations" in Wheeling.

At the Labor Temple building the old records of the Union, when it was organized in 1885, were on display.

Two of the charter members of the Local Union are still living. Three members were present who were initiated previous to 1900.

Following the business meeting the members adjourned to the Alma Kemple Connor home where the Golden Ju-

bilee banquet was enjoyed. A very interesting and entertaining program followed the banquet.

Several prominent labor leaders were in attendance, including W. T. Allen, General Executive Board Member from the second district, who represented the General Office. He congratulated the Local on its history and accomplishments during the fifty years of its existence. He also stressed the importance of organization.

Others who delivered addresses were: John B. Easton, president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, and R. Joseph Dowling, editor of the State Advocate, official publication of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly.

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated by Local 104

Local Union 104 of Dayton, Ohio, held a basket dinner and picnic at Eagles Park on June 22, 1935, in celebration of the 50th anniversary, or Golden Jubilee, of the formation of the Local Union.

The committee in charge of the picnic, headed by Brother K. A. Koehly, arranged the various events and a most enjoyable time was had by all in attendance.

After dinner was served, the chairman of the Program Committee, R. O. Morrison, delivered a brief address and then called on John E. Breidenbach, City Commissioner, who acted as toastmaster for the assembly. He made a short speech and then introduced all the officers of the Local Union, each of whom responded briefly.

Then Brother John Bauer the oldest living member of the Union was called on. He joined Local 104 in 1890 and has never been in arears during his forty-five years of service. Following a short talk by Brother Bauer, Brother L. E. Nysewander, formerly Secretary and Business Agent of the Dayton District Council, and who for the past six years has been a member of the Ohio Industrial Commission, gave a very interesting address along the lines of Safety and Hygiene, which was very beneficial to the members of the Brotherhood.

The feature address of the celebration was delivered by First General Vice-President George H. Lakey, who related the early history of the struggles of the Brotherhood and the organization of Local Union 104. It was a real treat for the entire assembly to hear him talk.

There was also a tribute paid to the wives, mothers and sisters of Union carpenters for the part they have played so faithfully in the assistance and encouragement they gave to the Local Union during the period of its existence.

Local Union 104 has the oldest charter of any organization in the building trades of Dayton and the membership is proud of the successful accomplishments of the Local Union.

Many of the old time members of the Local were present and were showered with congratulations for their efforts of former years which largely made it possible for the favorable working conditions that prevail at the present time.

At the conclusion of the celebration many present expressed the hope that the picnic would be made an annual event of the Local.

Auto Accident Causes Death of Veteran Member of Local 333

Robert W. Crumley, a veteran member of Local Union 333, New Kensington, Pa., died June 12, 1935, as the result of injuries received in an auto accident.

Brother Crumley was a member of our Brotherhood for forty-three years, having been initiated September 12, 1892. He served as Financial Secretary of Local 333 for a number of years, also served in other capacities. Although he had been retired from the trade for about twenty years, he remained ever faithful to the organization and to Local Union 333.

Brother Crumley was a staunch union man and his untimely passing is sadly mourned by Local Union 333 and his many friends.

Old Time Member of Local 433 Dies

With very deep regret the members of Local Union 433, Belleville, Illinois, learned of the passing of Louis Kalkbrenner, one of its old and most respected members, whose death occurred May 9, 1935.

Brother Kalkbrenner was a member of the organization for 46 years. He was a most loyal member, always ready to lend a helping hand to a brother sick

or in distress. He was always prompt and regular in his duties to his union, a pioneer in the Local Union and an inspiration to the younger members. He will be sadly missed by the officers and members of Local Union 433.

Charter Member of Local 2313 Dies

L. E. Woods, one of the outstanding members of Local Union 2313, Meridian, Miss., passed away June 3, 1935. He was one of the three remaining charter members of the Local and proud of the fact that he was such.

Brother Woods a zealous champion for the right, was always doing something to help his brother members and anyone who needed assistance.

For a number of years he had been a delegate to the Central Trades Council and was past president of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor, which office he held for five years, only resigning one year ago. His counsel and advice were ever of the highest value to the Local and reflected a wealth of experience and information as well as real sincerity of heart and a desire to do right.

The loyalty, sincerity and devotion of Brother Woods to his principles were of the highest order, and his loss will be keenly felt not only by the labor movement in general but by the entire city and state and his wide circle of friends.

Bill Takes Federal Arms Out of Strike-Breaking Business

Congressman Connery of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill—Joint Resolution No. 141—to take Uncle Sam's military equipment out of the strike-breaking business. It provides that no federal equipment, arms, munitions, or any form of war material belonging to the Federal Government, shall be used by state troops on strike duty without the express permission of the Secretary of War.

This bill is designed to end one of the meanest anti-labor grafts that even Big Business and its political henchmen have been guilty of. It should be especially interesting to the workers of Georgia, smarting under the injustice of the mischievous clown whom they were tricked into electing governor.

Eugene Talmadge was running for his second term in the governor's chair when the textile strike came. The primary is the real election in Georgia as in most of the South; whoever wins the nomination in the Democratic primaries is elected. Workers tried in vain to find what Governor Talmadge proposed to do; but until the votes were counted, and he had a safe lead for the nomination, he wouldn't tell.

Then he struck. First he ordered two companies of state militia to Cartersville. He ordered out others almost hour by hour until in three days forty companies of Georgia militia, all of them more or less equipped with Federal supplies, were doing all the governor could make them do to break the textile strike.

Two hundred pickets were seized and herded into a detention camp just outside Atlanta. Another 130 were arrested at the mill town of Newman. Others were arrested in other places until Talmadge thought he had the strike smashed. He doesn't understand how the strikers held out.

Talmadge's attitude may be judged from an article which he wrote for the Manufacturers' Record, hard-boiled anti-labor organ of the mill bosses.

"When anyone quits a job," he wrote, "he doesn't have the right to hang around the place of business and interfere with anyone else who wants to work on the job."

The right to strike is one of the basic rights of labor everywhere, and the right to picket peacefully has been upheld by high Federal courts. But that made no difference to Talmadge.

The A. F. of L. made a vigorous protest against Talmadge's lawless violence.

The Spirit of Peace

I believe in the spirit of peace, and in sole and absolute reliance on truth and the application of it to the hearts and consciences of the people. I do not believe that the weapons of liberty ever have been, or can be, the weapons of despotism. I know that those of despotism are the sword, the revolver, the cannon, the bombshell; and therefore, the weapons to which tyrants cling and upon which they depend are not the weapons for me, as a friend of liberty. —W. L. Garrison.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Points to Pension Record

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I just received the pension checks for July and I wish to say that out of a membership of 400 we receive 72 checks. I wonder how many Locals can boast of such a record.

Robert Currie, F. S.,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

Spread the Principles of Unionism

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The June issue of "The Carpenter" presents a very important editorial pertaining to the industrial situation of today in such direct manner that it should not be filed away for future reference, but should be given the serious consideration it warrants by all readers of "The Carpenter." The warning conveyed applies to every Local Union of the U. B. The danger of resting on our oars while the membership is slipping and the treasury dwindling is very real. Just attending the meetings, paying the bills and greeting the members, does not fill the bill.

In the April journal of this year, are two well written communications on the Townsend Plan and its endorsement by Local Unions of this U. B. This is evidence of the confusion caused by the various plans for industrial recovery.

The American Federation of Labor, after more than fifty years of neutrality towards national politics, has without precedent been compelled to venture on untried political endeavors either as advisors, or through committees, to aid governmental effort to grapple with a situation in the world of labor never known to commercial and industrial life anywhere.

History teaches that periods of intense political agitation are always followed by reaction, and already there are signs of distrust regarding the labor legislation of the past two years. What is the answer? What is the offset to escape flood tide when labor finds itself thrown back again on its own strength to conserve what it has already gained? Every Labor Union should use its best endeavors to spread its principles, increase its membership, create ways and means to help back to membership those members in arrears, to advance the six-hour day on the living principle that the concern of one is the concern of all.

Jos. Peck,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Articles Revive Old Memories

Editor, "The Carpenter":

You may be surprised to receive this letter from me, but I am prompted to write you for the reason that two articles in the June issue of "The Carpenter" revived old memories. The first one was the San Francisco Bridge.

Nearly forty years ago my brother, who now lives with me, was a Sea Captain carrying lime from Rockland, Me., to New York and Boston. I was then living between Lynn and Boston. I wrote to my brother that on his next trip I was going to visit him in New York. Well, a schooner going to New York with a load would first anchor in Buttermilk Channel. He had remarked to me about the Brooklyn Bridge: "Darn little cobweb up in the sky ain't safe." One day I got him on a car bound over, and as we approached the bridge he said: "Didn't I tell you that I won't go over it? Thirty years I've traveled under it."

I replied: "It's a case of over or under again; you've got to jump to go under." Well, he stayed on.

I have stood on that bridge and measured the expansion as a train crossed it; the first cable bridge in the world.

The other article in the June number was the list of new Locals which included "Rockland, Maine," the city in which I was born, and the only new Local

chartered for that month in the New England states.

Brother Duffy, I wrote you for many years once a month when I was financial secretary of Local Union 1197, Saugus, Mass. I haven't worked at the trade now for a number of years. You might think it a fish story that almost my last job was a building in Key West 78 feet high and 100 feet square, and that same building is now in Miami, Florida. You see, it was in 1914 at the start of the World War. I was working on the Hangar for the first dirigible that the United States bought, and at the start of the Miami Airport the government gave it to that city.

Well, my next job will be a coffin and as I measure across my shoulders 22 inches, wear a number 8 shoe, and a 7⅜" hat, what a queer shaped box it will be! Haven't seen one since I was a kid. I have ten ½ inch boards six feet long and from 4½ to 6 inches wide.

On my next birthday (October 24) I will be 75 years old and my brother (October 25) will be 77. I am now residing only 25 miles from our Home at Lakeland. My brother is eligible to Snug Harbor which is just across the bay from New York City.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. Colson, Crystal Springs, Fla.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 165

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies' Auxiliary Union 165 of Columbus, Ohio, enjoy reading the interesting letters in "The Carpenter" from the different Auxiliaries and we feel others may be interested in learning of our activities.

We have been able to increase our membership considerably in the past year. We hold our meetings every first and third Thursday of each month in the same building in which the Carpenters hold their meetings. Once a month we have a social meeting and serve a pot luck lunch, at which time we entertain our husbands and families. This occasion is looked forward to with much interest as we have an enjoyable time. We are now planning on a picnic to be held soon.

It gave us much pleasure to make two nice quilts which we sent to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida. They were greatly appreciated and acknowledged with thanks. We now have some members from Local Union 200 of Columbus down there.

We shall be glad to have any members from sister auxiliaries call on us when visiting in our city. Our meeting place is Carpenters' Hall, 8 East Chestnut Street.

We endeavor to encourage our people to buy merchandise bearing the Union Label and would appreciate any letter or good suggestions from other Auxiliary Unions.

Mrs. S. Basil, Rec. Sec.

Ladies Auxilary Union No. 217

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary 217, Wichita, Kan., extend fraternal greetings to all Auxiliary members and wish to express our appreciation in reading of the activities of other Auxiliaries in the correspondence column of "The Carpenter."

Our experience, as an organization, has been very similar to those of our sister Auxiliaries. While it has tested our loyalty and determination to meet existing conditions during the past few years, we are still able to carry on.

The depression has depleted our membership to some extent and lowered our finances, but it has compelled more individual effort from each member and naturally this creates more interest. Instead of calling on the treasurer for expenses incurred for the Auxiliary meetings, the amount is made up by donations from the members, thus practicing co-operation or unionism, while building up our treasury fund.

We meet the second and fourth Thursday of the month in the Labor Temple Club room, while our husbands' Local meets in the same building each Thursday evening. Our social affairs are either the fourth Thursday evening of the month or the Saturday following and often we serve refreshments after the close of our husbands' session.

We celebrated our seventh anniversary in January of this year with a card party. Our social affairs are numerous and usually conform with the season or some event connected with the Auxiliary, such as picnics, melon feasts for summer and Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas for winter and Valentine

and April Fool celebrations in the spring, besides card parties, quiltings and covered dish luncheons, keeping our social committee busy. Auxiliary 217 completed a quilt and forwarded it to the Carpenter's Home for a Christmas gift sometime ago.

We have other Committees that have no social side and their duties call for honest effort, such as Sick and Visiting, Grievance, Membership, Ways and Means, etc., all of which, if successful, demand work.

It is encouraging to us, and especially to the Grievance Committee, when they have been successful in settling disputes by contacting employers who have been antagonistic toward organized labor and have been able to convert them to our principle by friendly tactics, as well as convincing them the importance of the purchasing power of our women, especially, when supported by the great numbers of Auxiliaries.

We are affiliated with the Wichita Federation of Organized Labor Auxiliaries.

The object of this organization is to promote interest in organized labor and their auxiliaries, to bring out a better social condition and mutual friendship and protect and maintain the new club room and assist in the maintenance of the Labor Temple.

This organization is composed of eight Auxiliaries and has good prospects for growth. Each of these has representation by four appointed delegates. This Federation started with a small group of auxiliary members of various crafts, who were ambititous to improve the Labor Temple and has developed into a wide awake body of women. Auxiliary No. 217 has been prominent in helping promote these activities and one of the past Presidents of our Carpenters' Auxiliary had the honor to be the first President in this Federation and is now serving her second year efficiently.

Much has been accomplished through the united and untiring efforts of a number of union-minded people and we are afforded a worthwhile meeting place,—a beautiful club room and kitchen privileges free of cost.

While the wives of organized labor members have been instrumental in producing great improvements in the Labor Temple they could not do that alone and great credit is due a number of building tradesmen who have not spared time or effort in doing all they could. Numbers of other Trade Union members worked valiently in other ways just as necessary to success and, consequently, we have a remodeled and redecorated home for organized labor which is a credit to all unions and auxiliaries. This means new walls, window shades and floors in five assembly rooms, two lobbies, one men's recreation room, ladies' club room, check room and kitchen. This Club room supplies every convenience necessary to entertainment and is maintained and furnished by this Federation of Organized Labor Auxiliaries. It has a seating capacity of two hundred. It also has scenic walls, fireplace, sixty folding steel chairs, six floor and table lamps, sixteen card tables and enough portable dining tables to fill the room, if necessary. We have ample check room and a fully equipped kitchen with serving window opening into the club room, also refrigeration, linens, china and silver for one hundred guests. It has been pronounced by international representatives as second to none, and, of course, members of Auxiliary No. 217, are proud to have been a participant in this accomplishment. This Club room affords a pleasant meeting place for many occasions and an outstanding mental picture rests with our members when they recall a beautifully decorated Christmas tree and a dinner table extending the length of the room, surrounded with happy faces eagerly unwrapping inexpensive gifts.

This Club room gave our Auxiliary ample room to entertain the delegates of the Federation of Union Labor Auxiliaries with a spring festival. Our square table, seating thirty-two, represented May day with a May Pole centerpiece, surrounded with decorated Easter Egg vases with spring flowers and the luncheon was followed by a style show of Easter bonnets and gowns made from crepe paper and newspapers which were fashioned and modeled by the guests. This style show created much merriment.

We consider these efforts as an example of what co-operation and organization can do and the results may sound more or less enchanting, but we must remember that it has not been a path of roses, for it has taken unlimited courage and fortitude to face that

which, at times, seemed like an unsurmountable wall, for like most group work, there are the knockers and advisers and those who will and those who won't. We well know that our pillar of strength is the member who stands for the principle of organized labor and gives his moral support, whether active or not.

There is no limit to the real good Women's Auxiliaries can accomplish and it can only be accomplished through laying aside personal affronts, petty jealousies and selfish ambitions and striving to elevate the social, moral and intellectual conditions of men and, in so doing, we shall have profited even more than they, and will have reached the goal of happiness and real success.

Fraternally yours,
Ladies' Auxiliary No. 217.

May Conquer Infantile Paralysis

Once more a Canadian doctor challenges the attention of the world. It's becoming a habit with our friends to the north. This time it is Dr. Maurice Brodie, a native of England, who received his education and training in Ottawa and Montreal.

For years this young bacteriologist has been pursuing the germ which causes infantile paralysis—the disease of which President Roosevelt is probably the most distinguished victim.

Dr. Brodie told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he had found a vaccine which he believed would curb the disease, and that his experiments also indicated that he and his associates have found a remedy for sleeping sickness.

It is an interesting fact that a part of Dr. Brodie's work was financed by the Banting Research Foundation of Toronto. This foundation draws its funds from royalties paid by the manufacturers of insulin, the preparation which has robbed diabetes of its principal terror.

Insulin was discovered by Dr. Banting, also a Canadian. Had he wished, he could have made a great fortune. Instead, he turned insulin over to the University of Toronto, which grants licenses to reliable manufacturers, and puts aside the royalties for just such battles as Dr. Brodie has been making against infantile paralysis and sleeping sickness.

Buy American

It is distressing to walk into a store to make a purchase and find the article stamped "Made in Germany," "Made in Russia," "Made in Japan," etc., while our own factories lay idle, unable to compete with cheap foreign labor. Thousands of articles and commodities enter the country daily from abroad, while our relief lists get bigger and bigger for lack of work at home. The blame for such terrible conditions rests primarily with the people themselves. Our tariff laws are either inadequate or their enforcement lax that they cannot cope with the situation.

The great orator, Cicero, speaking before the Roman senate, asserted that the welfare and prosperity of a country depended on the attitude of its citizens towards it. No legislation of itself will ever bring back prosperity here, or any place else, unless the people themselves stick by their rights and demand that they be respected.

It may seem superfluous at the present juncture to advocate the support of American-manufactured goods by the buying public at all times, but particularly should they do so now with almost eleven million of our people dependent on charity.

Every American worthy of the name ought to have for his goal the very much needed policy and duty of building up our industries and aiming at industrial self-sufficiency, the necessity for claiming first preference for home-manufactured goods, and thus the competition or attractiveness of the foreign articles will gradually be eliminated.

By supporting our industries and buying our goods we will be able in no small measure to put back to work the millions that are now idle. When you buy, see that the article you buy is stamped "Made in America," and bears the protective union label.

Buy American and bring back prosperity.—Union Leader.

Make a great deal more of your right to praise the good than of your right to blame the bad. Never let a brave and serious struggle after truth and goodness, however weak it may be, pass unrecognized. Do not be chary of appreciation. Hearts are unconcsiously hungry for it.—Phillips Brooks

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXII

In the three preceding lessons we were dealing with columns from a strictly practical standpoint. Now we are taking up columns having in mind architecture and its history. It can almost be said that the history of architecture began with the column, and has been brought down to our time by the column. It is probably true, that in the beginning columns constituted little more than supports for rude shelters. This, though, is merely a conjecture based on ruins of structures that still exist. Architecture dates much farther back than our written histories; in fact, ancient architecture is the link between written history and imaginary history, or conjectures of prehistoric times. Many of those old ruins tell of civilizations, that in their own ways, were probably superior to ours; especially if we observe them from the artistic viewpoint. We have made great advancements along the lines of science and inventions, but when we take into consideration the advantages these advancements have given us, we can not but marvel at what those architects and builders of old accomplished. They stopped at no cost in order to perfect their various arts, just as we stop at nothing in our mad rush to accumulate large fortunes. It should be remembered, though, that whereas we depend on wage-earners for our manpower, those ancient builders used mostly slaves or semi-slaves for almost all of their power. This was particularly true of Egypt. I quote Scripture: "And the same day Pharaoh commanded the taskmasters of the people, saying; ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore; let them go and gather straw for themselves." Then the record goes on with the kings command that the number of bricks required of the people was not to be diminished. Those people, the Iraelites, were not slaves in the full sense of the word, as it was used then. A story is told, which will show how completely a real slave of that period was owned by his master. Building material, in those days, was moved by slaves, according to the story, on huge conveyances, which were lubricated by throwing fat pigs into hoppers, just as we put hard oil into oil cups. Whenever the crude axle boxes became dry pigs were thrown into the hoppers above them and ground up into lubrication. This was repeated at more or less regular intervals; and, the story goes on, frequently a slacking slave was tak-

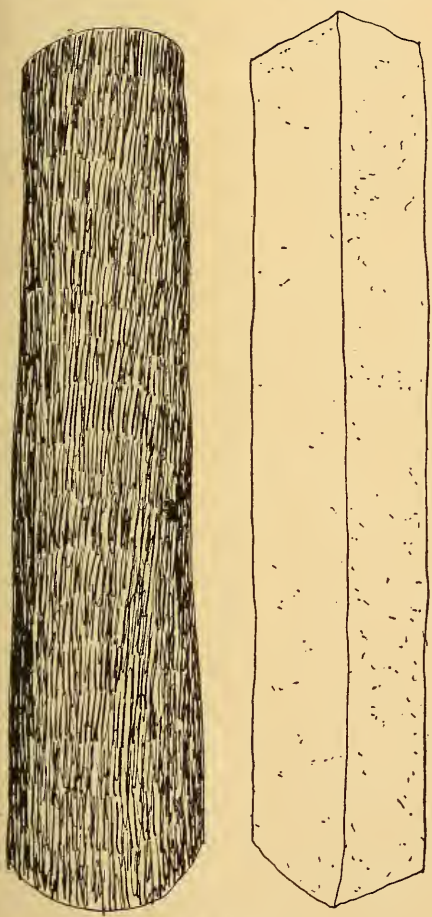


Fig. 476

en and literally thrown into one of these hoppers, either to keep up the morale of the other slaves, or to substitute for a pig. This, in our day seems cruel and heartless, but are we not doing just as heartless things now, under modern industrialism? Take child labor for instance, and unemployment.

The Babylonians were among the most ancient who made some progress with architecture. Their most celebrated buildings were the temple of Belus and the hanging gardens of Semiramis. The Assyrians, Phonecians, Syrians and the Israelites, were rich with splendid

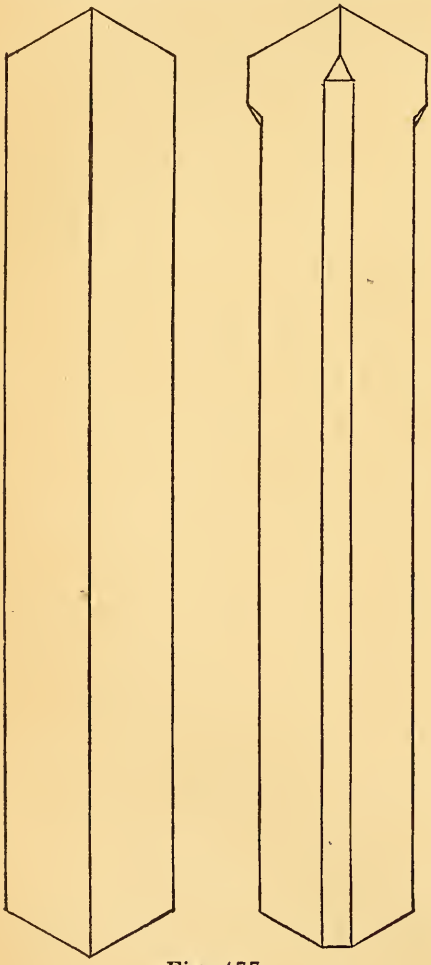


Fig. 477

buildings. The Israelites, however, sent for one Hiram of Tyre, whose father was a Phonecian. He it was who contributed whatever art there was in their architecture. It is amazing how often the word "pillar" is used in the record giving details of Solomon's own house and

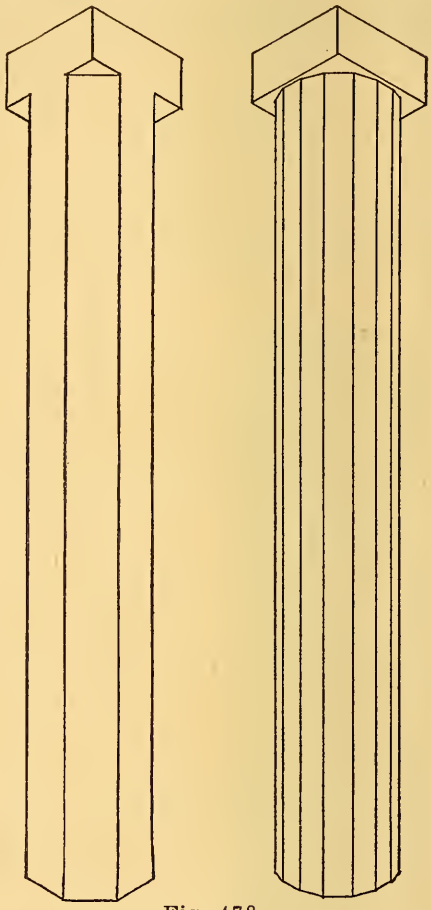


Fig. 478

of the temple that is remembered by his name.

Subterraneous temples of the Hindoos, have been found, hewn out of solid rock, upon the islands of Elephanta and Salsette, and in the mountains of Elora. The circuit of the excavations for these temples, is about six miles. The temples are 100 feet high, 145 feet long, and 62 feet wide. They contain thousands of figures, apparently of ancient Hindoo origin.

All the architectural remains of ancient times sink into insignificance, however, when compared with those of Egypt. The obelisks, pyramids, temples, palaces, and other structures of this country, are on the grandest scale, and

could only have been perfected by men considerably advanced in refinement. The walls of their buildings were thick, the roofs and covered ways were flat, or without pediments, and composed of blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or column to another. The columns

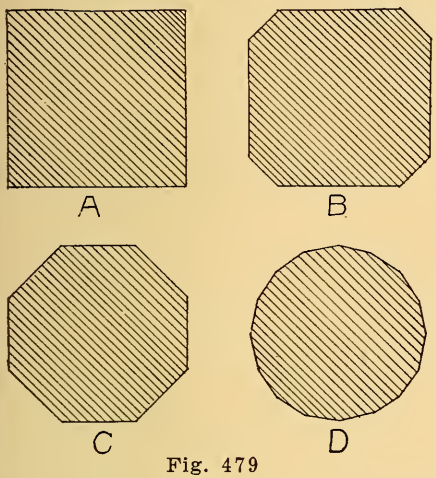


Fig. 479

were close together, short, and very large, being sometimes ten or twelve feet in diameter. They were generally without bases, and had a great variety of capitals, from a simple square block, ornamented with hieroglyphics, or faces, to an elaborate composition of palm leaves, somewhat on the order of the Corinthian capital. The main characteristic of Egyptian architecture is that of great strength, which is evident by the columns of the temples. These columns, when assembled in rows or groups, gave an imposing effect. The temple of Karnak is a good example. This building is principally columns. Massiveness, battered walls, flat roofs, many columns and hieroglyphics with a symmetrical combination of art and nature characterize Egyptian architecture.

In the beginning, as we stated before, columns were probably merely rude supports for primitive shelters, more or less on the order of those shown by Fig. 476. The one to the left represents a wooden support, having its natural shape except that it has been cut to a length. To the right is shown a stone support in the rough. Both are in perspective, and while they represent the oldest forms of columns, they are notwithstanding that fact, still often used on present-day rude structures.

The first advancement made in the form of columns is shown to the left of Fig. 477. Here we have a square column of wood or stone, cut to a length and surfaced on all sides, thus making a little better appearance than the ones of the previous figure. To the right is shown the next step in advance, which was made by chamfering the corners of the column, excepting at the top, which suggests the beginning of the cap. Another advance step is shown to the left of Fig. 478, where the chamfer has been deepened to the extent that the column is octagon in form, and the cap is considerably more pronounced. To the right is shown the next advancement where the column is a polygon of sixteen sides, with a fairly well developed cap. Plans of the four last stages of column development just mentioned, are given by Fig. 479, A, B, C and D.

Fig. 480 shows at E, a plan of a round column, which, as we have seen, was the natural beginning of the column, and it is also the artificial end of the column. The polygon does not have to be carried very high in number, so far as appearance is concerned, until it becomes round. To the right we are showing the development of fluting, starting with the polygon, a, and then showing how fluting gradually was developed until it reached the stage shown at f. It does not matter, whether the column is a polygon or fluted in form,

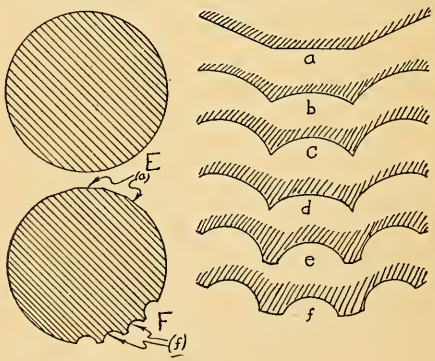


Fig. 480

the principle of the circle, if not the circle itself must be employed in order to obtain the proper proportions. At F, (a), is shown the starting point of fluting, while at (f) is shown the end, making the circle the Alpha and the Omega of the column.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTY-SEVEN

The Lean-To Rafter

Looking at the subject superficially, the "lean-to" rafter may appear to be the simplest of roof members. However quite frequently the problem develops into something more complicated than some carpenters have expected.

A lean-to roof or, as it is sometimes called a "shed roof" is one having a

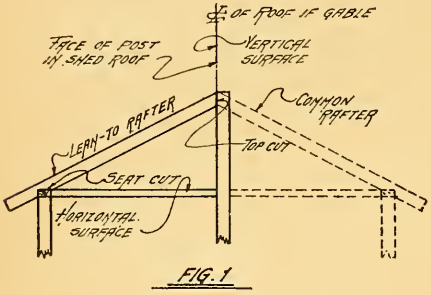


FIG. 1

single slope. It consequently has only one set of rafters.

When a rafter, irrespective of its pitch, frames to a horizontal surface such as the plate, the problem is quite simple, because we have a horizontal plane to frame to. The upper end of the rafter framing to a ridge pole is similar to that of framing common rafters. The ridge pole always has a vertical

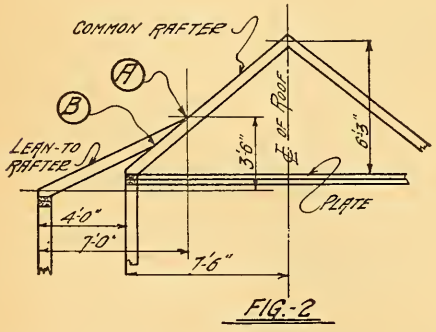


FIG. 2

face to frame to. When the above conditions exist the problem of lean-to rafters is reduced to that of common rafters. Fig. 1.

The problem, however, becomes more difficult when the lean-to rafter frames into an inclined plane such as another rafter of a different pitch. This case is illustrated in Fig. 2.

In dealing with problems of this nature the usual procedure is to first es-

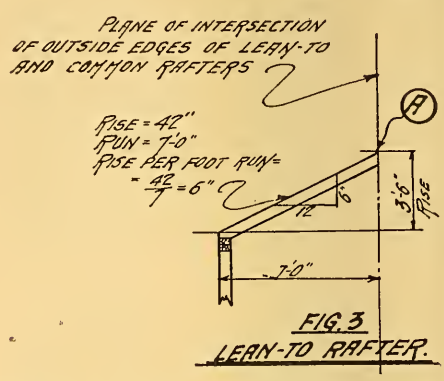


FIG. 3
LEAN-TO RAFTER.

tablish a horizontal line CD and then work from this line. This method enables us to use the framing square in the usual way. It should be borne in mind that the construction of the square is based on the principle of a right triangle and the intersection of a hori-

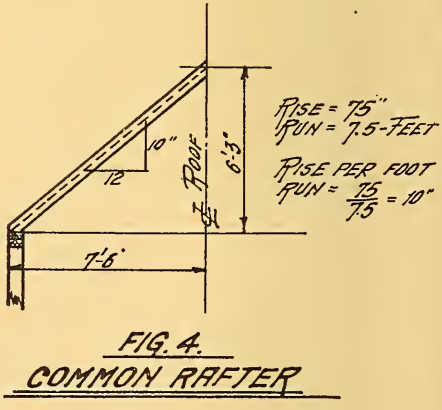


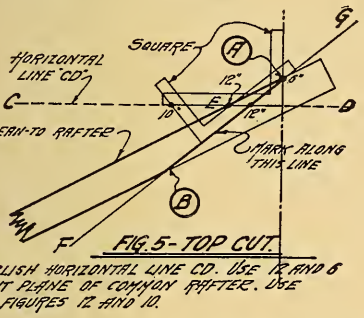
FIG. 4.
COMMON RAFTER

zontal with a vertical line form such an angle.

The rise per foot run of the lean-to rafter equals 6 inches. This figure is being used as a point of departure for laying out the horizontal line CD. To establish this line we lay the square so that the figure 6 on the tongue coincides with point "A" the interesection of the upper edges of both rafters. Point "E" is marked at 12 on the blade.

The square then is reversed and line FG is located by using figures 12 and

10 as shown in Fig. 5. Line FG is the top cut of the lean-to rafter and lays in the plane of the upper edge of the main rafter into which it is framed.



In the seat cut of the shed rafter figures 12 and 6 should be used since the rise is 6 inches per foot run.

It is well to note that this method may be used in many other cases whenever two members making different angles with the horizontal are to be connected.

Blind Nailing

(By H. H. Siegele)

Nailing should always be done in such a manner that it will add quality to the

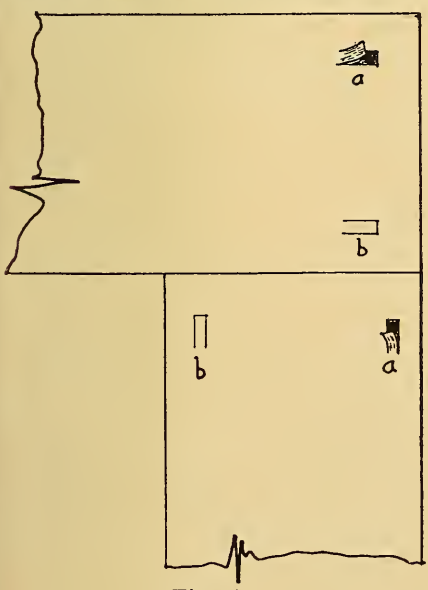


Fig. 1

appearance of a job, rather than detract from it. Placing nails orderly has a great deal to do with the harmonious appearance of a piece of work when it is finished. In case more than the usual amount of nails are required to hold finishing materials in place, the additional nails should be concealed in such a way that they will not readily attract attention. This can be accomplished by

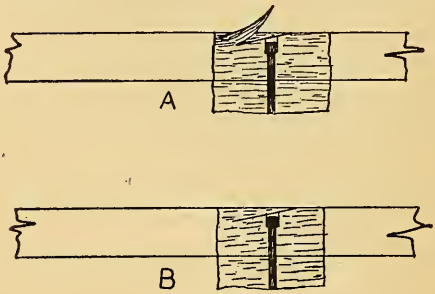


Fig. 2

placing them where they will be covered by other members of the material, or it can be done by what is called blind nailing, which we are explaining in the following paragraphs:

With a chisel a little wider than the head of the nail, the surface of the wood

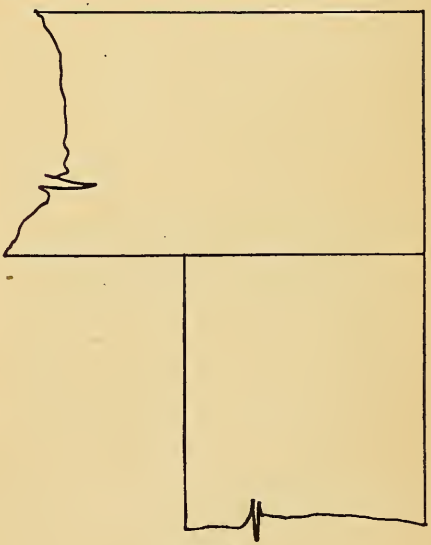


Fig. 3

is lifted somewhat on the order shown by a and a, Fig. 1. When the nail is driven and set, apply glue to the under side of the raised surface and drive it back into place, as shown at b and b, using a block of wood to protect the

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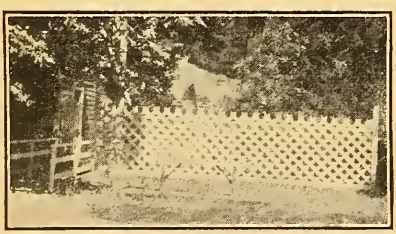
surface from hammer marks. This done, sandpaper the surface until it is uniform in appearance.

Fig. 2 A, shows a side view of blind nailing, just after the nail is set; and at B, we are showing the completed job. Fig 3 shows how Fig. 1 should appear when the nailing is done and the surface sandpapered.

An Interesting Fence

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I enclose a photograph of a small camping bungalow, including a lattice fence of original design, which I have built on the bank of Russian River at Rocky Point, Calif. As this fence has attracted an unusual amount of attention and admiration, it occurred to me



that it might be of interest to the readers of "The Carpenter."

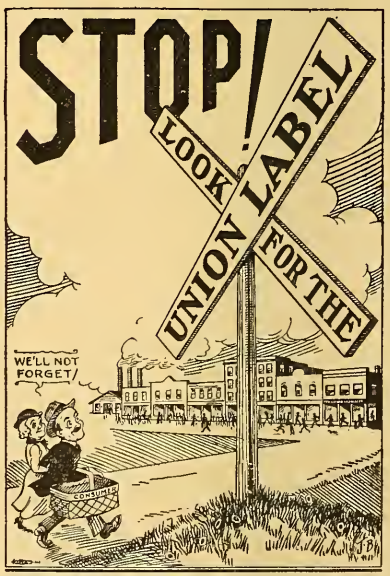
The general construction of the fence is obvious. It is 5 feet high and 20 feet long. The lattice is of 1 by 3 strips with mitred tops, nailed 4 inches apart on an angle of 45 degrees, the 2 by 3 rails supported by 4 by 4 posts, set 10 feet apart and finished with ½ by 2 neck band mould and 1 by 4 base.

This lattice construction is much stronger, more durable, and costs less than a tight board fence. The posts may be set farther apart and the rails may be made lighter. The little extra labor of erecting this fence is more than compensated for by the saving in material.

This makes an ideal fence for enclosing and subdividing farm yards, as it can be built "horse high, cow-strong and pig-tight." By placing single wires, chicken wire or fly screen between layers of the lattice it becomes chicken-proof and even rat proof.

A humorous neighbor commenting on the speedy erection remarked, "Why you can put up so much of that fence in a day that it would take you all night to walk back to where you started."

Frank DeGuerre,
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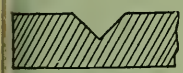
The Stanley Fibre Board Cutter



Cutting off or slitting



Bevels



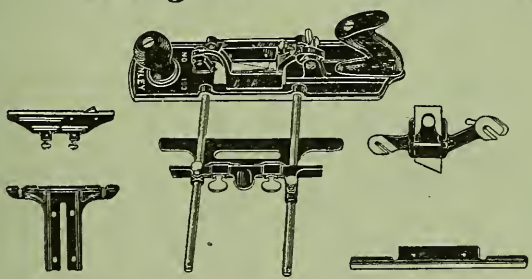
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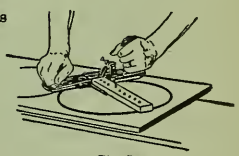
Mitre joint with groove



Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens



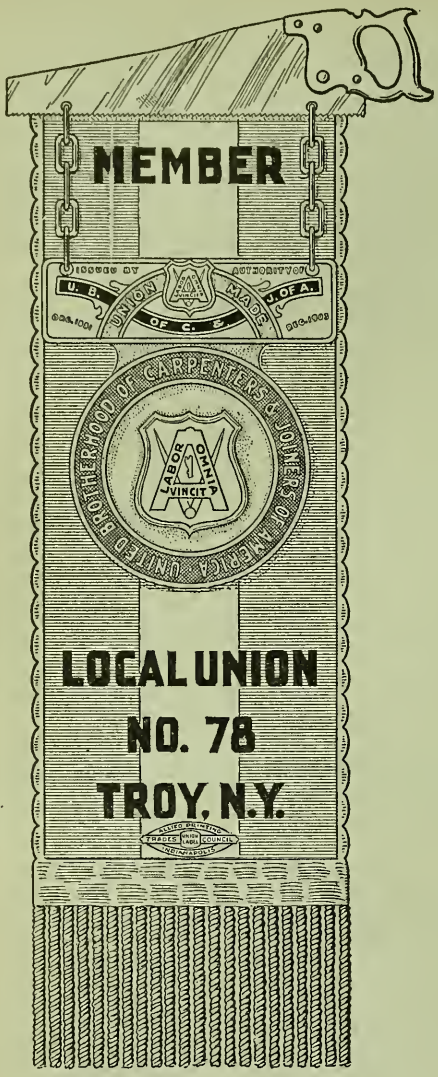
Ship lap joint



Circles

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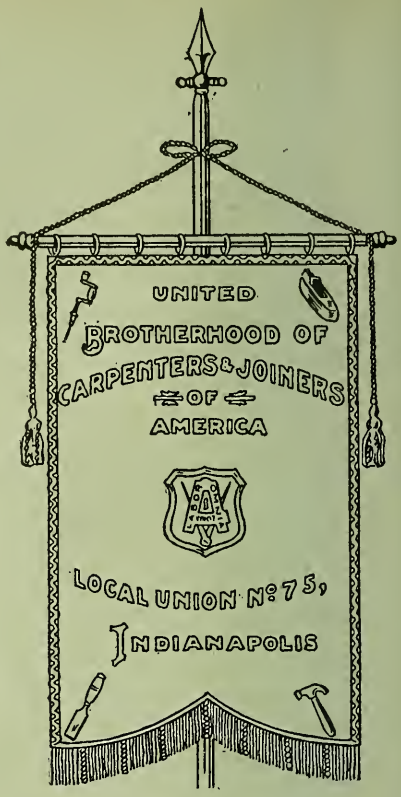
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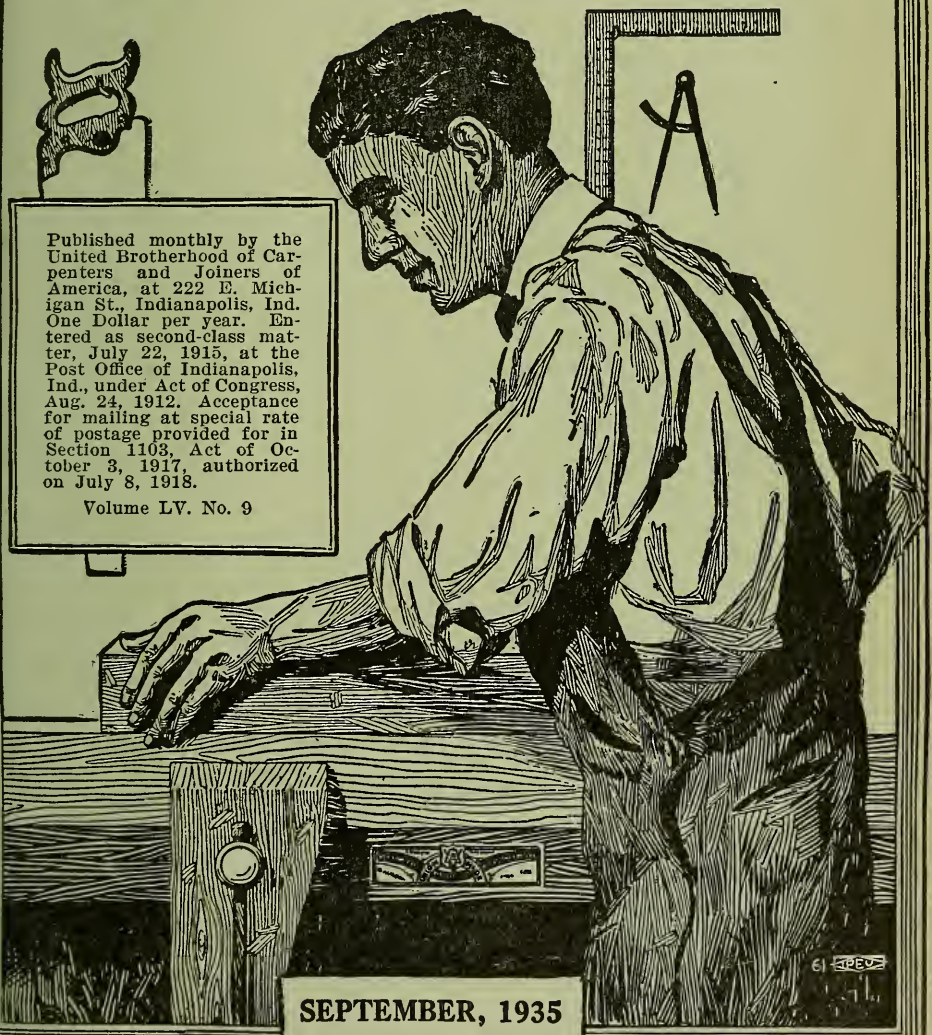
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The Carpenter



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Volume LV. No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1935

Give Happiness—And Get It!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

Happiness—it's yours—a HEAP! . . .
But it's something you can't keep;
If within your heart's a song,
You can HOLD IT just so long;
But don't try to KEEP it there—
It was made for ALL to share;
It was not just made for YOU—
God wants US to have it, too!

If you're thinking kindly things—
Little thoughts, with angels' wings—
Turn them loose, and let them fly
At us fellows passing by;
Give them to us, with a smile
Let us keep them for a while,
Then we'll give them back to YOU—
And some OTHERS with them, too!

"Misers" they can hoard their gold,
And it's something they can hold
Without hurting you or me—
If they want it, let them be.
But no one can HAPPY live,
If they GET, and never GIVE.
So when God show'rs gifts on YOU—
He wants US to have them, too.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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51

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Vol. LV.—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1935

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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THESE THINGS ARE FREE

(By John Martin)

In gloomy tones we need not cry—
"How many things there are to buy!"
Here is a thought for you and me—
"The best things in life are free."
The air, the sunshine and the sea,
All gladness, beauty—these are free.
Our faithful friendships, sympathy,
The joys of living—these are free.
The budding blossom, stalwart tree,
God's open country—these are free.
All loving service, loyalty,
Our God's protection—these are free.
The more we look, the more we see
How many precious things are free.
The heart will find more than the eye
Of things we do not have to buy.
Let's stop and think; let's know and feel,
That things like these are truly real.
Yes, we think how very rich are we
When all the best of things are free.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WARS ON COMMUNISTS IN UNIONS

FIRM action to eliminate Communists from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was announced by William Green, president of the Federation, who declared that unions violating the rule against admitting Communists run the serious risk of having their charters withdrawn. His declaration was interpreted to mean that international unions that permit their affiliated locals to accept Communists as members may likewise expect to have their A. F. of L. charter revoked.

The militant policy declared by Mr. Green was the result of the action of the International Fur Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, which at its recent convention in Toronto adopted a resolution authorizing a "united front" with the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, an organization under Communist leadership.

The Toronto resolution permitted members of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, headed by Ben Gold, a Communist, to be permitted to join the International Fur Workers' Union. Enrollment of members affiliated with the Gold group had already begun.

Mr. Green declared that the A. F. of L. decidedly disapproved of the action taken by the International Fur Workers' Union and was determined to stop the movement toward a "united front" with the Communists.

The announcement of President Green's position was issued after a conference attended by Vice President Woll and representatives from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.

These are the three strong unions in the needle trades and are profoundly interested in what Mr. Woll characterized as the attempts of the Communist Party and dual Communist labor organizations to bore into the Federation.

"The Communist Party and its industrial affiliates, such as the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, have once more altered their policy," Mr. Woll said. "Instead of continuing to foster dual unions against the American Federation of Labor they have now returned to the old policy of boring from within. The situation in the fur industry arising from the resolution adopted by the International Fur Workers' Union opening wide the door to Communists is a consequence of this policy.

"The American Federation of Labor will not countenance any such action. It will not be duped by the latest maneuvers of the Communists.

"We have no faith in their professions of solidarity or in their desire to be honest members of a bona fide labor organization founded on democratic principles."

CANDID REFLECTIONS

(By Andrew Furuseth, President, Seamens International Union)

To the Communists, near Communists, the Reds and the Pinks making a living as Seamen:

THE following is in the friendliest kind of a spirit submitted—read it—think it over and follow your conscience as seamen and Americans.

As a citizen of the United States and as a member of the Seamen's organization and as President thereof I have a few serious words to speak to you revolutionary Communists. For about thirty years I have had to fight you revolutionists under the name of Socialist, I. W. W. and Communist. My first serious experience with you and your policies was in the struggle for seamen's legislation here in the United States. I went to your leaders and to some of your meetings and to one of your conventions and appealed on behalf of the seamen for help in accomplishing something which you as revolutionists should have welcomed and supported with all your power.

I realized that the seamen of the United States still occupying the status of bondmen (serfs or slaves of the ship) could not help either themselves or others either in an industrial struggle or in a revolutionary one. I, therefore, urged that you should assist us in obtaining the same freedom to quit work when the vessel was in a safe harbor as you have to quit work at any time. I was answered by sneers and ridicule and invited to join you who from my conception of things were not one-half as radical as I was myself.

In 1908 I went from one seaport to another in Europe visiting practically all the important seaports to ascertain what the laws governing seamen were—what the condition of the seaman's employment and shipment were—what his general life was ashore and afloat. I found your leaders treating the seaman as an outcast—a man utterly unable to help himself. I found the longshoremen, under the leadership of your philosophy, calling strikes on vessels in the seaports. If the seaman refused to join it he was called a scab and he was treated accordingly. If he did, he immediately lost his earned wages which might be $100 or more which the owner used to pay those who were working—his clothing which he never saw again and in addition was put in prison from one to three months. When the strike was settled in one way or another and the rest of the men went back to work the seaman remained in prison and when he came out he had nothing—no money, clothes nor friends and could not find either anywhere. His only possible chance was to go to a Consul where he might get some help or to go into one of the very worst boarding houses where he would get the cheapest and insufficient outfit for all the wages he would earn on the trip and was sent on board of a vessel in that condition.

You wanted the seamen and in your judgment you had to have the seamen, because your propaganda could not be sent through the mail or through the express companies, because they might be examined, but you could send it by seamen in full valises from one country to another with instructions to deliver it to some party in the harbor to which he was bound. If caught he was sent to prison. There he remained. If you did not want war materials to be sent from one country to another you called upon the seamen to refuse to carry it. If the seamen took your advice they were subject to imprisonment and are yet except in the United States subject to imprisonment and in addition thereto when the vessel was ready they were subject to, and in fact, were put on board of a vessel by force and compelled to work against their will. There was no country in which this could not be done until the Seamen's Act passed in 1915 and came into force in 1916 and the only country then in which the men could refuse and make their refusal good was, and yet is, the United States of America.

I submitted to the radicals at the Transport Workers' Convention in Vienna in 1908 the appeal to the nations for seamen's freedom and I was laughed to scorn and called a "cloudpusher"—"the crazy Norwegian from America." At the Transport Workers' Conference in Copenhagen in 1910, I succeeded, because of the struggle between the representatives of Germany and Great Britain, to get the Appeal to the Nations adopted. It was kept in a pigeon-hole and was sent nowhere. I again met the radicals of Europe at the Peace Conference in Paris when they sat down to draft the constitution for the Labor Section of the League of Nations. Through Mr. Gompers I succeeded in introducing the American standard of freedom which by this time we had obtained for the seamen as well as others—the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, providing for freedom and protection against involuntary servitude. I suggested it as a protection to the worker in the different parts of the world and you radicals voted it down laughingly. Then Mr. Gompers introduced as another standard less effective but still a fairly good standard a declaration to the effect that "the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Smilingly this was adopted. Later on it was amended by inserting the word "merely" so that the provision would read "the labor power of a human being is not merely a commodity or article of commerce" and that is the law of the national labor organizations now and if it means anything, it means primarily that he is a commodity or article of commerce and then he is something else besides.

When the Seamen's Act was passed your leaders and you taking the cue

from your leaders called it the "seamen's pill." You ridiculed the freedom that we had obtained instead of trying to extend it. You used to get seamen to leave their vessels and you did not care what happened to them afterwards. You co-operated with the ship owners in destroying the International Seamen's Union of America for the purpose of putting in its place a communist revolutionary organization. You obtained such influence over the seamen in the Black Sea that they became valuable assistants in bringing the Russian revolution. You did the same thing in Italy until the seamen's organization and all other labor organizations were destroyed by the Government under Mussolini. Later on the President of the Seamen's Union, who was trying to protect the Seamen's Union and its funds, was sent to prison for years. The same thing happened in Germany under Hitler. This thing may suit you revolutionists, but the Italians are now working for wages less than the Japanese receive and the Germans not much better. In France the seamen are tied up with the Government in such a way that if they desert from a vessel and accept your advice they can never get back to France unless there is a general amnesty. You have treated the seaman as a door mat upon which to clean your shoes and as a cuspidor for the cleaning of your mouth.

In the United States you helped the ship owners and co-operated with the Industrial Association in Los Angeles with the purpose of destroying all unions amongst seamen and others on the Pacific Coast. You are doing so still. You, the rank and file, do not know it, but your leaders do. If the seamen as a whole had the same knowledge of your purposes and policies that I have gathered together during these forty odd years, they would neither sit with you nor sail with you. If you as natives of the United States had the same knowledge of what you can do in a legitimate way in the United States to obtain an equal chance with others as I have discovered and used in my struggle to liberate the seamen of the United States, you would neither sit with them nor sail with them.

We owe nothing to a man who will not accept or equal humanity. As citizens or natives of the United States you owe nothing to men who want to destroy your opportunity to peacefully obtain a condition under which you may live like human beings. You, now on the Pacific Coast, according to information I have received from a Secret Service man here, are moving steadily along towards taking charge first of the longshoremen, then of the seamen on the Pacific, then of the labor movement on the Pacific reaching into the intermountain states and for that very purpose you have established an Executive Secretariat which is to give you orders which you are to carry out. You do this because you do not know how you are being governed. If you were to examine carefully into the Communist set-up and the power granted to their officials, you would know that as Communists you have not a Chinaman's chance at any such thing as government by the rank and file. Of course, you can pass empty resolutions and use those empty resolutions for the time being to cause trouble and destroy other organizations, but you can no more influence the policies laid out by the Communists for the destruction of the seamen's movement and the other part of the labor movement in the United States than can the man in the moon.

If you insist upon going on with the purposes which you now are trying to operate, the inevitable result is going to be that the shipowners will use the Supreme Court decision in the case and issue an injunction against you and your proceedings, which injunction will bring you back to the ship owners' shipping offices to drink more of the dregs that you were compelled to pour down your throats for the thirteen years when you lived at the shipowner's mercy both as to wages, hours, conditions and employment.

With reference to your power to really accomplish anything I want to call your attention to the fact that there are never enough seamen in any seaport in the world anywhere to stage any revolt which the ordinary police force is not more than capable of dealing with.

Having learned through years of study, observation and experience, what this will do to the seamen and what can be done in the United States by adopting American ideas and working according to the American system, it was possible for the Union to obtain for the seamen the protection of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution and the freedom that you now enjoy and do not know how to use.

You submitted and obtained the passage of a resolution in the San Francisco meeting in which you undertook to warn me that I must obey the rule of the majority. I want to distinctly inform you that the majority of the seamen are at sea. The Constitutions of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the International Seamen's Union of America are designed to protect the men who are absent from the meetings for one reason or another and especially those who are at sea. That is the kind of a majority that I obey and that you must obey if you want to reach a standard of wages and conditions in which you will recover your own self-respect, in which you will deserve and receive the respect of your fellow citizens and in which it will be possible for you, after a while, to receive a wage and work under a condition in which you can live the life of a normal healthy human being.

It may be that some of you will consider the language used in this communication to you as harsh, but it seems that that is the only language that you can understand and I have no hesitation in using it, because it is the truth—the absolute truth—and I am sick enough and old enough to care very little for anything that you may do to me now. I have given you the best that was in me for fifty years and I have received no more wages than you have received for sailing. I have done it, because I believed in the movement—because my conscience demanded it and I am going to continue as long as I can regardless of what you may think. I have done it because in the short time I have to live I want to be able to look at myself in the looking glass without a desire to spit at my own face.

I call upon you who are not yet lost to struggle for the seamen's freedom and seamen's improvement — to come back to your real union, not only in paying your dues, but in giving the best that is in you for the attainment of the purpose for which we are organized. If you were real revolutionists capable of working steadily towards a specific end, the first thing that you would try to do would be to obtain for all seamen the same personal freedom that has been obtained by our union for American seamen and for any other seamen coming to the United States.

What are you going to do? Are you going to sacrifice yourself, your shipmates and your fellow citizens? Are you going, your hands and feet tied, to try thus to serve the purpose for which you claim to be working and for which you cannot work except by wagging your mouth and your tongue?

Think it over and follow your conscience as a man and as an American.

Andrew Furuseth

The Deadliest Invention

Fifteen thousand persons were killed in highway accidents in the United States during the first half of this year. At that rate, we shall have more than 30,000 funerals from this one cause by the time the year ends, for July almost always shows an increase of highway death over those of June. The highway killings last year were between 35,500 and 36,000.

And of course, the automobile appears as the agency of death in at least 19 of these cases out of 20. The automobile is man's deadliest invention since gunpowder.

To get the full flavor of this death record, compare it with that of some of our greatest battles. Not quite 6,000 men were killed in the greatest battle of the Civil War, that of Gettysburg. Of Union soldiers, 3,070 were killed, while the Confederates reported dead 2,592. At Chickamauga, one of the stubbornest battles ever fought, the Union side lost 1,656 killed and the Confederates 2,068.

It may be said in extenuation that large numbers of men are wounded in battles. More are wounded in the running fights of the highways. The Traveller's Insurance Company, which makes a specialty of keeping track of accidents, reports that 850,700 persons were injured but not killed in highway accidents in this country during 1933. German shells and gas in our part of the World War took only a fraction of such a toll.

And that toll is pretty steadily increasing. In 1924, 19,229 persons were killed in automobile accidents. In 1929, the killings had climbed to 30,858. In 1931, they numbered 33,346; slumped to 29,196 in 1932, then rose to the figure named for last year.

Some day, this country will wake up to the fact that such slaughter is as expensive as it is needless.

PURCHASE OF UNION LABEL GOODS WILL HALT EXPLOITATION OF LABOR

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

I BELIEVE it safe to say that there never was a time in the history of the United States when labor was as greatly concerned about its future as it is today; nor was there ever a time before when labor was as conscious as it is today, throughout the United States, of its rights and its just share of fruits of its own work.

The reason for this lies in the great amount of suffering we have undergone during the past few years, and in the efforts made to solve our desperate economic problems. Every working man, and especially every union member worthy of the name has given serious thought to the question of finding work and holding a job, not only for himself, but for all his fellow workers. These thoughts have brought us face to face with National Government and its efforts to cope with the situation. The labor policies of the Government, therefore, became of vital interest to us, and many of us have watched the unfolding of these policies day by day.

Our laws, of course, are made by Congress and are put into effect by the President. For this reason, it is very important who represents us in Congress. Labor has known this for many years, but was never so closely interested in it as at the present time.

You will probably ask what the union label has to do with who runs for Congress, or with the labor policies of the Federal Government. That is what I want to make clear to you. Offhand, the connection may not be very clear, but you admit, I am certain, that workers have it within their power to help one another, and that in union there is strength. That fact is the A. B. C. of unionism. If the employers want to conquer us, they but have to divide us and to keep us divided.

May I remind you that a number of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have adopted union labels which are placed on merchandise produced exclusively in union shops. The union label is not granted to an employer where child labor is employed. The union label is not permitted to be used unless the employer has accepted collective bargaining in the true sense of the word. The union label is a means of saying that here is a product which all other members of unions and their friends may buy, because it was made under fair conditions. It means that all union members and their friends have a chance to favor the employer who is doing his part in aiding the recovery program by paying fair wages. Labor is always willing to help those who help labor, and the union label makes this possible.

There were some who thought that the Blue Eagle was a substitute for the union label. This false idea was fostered by certain anti-union employers who saw in it a distinct advantage, because the union label represented standards of employment superior to those required by the National Recovery Administration. Until the Supreme Court rendered its decision, declaring unconstitutional the National Recovery Act, the act was the law of the land; but despite the law, many unfair employers of labor disregarded the provisions of the code of fair competition for their industry and at the same time used the Blue Eagle, and the buying public believed that by buying under the Blue Eagle they were aiding in recovery. It was a physical impossibility for the machinery of the Federal Government to secure anywhere near one hundred per cent compliance with the codes of fair competition. Therefore, the chiseler, the employer who took advantage of the lack of enforcement, sold his merchandise under the Blue Eagle in defiance of the law.

In calling upon you to buy under the union label, I do so with the full knowledge that no employer can use the union label recognized by the American Federation of Labor unless there is complete agreement and understanding between the employer and his employes. The workers, therefore, through their union organization, are constantly alert and always in a position to correct any abuses of the union label that may be

attempted by an employer who would like to do the same thing under the union label as was evidenced under the Blue Eagle.

It is the duty of every union man and woman to become familiar with these union labels and then to learn what particular brands of merchandise carry these labels. Having done that, the next step is to patronize only those stores, dealers, or service trades which carry goods made in union shops. This is simple, but it does require effort, and in some instances requires a change in buying habits; but I ask you whether it is not a small price to pay in order to help in our recovery program. It should be a pleasure to know that one helps the labor movement by patronizing only those employers who are fair to labor.

The one emblem that most truly represents the fruits of ceaseless toil and all effort for the betterment of mankind from the days of serfdom to the present advanced state of wage earners as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is the union label. There is only one answer to the decision of the United States Supreme Court. That is, for the workers to organize in trade unions. The most advantageous position for American labor is to have a strong economic power. This can only be achieved through the organization of the workers into trade unions. In the end, it would be far better for both industry and labor to have their own powerful organizations and to deal collectively with each other, without interference from the Government, than it would be to have a strong centralized power in the hands of the Chief Executive. A change of administration might well place an ultra conservative or a reactionary at the head of the Government, and this would work the greatest disadvantage to the workers and probably to industrial management.

So we may be contented with the old expression, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the workers may in the end, through the realization that they must become one hundred per cent organized, gain better conditions when they confine their efforts to building up their economic strength. Labor has no means in its possession which is more powerful than its freedom to buy where it pleases. Billions of dollars' worth of goods are bought annually by members of organized labor. If this buying were directed to those establishments which manufacture or trade under union conditions, the force so gained would soon soften the hearts of the most calloused anti-union employers.

All employers look kindly upon their market, and there is not a single coherent group in the United States that offers as extensive a market as members of organized labor and their friends. I urge this group to patronize only union shops, buy only goods which bear the union label. If this is done, a tremendous force in favor of unionization will soon spring up, and this weapon is simple and easy to use. All that is needed is always to ask for union-made goods.

My suggestion is not only to buy union-made goods, but always to ask for the label. The dealers will soon carry the word to the manufacturers, and the manufacturers will be anxious to fall into line if the demand is great enough; and it can be great enough if every union member will but help those who help him. For too long, the workers have been happy-go-lucky about matters which are really vital, simply because we don't want to be bothered. One thing is certain: if we continue along those lines, we need not be surprised if the manufacturers reduce wages and lengthen the working hours and bring back child labor and the sweatshop.

Reports from all corners of the United States indicate that sweeping reductions in wages are being put into effect, and the hours of labor lengthened. This situation can only be corrected through the unionization of the workers. One does not know, when he buys merchandise without the union label, but what the goods purchased were manufactured under intolerable working conditions such as are imposed upon the workers by some of the most prosperous manufacturers in America.

Nothing satisfies these greedy employers who have earned millions of dollars for their corporation during the depression years but to increase the profits of their corporation. Small retail business men might better cast their luck with the organized workers of this nation and inform the purchasing public that the commodities sought after are made under the union label, thereby not only protecting the wage earners of the land but at the same time assuring the retail merchant of a fair profit.

At the present moment there are being retailed in New York City cigarettes at less than the price paid for the Internal Revenue stamp. This loss is accepted by those who are cutting this price, in order that they may attract additional customers to their store and sell, along with merchandise made in the United States, a substantial amount of imported merchandise.

There is no assurance that this imported merchandise is not made by child labor. Most certainly the major portion of it is made under sweatshop conditions.

There is only one solution for this problem, and that is to buy under the union label. The union label does not appear on merchandise manufactured by child labor. The union label does not appear upon imported merchandise. The union label does not appear upon sweatshop-made merchandise. The union label is the emblem of the American Federation of Labor, and is the only assurance that the purchasing public has that the merchandise purchased is made under fair conditions. Labor now realizes more than ever before that it must stand on its own feet and use its vast purchasing power to advance the interests of all those who toil. The union label is labor's trade mark. By standing by the union label, we are being loyal to ourselves and to those who help us.

WE WILL BUILD AGAIN

(By J. Gardner Leach)

FIGURES have been quoted at various times during the depression to prove a turn upward was due in building. The figures were logical, but the boom failed to materialize. I can't believe they failed except as to the element of time. Other influences served to delay the effectiveness of the statistical position of the industry.

Without laying myself open by trying to forecast the actual time when the big swing will occur, I believe you will agree that the figures submitted below certainly indicate we are fast approaching the beginning of a rising trend in residential construction, which undoubtedly will attain immense proportions. The only question is—WHEN.

marriages merely delayed and with better times the trend should be to rise above normal to take care of those who were unable to get married in recent years. Also as times get better the ratio of home units built to number of marriages should tend to swing back toward normal. These two things alone should account for an enormous amount of new building.

Every year there are lost through obsolescence alone 511,000 houses, figuring 40 years as the average life of a building. The annual average of homes destroyed by fire is 30,000. The depression, furthermore, has caused a large number of buildings to be torn down to save taxes.

Adding all this together, we get the following figures: 30,000 home units

Residential Building Statistics—257 Identical Cities

	(Normal) 1925-1929	(Depression) 1930-1934	1933	1934
New units built	1,992,000	296,000	24,557	20,846
Average number built per year	398,500	59,200		
No. of marriages per home unit built	3	16		

Note that even with a big drop in marriages the ratio of home units built to number of marriages, dropped to one-fifth of normal. The drop in marriages no doubt represents for the most part

are required per year by fire loss; 511,000 need to be replaced through obsolescence; and 300,000 are needed to meet the demand arising from marriages, based on a normal ratio of 1 to 3

for current marriages, which average one million a year.

From this we get a total of 841,000 home units required each year just to maintain a balanced condition. But the table given herewith shows that for 257 cities the annual average of new units built during the depression years 1930-1934 was only 59,200. From this angle alone we can see where the big shortage in housing comes from.

Two years ago people asked, who would be able to buy new automobiles? The important part of the answer is, they did come and they bought—and there is still no let up. When conditions are ripe for a thing to take place some very peculiar things can happen even when the people are "broke."

The same question is often asked as to where will the people come from to fill up all the empty houses. The answer is easier to find. The surplus of houses was apparent rather than real. With hard times families doubled up. As times get better they spread out again. This process has been steadily going on as shown by the following report made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards:

	1932	1934
Cities showing normal housing (no surplus or shortage)	76%	42%
Cities showing actual shortage		53%
Cities showing rents advancing		53%
Cities showing rents stationary		38%
Cities showing rents declining		9%

There are very few acceptable houses available for rent. Look at the short list of "houses for rent" in the current paper and think back how long the list was a few years ago. The following, for example, was obtained from the "wants ads" section of the three Toledo papers for the first week of April for each of the five years as shown. These figures do not represent the number of vacancies but are the total number advertised for the whole week in all papers divided by seven. The ratio figures rather than the actual figures is the important comparison.

	Average "ads" per Day		
Year	Apts.	Houses	Total
1931	279	147	427
1932	188	111	299
1933	126	63	189
1934	81	39	120
1935	74	31	105

The retarding influences of unemployment, income, vacancies, ratio of rent level to building costs, and financing are rapidly clearing themselves away. Can there be any question as to a coming building boom?

The question is not so much "will there be a revival in building?" Rather it is how successful we will be in offsetting the strong competition which undoubtedly will develop in the field of prefabricated houses.—(Wood Construction.)

48 States Recognize Labor Day as Holiday

Labor Day as a general holiday was started on its way by the Central Labor Council of New York City on May 8, 1882, when the Council adopted the idea, presented by P. J. McGuire, founder of our organization, that one day of the year should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women.

The Central Labor Union held the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on the first Monday in September, 1882, after which many municipal councils passed ordinances making the first Monday in September municipal holidays.

It was not, however, until 1887 that the States began to fall in line and pass laws making Labor Day a legal State holiday.

The first State law was enacted by Oregon in 1887; the legislature designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day, but in September, 1893, changed that date to the first Monday in September. The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York followed in quick succession, all of them enacting Labor Day laws in 1887. Wyoming was the forty-eighth State to come under the Labor Day influence, the legislature enacting a Labor Day law in 1923.

Every cent spent for foreign-made products decreases the payrolls of American Workers.

LABOR AND INTEREST

(By W. F. Kemble)

INTEREST rate on mortgages is a large determining factor in the employment problem of workers in the building industries. If builders and home makers can get an interest rate which they feel they can carry they will put up houses.

Likewise the workman if he wants to put up a home for himself will find out how much the carrying charges will be. The main determining factor in this is the interest on his mortgage. If it is too high he knows that he cannot pay it and he does not build.

As a matter of fact we have found definitely that in the last thirty years, the usual rates of 5 and 6 per cent on mortgages are much too high, and beyond the ability of a large part of our population to pay. This is one of the main causes of the stop in private building. Nearly every building and loan society in the country has ceased payments to its subscribers because so many of the home owners to whom they have loaned cannot pay the high interest demanded.

Nearly every mortgage guarantee company in the United States has failed in making good on its guarantees because the interest rates are too high. Millions of home owners have gone through the heart rending torture of having their houses foreclosed on them because the interest rates are too high. Home building has come almost to a dead stop with consequent idleness of 50 per cent of the workers in the building industries.

Yet, in the face of this dire experience, bankers and mortgage companies still insist in demanding impossible interest rates. Furthermore our government in its mortgage campaign is demanding the same old rates, which are bound to give the same old results of trouble to the reckless home makers who vainly hope that they can pay them.

Bankers are loaned money by the Government at from one to three per cent. Why cannot the worker secure money just as cheap as the already wealthy banker? Why this continuous favoritism?

We wish to present in this article a plan by which the Government could put all the idle mechanics to work without costing a cent.

To do this we must explain how mortgage money is financed. In the year 1903 the author was doing some building; and, when he wished money he would go to a mortgage company and secure a loan. This company sold his mortgage to private capitalists. This was the old system of financing loans on houses.

The author thought this method cumbersome and, at some length outlined to an official of a title company a system by which it could collect a number of mortgages together and deposit them in a trust fund. The company could then issue bonds against these loans and sell the bonds instead of the mortgages, guaranteeing to the bond holders five and one half per cent interest. The loans were kept in the trust fund to make good on this guarantee. The officers of the company to which this plan was presented said they did not think it was workable. Nevertheless about a year thereafter the company issued these guaranteed mortgage bonds and they became very popular. Other companies followed suit until it became the common means of financing mortgage money and probably billions of dollars have been placed by this method. It has been some satisfaction to the author to know that he was the instigator of such a far reaching system, but his feelings are somewhat subdued by the fact that his advice to guarantee five and one half per cent interest on the bonds has proved quite disastrous; for the passage of time has shown that people as a class cannot pay such a rate and probably very few of the guaranteeing companies have been able to make good.

This is only a sample of how our civilization has gone beyond the capacities of our old system of business. Nobody but the Government has the resources to guarantee anything; and, if the Government must guarantee, it should be responsible; and not continue to trust

capitalists who have proved so irresponsible, as shown in their guarantee of mortgages.

Since the mortgage business is so vital to industry it should be made mainly the prerogative of the Government to manage it, and to manage it in such a way as to give the worker some chance against the money lenders. Time has proved that he most certainly has little chance now. Labor unions should make this one of the vital questions of legislation. To secure this help, which they so greatly need, they must work for it the same as the veterans worked for the bonus. They will then get consideration just as surely as the veterans secured it.

ONLY PROFIT-MINDED CAN'T SEE

(By Matthew Woll)

STATISTICS are supposed to be pretty dry stuff. Probably the figures which carry most weight of human interest these days are some of those put out by the FERA. Especially is this true of those which attempt to give occupational classifications of those persons who are "on relief." Among these columns of figures, given by cities, we find listed the item among all the rest, of those "without previous work experience."

These must be the youngsters, graduates—perhaps—of the grade schools, the high schools and the colleges. One tends to think of them as the choicest and the finest fruit of our entire aggregate of human processes—including whatever it is that passes for civilization.

It is estimated that each year there come to maturity about 700,000 of these young people, who normally would pass into the category of those "gainfully occupied," in census parlance. But it is almost five years since gainful occupations have been taking on even the young and strong. In these five years there has been added to the accumulating army of the surplus human product, this unexportable element of the youth of the land. Adding the years together, this brings the total now to about three million of these who have had "no work experience." There has been some exceptions among them, of course, by reason of family or other contacts.

Apprenticeship systems, such as they were, have been broken down by the depression. Old trades are being still more progressively wiped out. It is not so easy now to "begin at the bottom" even, to say nothing of "working up to the top."

Some of the emergency administrations are trying to meet this problem in a rather half-hearted way. The C. C. C. camps aim at it directly, and seem to be doing a pretty good job of it, as far as they can go. Some of the crumbs thrown to the educational institutions contribute in a slanting and fractional manner to a recognition of the situation. But neither of these, nor all of the relief efforts put together, can excuse the existence and conduct of a civilization which is bound to produce at least a generation of thwarted lives.

The Supreme Court has said that private industry cannot be held responsible for the welfare of those workers who grow old or who are injured in its processes. Then of course private industry cannot be held responsible for these, who have never had any opportunity to enter into any employment in its processes.

Just what is this "private industry"—which controls the channels of human effort and so of human living, but which is indifferent to the existence outside of those more or less momentary contacts when it can profit by their labor on terms of its own naming? How long does such a set of institutions expect to maintain its own existence, over against the verities of human necessities—and human capacities?

Labor's proposal to curtail the workday to six hours and the work-week to five days is designed to meet the dangerous situation before described and to place at work all able, capable and willing to work. In furthering this proposal labor is not alone attempting to benefit itself, but to safeguard "private industry" against its own follies and self-destruction.

Demand the Union Label

THE COMPANY UNION

An Unbiased View

(By Paul L. Blakely, S. J. in "America")

IN his "Trade Unionism in the United States," Hoxie writes that the company union is an association "instigated and practically dominated by the employers, organized and conducted for the purpose of combating or displacing independent unionism." Here Hoxie does not define the term company union, but describes the thing as it is generally found in the United States. He might have heightened the picture by adding that the company union almost invariably depends for its existence upon some form of the yellow-dog contract, and that as an agency of genuine collective bargaining it is a fraud.

In itself, however, the company union is merely a form of employe representation. As such, it is not necessarily fraudulent. Given an employer who recognizes justice and charity as the fundamental law of all life, the company union will do as well as any other form of employe representation, at least as far as that particular shop is concerned.

In actual practice, however, the success of the company union is predicated upon a fund of virtue in the employer, such as would fit him for speedy canonization. As heroic virtue is far from common, so too is the union which, although organized by the employer, represents and fights for the rights of the employe. Laying heroic virtue aside, then, it is correct to say that the employer who exercises any appreciable control over the formation of a union in his establishment, or over its operation, puts himself in the position of one who bargains with himself, while the workers stand by gnashing their teeth.

The company union, as we have seen it in the United States, has a bad name, and, on the whole, deserves it. According to Leiserson, it is a post-War development founded by employers for the purpose of undermining the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or any employe representation which they could not control. We need not invariably suppose as an unmixed motive hatred of the free union. In some cases, factions within the trade union, or unwise or even dishonest courses supported by union leaders, are responsible for the company union. But with liberal allowance for lack of good leadership it remains generally true that the trade union has strengthened labor in the exercise of its rights, and that the company union has sacrificed these rights.

Since the general welfare must suffer whenever industrialists are able to suppress or limit labor's rights, the growth of the company union within recent years should be a source of grave concern. It has been estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board that just ten years ago about 900,000 workers were enrolled in company unions in the larger organizations. In a report issued on April 28, the Twentieth Century Fund estimates that approximately 2,500,000 workers are in company unions, as against 4,200,000 in the trade unions. Since 1932 the company unions have practically doubled their membership, and the period of greatest increase dates from June, 1933, the time when the industrialists began to realize the possibilities of Section 7a.

That this growth expresses the wish of the average wage earner, can hardly be maintained. Of 204,582 ballots cast by workers, outside the automobile industry, in the elections held by the NRA labor boards up to March 15, 1934, 67 per cent were for the free unions, 30 per cent for the company union, and 3 per cent for some other form of bargaining. With 105,000 out of 123,000 workers in the automobile industry voting, only 12 per cent chose the free union, while 11 per cent elected the company union, and 77 per cent named individuals or organizations other than the two mentioned. This discrepancy can be explained by the fact that in the automobile-industry elections, the form of ballot made the choice of a definite labor organization difficult, while it directly suggested the name of some individual. These figures are not conclusive, but they certainly afford no ground for the claim that the company union is increasing because the workers prefer it to other organizations.

The report issued by the Fund submits six reasons why the company un-

ion cannot properly represent the wage earner. The first is that company-union representatives are handicapped from the outset by the fear that they may be discharged, held back from promotion, or otherwise penalized, should they be judged to be "too aggressive." Despite all guarantees against discrimination, this is almost inevitable. Every representative is on the company's payroll, and the vital necessity of holding his job comes between him and energetic representation of his fellow-workers in discussing basic conditions of employment. He depends on the employer for bread, and he is not protected, as is the union representative by an outside organization.

Next, the fact that "all expenses of operating company unions are usually met by the management . . . constitutes a link which tends to fetter the employe organization to the management." If that is true, and it is generally true, then the employer alone is represented by the company union, and anything like genuine collective bargaining flies out of the window. Again, the report continues, company unions can rarely use the strike as a means of enforcing their rights, yet "the power, and not merely the abstract right to strike, when necessary, is a prerequisite to an equitable bargaining relationship." Strikes must be financed, and since the company union has no treasury, the men can look for no relief should they quit work. They must keep their jobs, however bad conditions as to wages and hours may be, or starve.

In every contract it is essential that a certain parity exist among the parties to the contract. The worker can hope to attain to this parity when he is represented by a free union, intelligently conducted. In the company union, as the report points out, the wage earner is commonly represented by men who "by the very nature of their lives and occupations cannot be equipped to contend successfully with the specialists hired by the employer." Abe Slupsky may be a skilled worker and an honest man, but he is simply out of his field of profitable activity when he tries to bargain with Mr. Sharp, of the legal firm of Sharp, Sharp, Trader, and Keen, who will come into the conference room flanked by a small army of industrial and economic experts, every one with his sheaf of statistics, graphs, and reports. Our public-utility commisions could tell Mr. Slupsky that they have fought a losing battle against similar conditions these thirty years and more. A free union, freely affiliated with other labor organizations, can not only hold in reserve the threat of a strike, but can avoid one by engaging counsel who can fight Mr. Sharp with his own weapons.

The fifth reason assigned by the report is particularly interesting. The members of the company union have no direct contact with employes of other employers in the industry. Hence they weaken labor solidarity, for they neither can help other unions nor be in a position to be helped by them. The ultimate ground of the duty of all labor organizations to strive by mutual effort to protect all workers may be somewhat obscure, but charity, if not justice, should prompt them to aid one another. Furthermore, the isolation of the members of the company union "increases their difficulties in bargaining, because they cannot conveniently obtain first-hand knowledge of conditions throughout the industry in which they work."

Finally, the report finds that, contrary to the usual trade-union practice, company-union plans do not ordinarily lead to signed agreements for fixed periods of time. Provisions may be made for renewals, but these, unless urged strongly by employe representatives, can be easily evaded. Hence, agreements stand only at the will of the employer.

The report issued by the Twentieth Century Fund should not be attributed to the American Federation of Labor, or to any similar organization. The survey was made by Alfred L. Bernheim, an economist of repute, and the report is signed by Newton D. Baker, Bruce Bliven, Henry S. Denison, John H. Fahey, Edward A .Filene, James C. MacDonald, and Roscoe Pound, none of whom can be accused of undue bias in favor of organized labor. They are simply intelligent men who have concluded that the company union is to be condemned as a form of employe representation, for the very good reason that it does not represent the employe.

If the four billion, eight hundred million dollar work relief fund were spent directly for Union-made products, all of us would soon be wearing a prosperity smile.

SOCIAL SECURITY BILL WOULD BRING DIRECT AID TO NEAR 30 MILLIONS

THE Social Security Bill, passed by the Senate five months after the program which it elaborates was outlined by President Roosevelt, will benefit around 26,000,000 wage earners. The vote was 76 to 6. The measure had already passed the house in a somewhat different form.

It includes provisions for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, assistance to dependent mothers and children and aid to the blind.

In reaching the total of 30,000,000 who administration experts declare will receive benefits from the measure it was estimated that about 27,000,000 will be covered by the unemployment insurance and old-age pension provisions. Emergency asistance of the needy aged will bring in another 1,000,000, while 1,000,000 dependent children, from 300,000 to 500,000 crippled children and 100,000 blind persons will be protected by other provisions.

Under the unemployment insurance provisions employers of four or more persons will pay an excise tax beginning in January, 1936. The tax is one per cent of the payroll the first year, two per cent the second year and three per cent the third and following years. Employes make no contributions to the unemployment insurance fund. A Federal appropriation of $4,000,000 in 1936 and $49,000,000 annually thereafter is provided to help the States meet the administrative costs of the plan.

The law encourages the States to set up unemployment insurance systems by providing for the refund of 90 per cent of the payroll taxes to States which establish insurance plans approved by the Federal Board which administers the law.

The compulsory old-age pension plan is intended to cover all groups of wage earners receiving up to $3,000 a year with the exception of casual and agricultural workers, servants, workers for Federal and State Governments and for religious, scientific, charitable, educational and literary organizations. The Federal Government will assist States with old-age pension laws of their own by contributing up to $15 a month and half of that set aside by any of the States in their pension plans.

To finance the pension plan employers beginning in 1937 will pay to the Government a payroll tax of 1 per cent. A similar tax is levied on employes. These taxes increase 0.5 per cent each three years until 1949 when they reach a total contribution of 3 per cent from each side. The Government will allot $49,750,000 the first year and as much as may be needed annually thereafter to States granting old-age pensions to the indigent who have reached the age of 65. The Government contribution will be half of that made by the State but in no case more than $15 a month.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Russell of Georgia permitting the 15 States without pension laws to obtain such assistance from the Government up to $15 a month for two years, with the presumption that at the end of that time these States will have adopted pensions laws.

The old-age pension section was materially weakened by the inclusion of an amendment sponsored by Senator Clark of Missouri permitting employers who maintain private pension plans to be exempted from the taxes set up in the bill.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 to 35 despite warnings from the sponsors of the measure that it would encourage employers to limit jobs to young people and to discharge them long before they reached the eligibility age for pensions. The belief was expressed in administration circles that this decidedly objectionable feature would be eliminated by the conference committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives in its adjustment of the differences between the bill as it passed each body.

The bill also establishes a fund of $24,750,000 to be set aside for 1936 for allocation to States with approved plans of assistance to dependent children. The Government will bear one-third of the cost, but in no case more than $6 a month where there is one dependent child and $4 a month for each additional child.

The bill also appropriates $3,000,000 for 1936 and such sums as may be necessary thereafter for pensions to those who are totally blind.

To protect crippled children the bill appropriates $2,850,000 annually to assist States in caring for them and $3,850,000 yearly for paternal and infant care on a 50-50 basis with the States.

The Social Security Bill as it passed the House provided an independent agency for its administration. The Senate bill places the administrative board in the Department of Labor. This difference will be threshed out by the conference committee.

FUNDS FOR TWENTY-FOUR SHIPS APPROPRIATED

IN consummation of the Administration's plans to provide the United States with a Navy second to none in the World, the United States Senate, on May 24, by a vote of 54 to 18, approved of a Naval Supply Bill in the amount of $458,000,000, constituting the largest peace-time naval appropriation in the history of our nation.

The Bill, which had been passed by the House of Representatives, voting a tremendous majority in favor of this defensive program, provides for immediate preparation for the construction of 24 new naval vessels, ranging in type from submarines to aircraft carriers, 278 naval airplanes, and an increase of 11,000 enlisted men.

Only slight differences existed between the House of Representatives and the Senate, therefore, the amicable culmination of joint conferences was a foregone conclusion. In the Senate, members of the Senate Munitions' Investigating Committee, having become acquainted with certain questionable angles previously experienced in bidding for naval contracts, suggested amendments to eliminate possible collusion in the awarding of the 1935 contracts.

The Budget Bureau had approved provision of a fund of $28,000,000 with a stipulation, however, that none of the monies could be expended before February 15, 1936. The House of Representatives, by legislativte action, slashed this fund in half, and the Senate reduced the House recommendation to $11,690,000, but ruled that it be made available immediately, to begin work on one new aircraft carrier, two 10,000 ton, six-inch gun cruisers, 16 destroyers, and six submarines.

It is the determination of the Congress to achieve a full treaty strength Navy not later than 1942. In order to accomplish this, the work on government contracts of 1933 and 1934 in private shipyards and on construction orders for the same year's allocations to Navy Yards must be materially speeded up.

In order that naval supremacy may be maintained in the air as well as afloat, the Bill provides the sum of $12,500,000 for new airplanes, and $3,198,000 to cover the salaries of pilots to fly them.

The total appropriation exceeds last year's appropriation by $147,000,000, but is still $27,000,000 under the budget estimates.

Unfortunately, keels for many of the vessels provided for in the 1934 Naval Appropriation Bill have not yet been laid, while the work on many of the 1933 vessels is still in preliminary stages. Consequently, increased activity must be realized if the plans for a treaty strength navy by the year 1942 are to be successfully culminated.

At the present time, with but few exceptions, the building ways in private Navy Yards are occupied to capacity with vessels of the 1933 and 1934 shipbuilding programs. Therefore, it is necessary that construction on these vessels be accelerated in order that the ships may be launched and the ways made ready for vessels of the 1935 program.

In addition to the naval vessel program of 1935, the President has recommended the construction of 1,077,000 tons of merchant vessels which will replace tonnage of our obsolete merchant fleet, most of which is of wartime construction, and consequently incapable of meeting the competition of modern merchant vessel transportation on the North Atlantic. This has resulted in all but 10 per cent of the passenger service, and 30 per cent of the transoceanic commercial business going to ships under foreign flags.

This measure will undoubtedly receive favorable consideration by the legislative branch of our government, and with the assurance of administration approval, should result in the commencement of construction on many of the merchant vessels before the end of 1935.

THE PRACTICAL MAN'S PLACE

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN the previous discourse, the philosopher said that the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, was a veritable incubator for hatching out contractors. Of course, he was speaking from the standpoint of a carpenter, who has to make a living for his family by his daily work. He did not concern himself about the corporation's polititcal significance or of its institutional merits as a whole. The man who was about to lose his home through mortgage foreclosure, no doubt, did not think of it as an incubator; he in all probability regarded it as a blessing, or more than a blessing. At least, that is what one home owner said of it, in speaking to our philosopher, and no doubt there are thousands of others who feel the same way. The philosopher, so far as this discourse is concerned, is interested only in the relationship of that institution to the practical man, and what he has to say is based on his own experience, and on the experience of his associates.

"The first set of papers I had, the so-called specifications," began the philosopher, "were typewritten, with the items pertaining to the job under consideratiton, checked; such as, 'repair siding,' 'repair plastering,' or 'paint whole of exterior.' When I visited the place and had made an investigation, I found that there was but a few hours carpenter work to be done. There was, perhaps, one day's work for a plasterer, and a two-coat job of painting for the painter. All of which was covered by the stereotyped specifications and check marks. The job belonged to a painter, speaking from the viewpoint of the work to be done, but only carpenters were sent out to figure it. There was such a lack of definiteness to the whole thing, especially the specifications, that I turned the papers back. What the other men did who were asked to figure, I do not know —but for some unexplained reason, the work has never been done. The slowness with which the machinery moved, was even more profound than the indefiniteness of the specifications. A painter who figured on one of such jobs told me he had his figures in for about a year, and had almost forgotten about the job, when he was notified that he was to do the painting. Just where to place the responsibility for this slowness, I do not know; one thing, though, I do know; a man's family could have starved many times before some of these jobs would have materialized enough to bring him relief."

It is true, and the philosopher knew it, that the Home Owner's Loan Corporation was not set up as a relief organization; not to relieve men from starvation. It was intended merely to relieve financially distressed home owners from threatened mortgage foreclosure, which sometimes meant taking over by the government questionable loans held by private financial institutions. But notwithstanding that fact, any institution, and especially an institution sponsored by the government, should keep uppermost the welfare of those whose services it must have in order to function properly. The trouble in the cases that came to our philosopher's attention, might have been in the local machinery, or in peculiar circumstances surrounding such jobs, but we are inclined to think it was a lack of efficiency on the part of those in authority.

"The man who asked me to figure on that job, which rightly belonged to a painter," the philosopher continued, "was well educated, and well qualified for clerical work, but when it came to knowing what repairs were necessary for a run-down building, he knew less than the ordinary layman. No wonder that he sent a carpenter, to a job that required a painter. How could anybody expect him to know any better? He was versed in office work, in which field he could serve with credit to himself— there his well-meaningness would have counted for its full value, and there he belonged. For the work of looking over buildings to ascertain what was needed in the line of repairs, no tradesman could have been better fitted than a well-trained practical carpenter, with a full measure of common sense. That there were such practical men among the available carpenters, is more than certain. Many of the carpenters who were unemployed in those days, not only knew their trade, but they were equipped with a training that qualified them to hold clerical positions. From a practical standpoint, there is no better

trained man than a carpenter and if he has, in addition, a technical training, then there are few men who can cope with him in efficiency. But how many carpenters have held appointments under the Home Owner's Loan Corporation? Not that I know of—not in this community. If there were some that held such appointments elsewhere, I am sure they were few and far between. It was that lack of well-trained practical men, that put the proverbial monkey-wrench into the machinery and kept it from running smoothly."

The philosopher was well aware of the fact, that a certain amount of red tape is necessary in handling such matters on a large scale, and red tape always slows down the movement of anything; but if it is mixed with a wholesome amount of common sense, the speed will be increased; because if common sense means anything, it means efficiency.

"You wouldn't employ a plumber," the philosopher asked, after a pause, "to tune a piano, would you? Or a blacksmith to attend a case of confinement? Of course you wouldn't. The same thing is true with practical matters. Putting white-collared men to doing work that requires practical mechanics, is not only stupid, but it is a crime against skilled tradesmen. But the tradesmen are not altogether free from blame in this matter. How many of them applied for posititons in the Home Owner's Loan Corporation? Why didn't they see to it that some of their numbers made application for those places in time to get them? Craftsmen must learn to look out for their associate craftsmen wherever and whenever possible, and when they have a man that can meet the requirements of a position where skill is a requisite, they should bring him out for the place, and give him their support to the last man. Every man so placed makes room for some other craftsman in whatever field he was taken from—in this way, a lift to one becomes, directly or indirectly, a lift to all."

What the philosopher was advocating wasn't "scabbing"; for the places that he thinks should have been held by practical men, rightfully belonged to them.

"It should be remembered," the philosopher concluded, giving credit where credit was due, "that the Home Owner's Loan Corporation did create jobs for thousands of tradesman, throughout the country, but it could have been much more efficient in the handling of these jobs, if it would have depended more on trained practical men, for the field work, instead of letting it to men who knew practically nothing about the building trades."

Predicts Increase in Building Construction

According to E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, building activities throughout the nation are continuing their forward march back to normalcy which began in 1933. Basing his statement on an analysis of a survey of building conditions throughout the United States, recently completed by Robert D. Steele, statistician for the association, Craig added that figures for the first half of 1935 indicate the yearly total will show large gains in practically all cities as compared with 1934, some as high as 300 per cent.

Craig's analysis of the national survey disclosed private construction—homes, industrial expansion and reconditioning projects—to be far ahead of the 1934 volume. Public construction, he found, is slightly behind last year's figures.

In thirteen of the largest cities throughout the country the survey disclosed construction gains, many of them of imposing proportions, in all but Baltimore and Philadelphia. In those two eastern municipalities the first half of 1935 had building totals below those of the same six months of last year.

However, both cities have optimistic reports from the property owners' standpoint. Rents are increasing in the Maryland metropolis and in Philadelphia work has started on 284 new homes.

Predictions based on the first half of 1935 indicate estimated yearly construction increases from practically all cities, ranging from 16 to 300 per cent over 1934 totals, Craig reports.

He who attacks or hampers the activities of a bona fide labor publication is a traitor to the union labor movement. —Samuel Gompers.

The Union Button assures you of efficient services.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1935

Machinery and Unemployment

DR. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner, in an address before the graduating class of the Mohawk school, Schenectady, N. Y., stressed the social importance of the jobless army problem, with around 11,000,000 able-bodied adults totally without work and 19,000,000 persons dependent upon public relief for their living.

He told the graduates the seriousness of the unemployment situation was due to the fact that "there has never been a time in the world's history when such a small fraction of the people can produce the necessities of life required by the people as a whole."

The condition pointed out by Dr. Langmuir has been brought about by the policy of those who own and control industry to have inventors devise machinery through the use of which a few workers can produce as many commodities in a certain time unit as a larger number of workers could produce without the machinery.

Industrial leaders, who control wealth production and distribution policies, should have used this machinery to shorten the hours of labor without reducing wages, thus affording working men and women the opportunity to provide themselves and their families with a constantly rising standard of living proportionate to the workers' increased productivity.

Instead of doing this, industrial executives imposed and continue to impose the long work week, locking out millions of workers for whose skill and strength the machine has been substituted, and appropriated as profits an inequitable portion of increased production. Statistics show that between 1919 and 1929 the productivity of industry in the United States increased 50 per cent, while real wages paid the workers increased only 27.5 per cent. In 1919, labor received in wages 17.5 per cent of the value of goods produced, while in 1929, despite the 50 per cent increase in output, the percentage of wages to the value of goods was 16.5 per cent, or less than it was in 1899.

As Dr. Langmuir truly pointed out, one phenomenon of our present economic order is the fact that under machine production a relatively few workers can produce all of the necessities our people require. Another phenomenon is that employers have kept the few working long hours and ruthlessly locked out millions of so-called surplus workers to pound the streets in idleness and be supported by either Government charity or work relief.

The answer to both of these phenomena is the compulsory 30-hour week for all industrial workers without reduction in earnings. This policy is crys-

talized in the Black-Connery 30-Hour Week Bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Labor Committee and is now awaiting action by the Congress.

The prompt enactment of the Black-Connery Bill would put millions of jobless to work and bring them and their families an approach to comfort and security which they have not known during the long misery of permanent unemployment.

Accident Prevention in the Building Trades

STUDIES by International Labor Organizations show that throughout the world the number of accidents in the building trades and the seriousness of accidents seem to be about twice as great as the average for other trades.

In our own country there were, last year, about fifty-five accidents for every thousand full-time workers in the building trade while there were about fourteen on the average for all industries; there were nearly six days lost because of accidents for every thousand "man-hours," or hours of individual working time of all the workers added together, while the average time lost in all industries was about two days per thousand "man-hours." The only industries in which there are, throughout the world, more accidents than in building, are mining, navigation and lumbering. In all of these latter industries accidents may be due to forces of nature the action of which it may be difficult or impossible to foresee or control. A special committee of the International Labor Office has been studying accidents in the building trades and has concluded that a large proportion of them could have been prevented by safety regulations. The committee has expressed a wish that the 1936 conference of the I. L. O. consider the possibility of formulating minimum standards of safety for the building trades.

—Man was given a tongue that he might say something pleasant to his fellow men.

* * *

If you want to continue to live on a hand-to-mouth status, just keep buying on a non-Union basis.

Trade Unions Develop Workers

The trade union movement means more than high wages, short hours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual development of the workers. It means uncontrolled wage earners who carry this independence from the shop, mill and mine into the affairs of every day life.

And herein lies the major reason for opposition to organized labor.

The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop conditions. Every economic, political and social question attracts him.

His collective voice is heard in education, finance, industry, agriculture and transportation. He insists that the heritage of free press, speech and assemblage be assured.

He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, by his exposure of wrong and by his insistence on just relations between men.

He demands that democracy function.

This type of worker is not favored by anti-union employers, anti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union financiers and their political agents.

These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who are thankful for their jobs, who will permit others to do their thinking, form their opinions, and tell them how to vote.

This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, but deny it to the wage-earners. They look upon organization as a protection of their control over unorganized, while a trade union is a challenge to this power.

The stand-patism of these elements is historic. They never move, until they are compelled to.

Trade unionism is a challenge to autocracy and sham.

Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in industry.

In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union shop the worker has a voice in working conditions As a citizen he is likewise independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freedom's cause.

The British statesman correctly declared: "Trade unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."

Official Information



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CALL

The call for the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in Westminster Hall, Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 7, 1935, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

Building Trades Department Convention

Washington, D. C., August 16, 1935.

To All National and International Unions, State and Local Building Trades Councils.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The American Federation of Labor called a convention of the Building Trades Department on August 1, 1935, at which time all national and international organizations in the Building Industry were notified to participate. The following organizations responded to the call and sent their full quota of delegates: Carpenters and Joiners of America, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, International Union of Operating Engineers, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers, and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

The business brought before the Convention was transacted in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as approved by the American Federation of Labor. The following officers were duly elected and installed: J. W. Williams, President; John Possehl, First Vice-President; Richard J. Gray, Second Vice-President; D. W. Tracy, Third Vice-President; William McCarthy, Fourth Vice-President; Thomas L. Hughes, Fifth Vice-President; Joseph

V. Moreschi, Sixth Vice-President, and Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Convention adjourned after having transacted all business brought before it to meet in Atlantic City, October 2, 1935, at 10:00 A. M., at which time the Twenty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Ambassador Hotel.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. WILLIAMS, President.

HERBERT RIVERS, Secy.-Treas.

CONVENTION CALL

(Union Label Trades Department)

The call for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, October 3, 1935, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention is completed.

New Charters Issued

1795 Farmington, Mo.
1799 Oakland, Calif.
1800 Shelton, Wash.
1801 Condon, Ore.
1803 Monticello, Ark.
2654 Astoria, Ore.
1804 Bogalusa, La.
2655 Everett, Wash.
2656 Malone, Wash.
1806 Union City, Pa.
1809 Cle Elum, Wash.
2657 Olympia, Wash.
1813 Hoxie, Ark.
2658 Portland, Ore.
2659 Granite Falls, Wash.
2660 Elma, Wash.
2661 Jewel, Ore.
1819 Goshen, Ind.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 556 of Meadville, Pa., through its Recording Secretary W. K. Foulk, wishes all traveling carpenters to be advised through the columns of "The Carpenter" to stay away from Meadville. There is only a small amount of building construction going on in that city at the present time and there are plenty of carpenters to take care of all the work now under way.

Information Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have several of the old style wood planes which I brought from the old country. I am in need of bits for some of them and I cannot obtain them in any of the hardware stores here. I would appreciate information from any reader of "The Carpenter" as to where they can be obtained. I have used these planes all the 40 years I have been in the trade, and I am just old-fashioned enough to want to keep on with them.

A. D. Thompson, 1442 3rd Ave.,
L. U. No. 133. Terre Haute, Ind.

Head of Canadian Labor Resigns; Accepts Government Appointment

Tom Moore resigned the presidency of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada last July, which position he held for 17 years, to accept a place as workers' representative on the new Unemployment and Social Insurance Commission of Canada.

The loss of Brother Moore is a severe blow to labor in Canada, mitigated only by realization that in his new field he will still be in position to effectively serve the workers. For more than 25 years he has been outstanding in the Dominion labor movement and is given credit for much of its remarkable progress during that period.

Moore came to Canada from England in 1906 and settled in the Niagara Falls district where he joined Carpenters' Local Union 713. It was not long until his qualities for leadership were recognized and he was elected to every office in the Local.

In 1910 he was appointed General Representative of our organization by the then General President, William D. Huber, and held that position until he was elected president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in 1918. His popularity was attested by the fact that he was re-elected each year with little or no opposition.

During the World War the government drafted Moore to assist in speeding production and he was a member of the registration board which tabulated the Dominion's man power.

For many years, following 1922, he was a member of the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways. Giving generously of his time and talent he served on the directorates of other pub-

lic bodies. From the inception of the International Labor Organization, he took an active part in its affairs, attending the first conference at Washington in 1919 and most of the subsequent annual sessions at Geneva.

The many friends of Brother Moore in the labor movement in Canada and the United States wish him success in his new field of endeavor.

Local Union 608 Holds Annual Dinner Dance

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It has been just a year since the officers and members of Local Union 608 decided to snap out of it, after five years of hard times. The great majority of our members being amongst the ranks of the unemployed, nothing but privation and hardship, it was only natural to expect the boys would develop a morose mood. Member was getting up against member, Local Union against Local Union, and the District Council a pot shot for all.

The officers and members of Local Union 608 came to the conclusion that if the officers and members of the District Council and the different Local Unions were brought together in festivity they would get to know each other better and more kindly feelings would ensue. Thus the wish became Father to the Thought, and it was decided then and there to invite the officers and members of the District Council and all Local Unions, together with the wives and sweethearts, to participate in our annual dinner dance at the Lismore Hotel, November 24, 1934.

The magnificent success of this affair is something that will be long remembered. The hall was filled to overflowing. The District Council and every Local Union was well represented. Charlie Hanson and Dan Quigley represented the District Council; Alex Kelso, we are sorry to say, was unavoidably absent; Executive Board member Tom Guerin was detained in Washington, D. C., and sent his regrets. Charles Johnson, Jr., representing Local Union 1456, did his part in good style; Fred Johnson and Harry Eilert came with a detachment from 488; Charlie Nobis from 366; Joe Sieglaub from 135; Jim Cunningham and Gus Darmstadt from 246; Charlie Olson and Martin Porges from 257; Henry O'Sullivan and Jimmie Castelli from 385; Sam Shooten from 1204; Hans Neilson and Eddie McLaughlin from 791; Sid Pearse from 808; George Mullholland from 2305; Ray Cozzens from 20. The officers and members of 608 were all present, including Business Agent Jack O'Donnell, who worked like a Trojan to make a success of the affair. The broad grin on his face showed he was well satisfied with his work. We mustn't forget Arthur Cutts and his Long Island detachment who were there in all their glory; and a great many others too numerous to mention.

If I have omitted the names of any Local Union officers, I apologize as I am working only from memory.

Well, boys, we have decided to repeat the affair this year and we have secured the main ball room so that everybody will be comfortably accommodated, AND WHAT A SHOW WE INTEND TO PUT ON! If possible, we are going to excel last year.

We have decided to expand and invite our friends from neighboring states who are so closely allied to us under working conditions.

Take notice—The Place; Lismore Hotel, 73d street, west of Broadway, New York City. The Date; October 26, 1935. The Time; 8:30 P. M.

In conclusion I wish to state that it is the wish and earnest desire of the officers and members of Local Union 608 that we have the pleasure of entertaining our National Officers at this coming event.

David Scanlan, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 608. New York, N. Y.

Local Union 203 Celebrates Forty-Ninth Anniversary

Local Union No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary August 13. The Local was organized August 12, 1886, by Brother E. J. Lake of Troy, N. Y., with twenty charter members, all of whom are now dead.

The Local decided to present a gift to each of the five oldest members in point of membership who would be present at the meeting. The brothers who received the presents were: C. J. Zell, a member 48 years; Royal Porter, 48 years; M. D. Strickland, 47 years; H. C. Neal, 36 years, and M. J. Leonard 33 years. Each recipient responded with a brief talk.

Brother H. C. Neal has served the Local as Recording Secretary for 26 years.

A rising vote of appreciation was taken by the Local.

Refreshments were served and an enjoyable time was had by all present.

Secretary Tri-Counties District Council, Departs This Life

Brother R. E. (Bob) Johns of East St. Louis, Ill., who for the past seven years had been secretary of the District Council embracing the Counties of Madison, St. Clair and Monroe, Illinois, passed away July 3, 1935.

During the period of his membership in Local Union 169 of East St. Louis, Ill., which was one of the greatest activity, he made many friends, not only locally but throughout the entire Brotherhood. He had held all the offices of trust in Local 169 and was a delegate from that union to a number of our general conventions. His advice and counsel were sought on all matters of importance to the craft in East St. Louis and vicinity.

Brother Johns' passing is deeply felt by the members of Local Union 169 who are proud to have been associated with him through these many years, especially the last four which have been most trying, during which time he was active in the distribution of relief provided by No. 169 for its needy members.

The funeral was one long to be remembered in East St. Louis, being attended by delegations from all over Southern Illinois as well as Missouri. Honorary pallbearers were chosen from the Council delegates. Practically all the Locals in the District, as well as the St. Louis District Council sent beautiful floral offerings.

Loyal Member of Local Union 106 Dies

Lee Silvers a prominent member of Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa, for the past 26 years, died suddenly at his home May 14, 1935, after returning from a meeting of the Local Union. He was 60 years of age.

Brother Silvers joined Local Union 110, St. Joseph, Mo., March 5, 1907, and transferred to Local Union 106 in November, 1909, at which time he took up his residence in that city. He had worked for the school board for the last 14 years.

He was a loyal member and a sincere worker in the cause of organized labor and his death is mourned by the officers and members of Local Union 106.

Death Takes Vice President of Local Union 1969

William Lewis, vice president of Local Union 1969, Logan, West Virginia, passed away July 27, 1935, at the Logan General Hospital.

Brother Williams was a charter member of Local Union 1969 who served the Local as business agent and was later elected vice president, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death.

His passing is a distinct loss to Local Union 1969. The older members will sadly miss him and the younger ones will lose through the example he always showed of what a union carpenter meant.

DEATH ROLL

W. C. WINNINGER—Local Union No. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

Massachusetts Labor Wins Long Fight

"Government by injunction" was born in Massachusetts. The first injunction ever issued was in a labor dispute, some 40 or more years ago between a Lynn shoe manufacturer and a local union over the right to picket. Since then labor in that state has sought to end the evil.

The long fight is now ended, with the signing in July of an anti-injunction bill by Gov. James M. Curley.

The bill as enacted contains these provisions:

"No officers or members of any associations or organizations, and no association or organization, participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or reliable in any court for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of such action, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof."

"No court shall have jurisdiction to issue a preliminary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Food For Thought

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to leave off writing official letters for the moment and write purely as a private member of the Brotherhood—stating a few thoughts which have occurred to me.

Recently I spent a day of good-fellowship with a large gathering of hundreds of men and women, and the good nature and the give-and-take spirit of those assembled is a pleasant memory. The thought occurred to me: "O why can I not carry back some of this good spirit to our Locals."

Even as you and I, members sometime criticise uncharitably their brother's failings, forgetting their own. Many members never listen to the opening words at the meetings: "that we are met to consider such matters . . . as may advance our interests individually and collectively."

Some Locals spend the evening in useless bickering and, gradually, the better element gets disgusted with the meetings, leaving the conduct of the business to the faithful few—otherwise known as the clique. Thus it becomes easy for an individual member, with a personal axe to grind or a grudge to work off, to make the meeting very unharmonious.

Chairmen vary considerably. Many chairmen are swayed by and at the mercy of the meeting. Even as a musical conductor, at all times, controls the musicians, so a chairman is responsible if vituperation, cross-firings, long speeches or one member speaking many times on one subject, spoil the meeting. Unless a chairman strives to be impartial, he is largely to blame for unhappy Local meetings. Some chairmen even take part in the discussions.

As private members, the decisions of those whom we have elected to guide the destinies of the organization may not always please us, individually. That really does not matter; what does matter is the question: "was the decision in the best interests of the members as a whole?"

Sometimes the executive may be mistaken in his judgment—even as you and I. That is no excuse for a loosed storm of abuse. After all, in our democratic organization, the members conduct the real business of the Local. At the election of officers we elected those whom we considered qualified for the work. If we did that, let us support them. If we did not attend the election then is our criticism but the vaporing of the wind, for we have neglected action and are content with talking.

As a vice-president of our provincial council and trying to take a broad view of things I trust that nothing personal will be seen in these few words. It is merely an attempt to create a vision of a brotherhood of men who, ignoring trivial things, will work together in harmony for the good and welfare of the carpenters.

Albert E. Edgington,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 70

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 70, San Bernardino, Calif., wishes to report that it has continued to function during the depression. While the membership was greatly depleted, sufficient members remained to make it possible for the Auxiliary to carry on. We are now happy to report that the membership is gaining not only by new members, but also by old members whose husbands have again affiliated with the Carpenters' Local Union.

Last winter the members made a beautiful quilt which they sent to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida. It was a pleasure to make the quilt and it helped to keep the Auxiliary alive. The kind letter of acknowledgment from the Home will be placed on file as a reminder that our efforts were well worthwhile.

This year as usual the joint installation was held with the Carpenters, at which time ice cream and cake were served, the Local furnishing the ice cream and the ladies the cakes.

We are looking forward to a year of increased activity and growth.

Ethel Sultzer, Rec Sec.,
L. A. No. 70. San Bernardino, Cal.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 252

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In behalf of the membership of Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 252 of Milwaukee, Wis., I wish to let our sister auxiliaries know that we enjoy reading their letters and extend to all visiting members an invitation to call on us when in our city. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of every month at Germania Hall, West Vine Street.

On May 21, 1935, Carpenters' Local Union No. 264 gave a May Ball for all members and their families, at which time we decided to have an open meeting and make a drive for new members, which resulted in a gain of 21 new members, making a total membership of 53.

We invited Brother Roy E. Shaw, seretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, to address the meeting on the advisability of purchasing union-made goods at all times.

Brother Walter Ott, of the Mailers' Union of Milwaukee, also delivered an address on the "Union Label."

By inviting these speakers at different times we hope they will succeed in encouraging our members to be more careful in buying merchandise bearing the union label as that is one of the objectives of our auxiliaries.

On July 1, 1935, we held a picnic for all members and their families. Cards and other games were played and prizes were awarded the winners. All reported an enjoyable time.

We appreciate and welcome suggestions from our sister auxiliaries at all times.

Emma B. Krahn, R. S.,
L. A. No. 252. Milwaukee, Wis.

If Union workers will prevail upon the buying public to purchase only Union Label products, they will have the best assurance of prevailing wages.

Probate Judge Writes A Home Owning Editorial

A news despatch from Springfield, Ill., dated June 20 states that Probate Judge Benjamin S. De Boice of Sangamon County refused authority to the First State Trust and Savings Bank, as conservator in seven estates, to invest the estate funds in United States government securities. The court in a thousand word opinion recommended investment in mortgages, at the same time commenting that "during this period of business uncertainty and lowering prices the investing public has turned to government obligations as a cyclone cellar in which to place investments.

"This rush for investment in government obligations," Judge De Boice held, "has produced an ever lowering rate of return until the present net return on such obligations is around 2 per cent."

The court recommended instead that the bank hold the funds until such time as investments could be made in real estate mortgages. "At the present time the prevailing interest rate upon real estate mortgages is between 5 per cent and 6 per cent and, although as yet real estate is not moving upon the market fast enough to satisfy the demand for this kind of investment, yet we feel safe in predicting that the day is not far distant when such investments will be plentiful," Judge De Boice's opinion said.

"In view of the fact that the national debt is today almost 29 billion dollars, the highest point in our history, we may safely say that there is a greater saturation of investments in government bonds among our people than ever before. Just as soon as the rank and file of our people become convinced that we are on the eve of a period of inflation there will be a wild rush to convert the low interest bearing investment in government obligations into higher interest bearing industrials and tangible property, and we will witness a repetition of the experience of the early '20s, when government bonds sank below 85 under similar conditions.

"This court does not consider that an investment in government obligations at this time, when they yield only about 2 per cent return, is a judicious investment for a conservator to make of its ward's funds."

—(American Builder)

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXIII

Egyptian architecture, as we have shown briefly in the last lesson, surpassed all other ancient architectures that we know anything about. It has attracted more attention, and has inspired more thought than, perhaps, all the others of that period or before put together. But when we have said that, so far as usefulness is concerned, we have virtually said all. Egyptian architecture, is rarely used in our times. Notwithstanding that fact, its influence is deeply embedded in some of the leading forms of architecture that have been developed since. From Egypt the architectural art was carried to Greece, where it passed from the gigantic to the elegant and pure. It reached its highest degree of perfection about the year 440 B. C., when some of the finest temples at Athens were built. But art can not live without an artist to sponsor it, and so Grecian architecture declined. The Romans took it up, and it flourished for a time, but it never quite reached the high architectural purity that it held while in the hands of the Greeks.

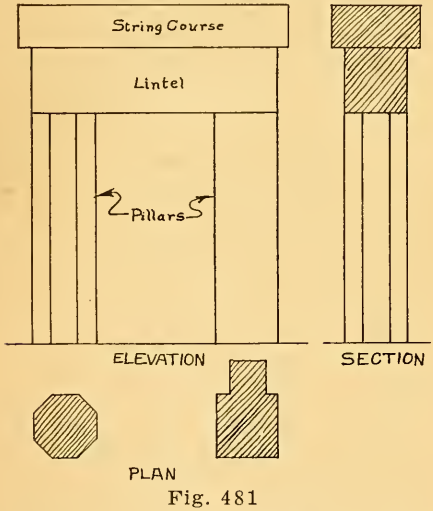


Fig. 481

The Greeks, it seems evident, took the Egyptian art, transformed it into logical proportions, and by adding to or subtracting from, they originated an architectural art that was distinctly their own. As a consequence, we have the three Orders of Architecture, which are called, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. These, the Romans modified, and to them added two more, called Tuscan and Composit. Of these five orders we shall make a study in the next lesson.

After the fall of the Roman empire, the arts degenerated to such an extent that new buildings were erected with material taken from old ones. This gave rise to a form of architecture that was a mixture between the Grecian and the Roman designs, and is called Graeco- Gothic and Romanesque architecture. These irregular styles continued to be imitated, especially in Italy, during the dark ages. Following this came the Italian style of architecture, which was a revival of the Greek and Roman classic styles, and was adapted to the needs and conditions of more modern times.

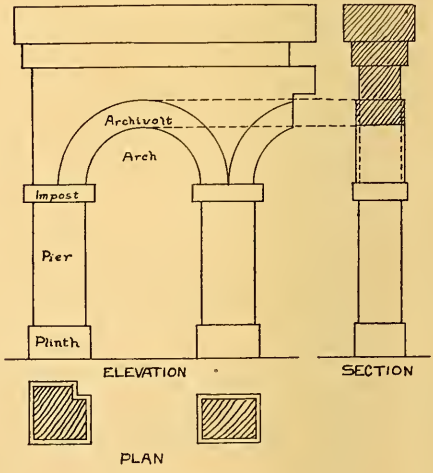


Fig. 482

This style reached its climax during the sixteenth century under the sponsorship of Andrea Palladio, a Venetian.

There is considerable variety and beauty in the foliate and other enrichments of an architectural character in many structures in Italy, but very little ornament enters into the columnar composition of Italian architecture. The shafts of columns are seldom fluted, and their capitals are inferior to the original Greek or Roman capitals.

In making a study of architecture, either in one's own community or from the history of architecture, it soon be-

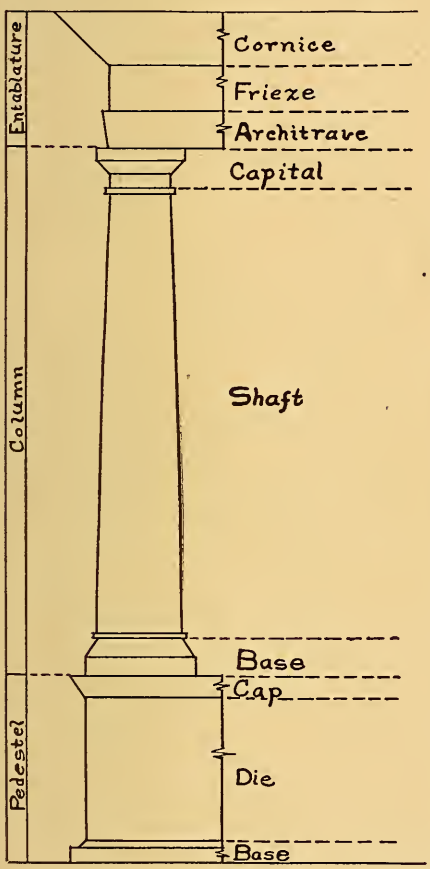


Fig. 483

comes apparent that various influences have a great deal to do with determining the different styles of architecture that have been, or still are in use. These influences are: The geographical influences growing out of the means of communication, transportation and the customs of the people; the geological influences, being the products of the presence or absence of building materials, or the availability of building materials; the climatic influences, such as the influences of rain, snow, cold, heat, sunshine, earthquakes, swamps and wind, on the architectural designs of roofs, windows, walls, foundations and the bracing of buildings; the religious influences that require styles of architecture in keeping with the various faiths of the people for whom the buildings are erected; the political influences, such as the influences of forms of government, or social orders of the people; and last, the historical influences growing out of styles of architecture handed down by previous generations.

The Greek as well as the Roman architectures revealed all of these influences, especially, when one remembers that they sometimes departed from the established orders and introduced, instead of columns, statues, representing slaves, heroes and gods, thus bringing out the religious and political influences, which the three orders in their purity did not especially emphasize.

Taking up the illustrations, we are showing by Fig. 481 a plan, an elevation and a section of two pillars, a lintel and a string course. "When a pillar is cylindrical or rounded," one authority says, "it is called a column." The same authority says, "When square pillars carry vaults or arches instead of lintels, the pillars are called piers." This is shown by Fig. 482, where we have a plan, elevation and section of two piers, plinths, imposts, arch and archivot. Half pillars or half piers, when placed against the main building, as is often done on porches, are called pilasters. These distinctions, perhaps, apply more nearly to masonry than to woodwork; at any rate, we believe, that pillars, piers and pilasters all belong to the column family, and when it comes to wood construction we prefer to use the term "column" instead of the other terms.

Fig. 483 gives a sort of diagram of a column, which is of the Roman Doric order, giving the terms applied to the various parts. To the left are shown the three main divisions: The pedestal, the column and the entablature. To the right are shown the various parts of these divisions, as: The cornice, the frieze, the architrave, the capital, the shaft, the base, the cap, the die and the pedestal base. A column of the Greek

Doric order is shown by Fig. 484. Compare the two.

Let us go back to Figs. 481 and 482 where we show respectively, a lintel and an arch, which represent two systems of construction. Where all the openings have lintels or straight beams over them, the system is called trabeated; but where the arch is used to carry the weight of the wall above the openings it is known as the arched system. The Egyptians, while the arch was known to

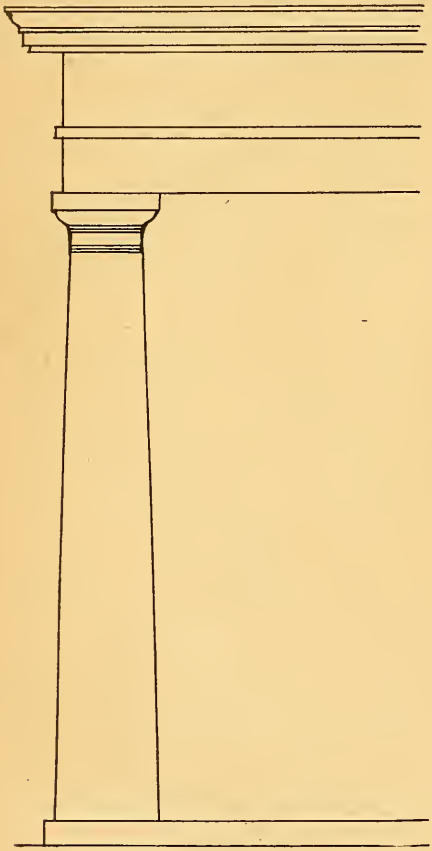


Fig. 484

them, rarely used it. They used the trabeated system of construction almost exclusively. As a rule, all of the buildings erected in ancient times that we know anything about, were based on the principle of the lintel, but those classified under modern architecture are built on the principle of a combination of the two systems.

PICTORIAL DRAWING

(By L. Perth)

Drawing is the universal language of the builder, and the success of the craftsman is largely measured by his ability to read drawings, to interpret their meaning and also the ability of making simple drawings.

However, there are many in the ranks of our brotherhood who have not had the opportunity to study the subject of drawing. They may be excellent mechanics with years of experience to their credit but lacking the understanding of this graphical language they are rather

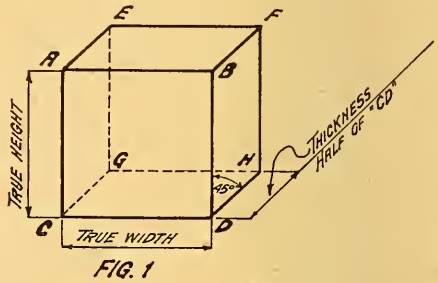


FIG. 1

handicapped in their path to rapid advancement.

Then too, there are scores of carpenters who entertain the wrong idea that in order to be able to understand drawings one must have had a special education, must have a large training in mathematics and also possess a special talent. This is one of the main reasons which keep a good many splendid artisans from making an attempt in this direction. They think the subject is beyond their mental capacity, it would be useless even to try to investigate the subject, and thus they remain in the rut.

It is the purpose of this article to disperse the cloud of mystery and to elucidate the matter to those who are rather vaguely familiar with it.

Drawing is a symbolical language and is a method of representation of an object on paper or any other flat surface by means of lines, symbols, conventions and figures.

There are several ways of representing objects on drawings and the principal methods are:

1. Orthographic projection,
2. Perspective,

3. Isometric projection, and
4. Cabinet projection.

Of these the last three may be classed as "pictorial' since they show the entire visible portion of an object in one view, whereas "Orthographic Projection" re-

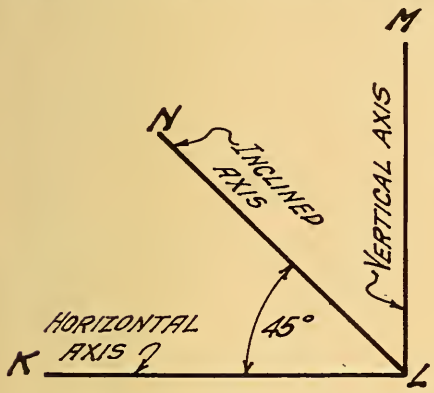


FIG. 2

quires several views to fully represent the object and therefore it is frequently called 'descriptive."

To one who is trained to read architects drawings the properly dimensioned views in orthographic projcetion give definite and exact information as to the

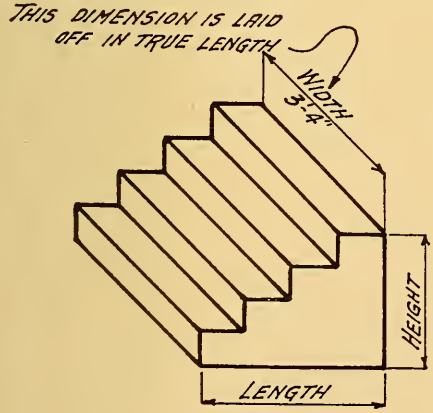


FIG. 3

appearance and size of the object. However to a person who had no such training working drawing means very little because he is unable to understand the relation of the different views and consequently it is difficult for him to visualize the object. In such cases "pictorial drawings" are very valuable.

In order to facilitate the mastery of the subject to the student of average capacity we will proceed step by step beginning with the easiest method: "Cabinet projection."

"Cabinet drawing" as the name implies is much used in the cabinet-making trade, and is intended to convey the idea as to the shape and size of the object. It shows three surfaces, may be dimensioned in a very satisfactory way, and may be easily made.

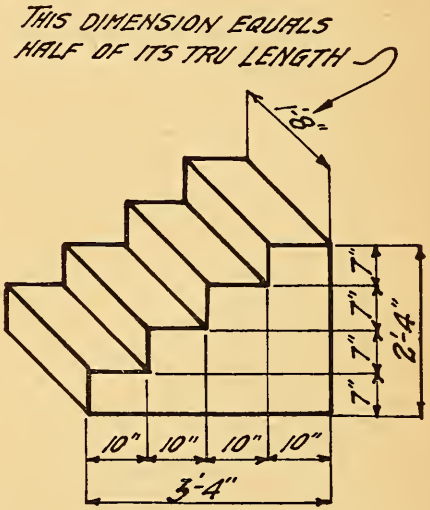


FIG. 4

It must, however, be understood that cabinet drawing is not in true perspective and the appearance of the object is rather distorted. But for practical purposes it is very satisfactory especially for those who are not familiar with orthographic projection which will be discussed in later issues.

In cabinet drawing the object is placed with one side parallel to the observer. The receding lines are slanted back at any angle; 30 degrees, 45 degrees and 60 degrees are most commonly used. We will use an angle of 45 degrees throughout this discussion. Fig. 1

The basis of this system of drawing is illustrated in diagram Fig. 2. Three axes are used: horizontal, vertical and inclined. All lines are drawn parallel to these axes, the width and height are laid off in their true lengths. The

thickness is equal to one half of its true length. This is done in order to overcome the appearance of too great a thickness.

A stairway in cabinet projection is illustrated in Fig. 3. The drawing is made to a scale of ⅜ of an inch equals 1'0". It will be noted that the lines along the axes are laid off in their true lengths, including the dimension 3'4" which is the width. It will be noted that the thickness appears entirely out of proportion. In Fig. 4 the same stairway is shown with the width drawn to only one half its actual length i. e. instead of laying off a full 3'4" to the ⅜ scale only 1'8" is used. This changes the appearance of the object and makes it look as it should appear to the eye.

In making a cabinet projection the following four principles should be remembered:

1. The object should be placed so that the front face is parallel to the plane of the observer.
2. All horizontal dimensions, parallel to the length of the object must be drawn parallel to the horizontal axis and in their true lengths.
3. All vertical measurements parallel to the height of the object must be laid off parallel to the vertical axis and in their actual sizes.
4. All dimensions parallel to the thickness of the object must be drawn parallel to the 45 degree axis and only one half of their actual measurements should be used.

Since we learn more readily by doing, it is suggested that students select any subject for their exercises and apply the above principles to their construction. Rectangular objects should be taken at first.

Extended Stool

(By H. H. Siegele)

"Go up to my house, my wife wants some kind of a shelf fixed for flowers," said a lawyer to me one day. I went, and when I got to the house his wife took me to a window where she had house-plants set on boxes so as to bring them up on a level with the window stool. "I want this window stool extended," she said, "about ten inches, and fixed so when it is not in use it can be dropped." I told her I could do it, and proceeded to assemble the material. Whether I understood her thoroughly or not, I do not know; some of her explanations weren't clear to me, and I doubted whether they were altogether clear to her. But notwithstanding that, when I presented to her the extended window stool, in the form shown by Fig. 1 and 2, she said it was exactly what she wanted.

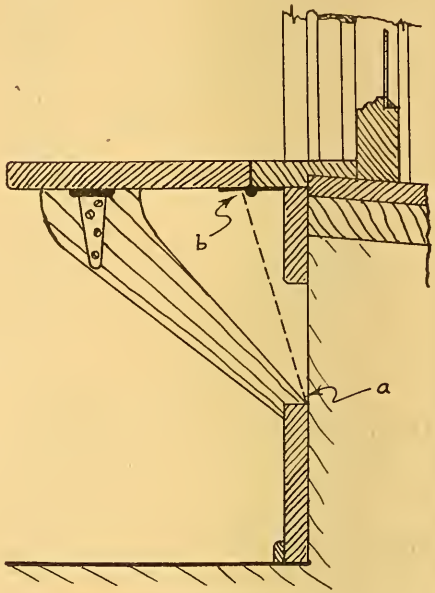


Fig. 1

The additional stool was made of the same kind of material that the stool was made of, and finished to match. The brace, as will be noticed in Fig. 1, fits onto the upper edge of the baseboard; but in order to make it possible to drop

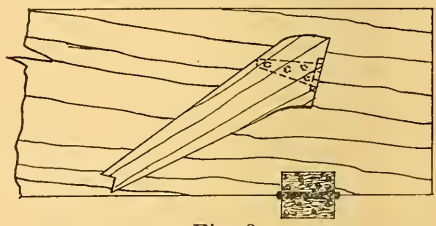


Fig. 2

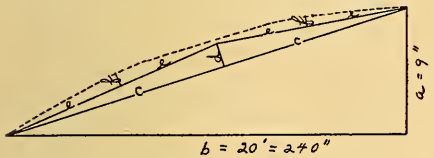
the shelf, the brace must be fastened to it on an angle; that is to say, point a, when the brace is folded back, must come to point b, as indicated by the dotted line. This is made clear with Fig. 2, where I am showing the right-hand brace in the position that it must be when the shelf is dropped.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is one more formula for Brother Seymour's problem—"To establish points on a curve." I find Brother Chris Peterson's solution correct in theory and his figures accurate. I merely give a different method.

r (radius) equals (a squared plus b squared) divided by 2 a equals 3204.5



inches. r squared equals 10268820.25"

Now d equals r — the square root of r squared —(ar divided by 2) equals 2.251" or 2¼"

f equals r — the square root of r squared — (dr divided by 2) equals .563 or 9-16"

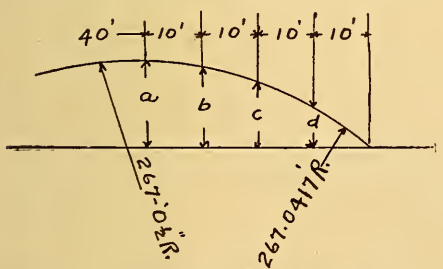
W. C. Ferguson,
L. U. No. 653. Chickasha, Okla.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am going to say a few words about Brother W. J. Seymour's problem in the May issue..

(An answer by W. E. Brinkman r I guess Radius equals 532.6 ft.; an answer by C. Herre r equals 266 ft. Not correct.)



Chris Petersen's answer is Radius 267'--0½" O. K. Formula is also O. K. It works always.

a equals 3.0127' or 3'-0⅛" plus

b equals 2.8254' or 2'-9⅞" plus

c equals 2.2627' or 2'-3⅛" plus

d equals 1.3222' or 1'-3⅞" plus

I am sending my sketch as it might be a little more clear to the younger brothers.

Chas. F. Shattung,
L. U. No. 288. Homestead, Pa.

Resumption of Child Labor

One of the most regrettable results of the edict of the Supreme Court invalidating the National Recovery Act is the inevitable resumption of child labor exploitation by antisocial employers.

According to the U. S. census of 1930 approximately 130,000 children under 16 were on the payrolls of industrial employers. By industries the number of employed children were: Textile industry, 20,000; clothing, 9,000; other branches of manufacture, 40,000; hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors and laundries, 8,000; stores, 28,000; clerical occupations, mainly errand messenger service, 17,000.

The codes of fair practice established by authority of the Recovery Act, which were destroyed by the Supreme Court decision, prohibited employment of these child workers with the exception of 14 and 15-year-old children in stores, who were permitted to work three hours a day before and after school hours.

Taking into consideration some decline in the employment of children during the depression, the National Child Labor Committee estimates that fully 100,000 minors were barred from industry by the codes.

Before the NRA, employers put around 50,000 boys and girls 16 and 17 years old to work in hazardous occupations. Saw mill and planing mill employers alone employed 12,000 minors in dangerous work. Under the NRA fair practice codes, which the Supreme Court held obnoxious to the Federal Constitution, the employment of these 50,000 minors in occupations which menaced their life and health was prohibited.

Freed from the "regimentation" of the NRA by the Supreme Court's edict, ruthless employers will again chain thousands of children to the wheels of industry and turn their tender bodies into interest coupons and dividend checks.

Pending the ratification by 12 more States of the Child Labor Amendment



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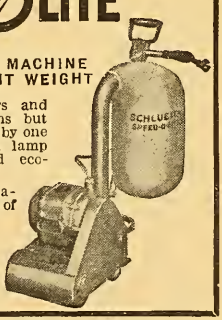
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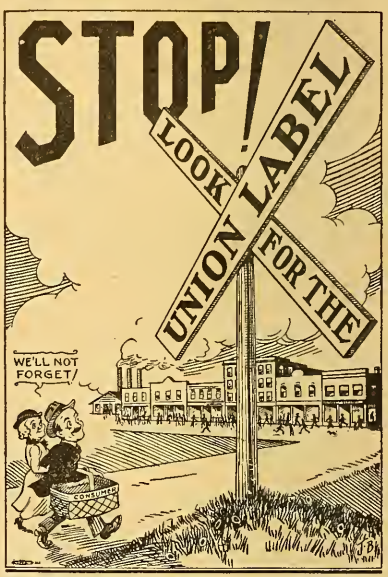
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to the Constitution something can be done to protect these boys and girls by including in Federal contracts a clause prohibiting their employment in the manufacture of the goods purchased by the Government. But the total volume of those goods is such a small portion of the output of industry that the ban will not go far toward the extinction of the evil.



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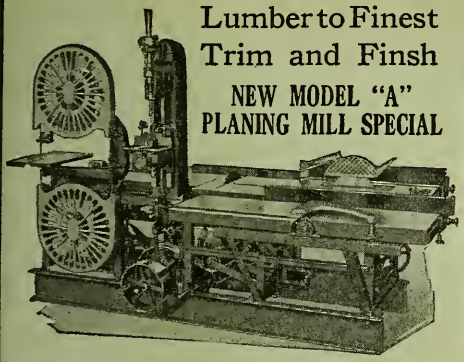
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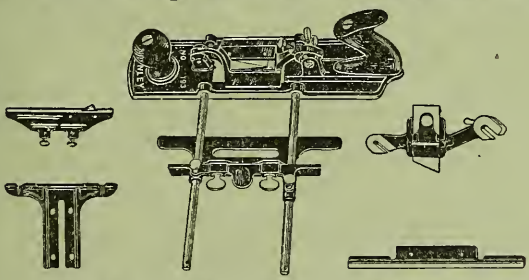
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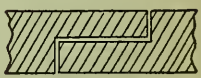
See this tool at your hardware dealer's or write for folder P-47



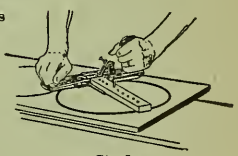
Mitre joint with groove



Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens



Ship lap joint



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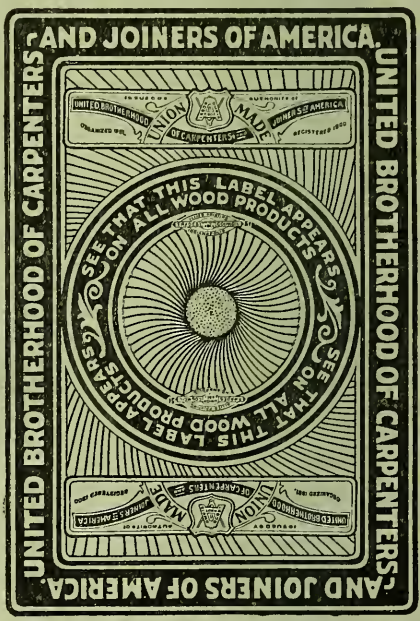
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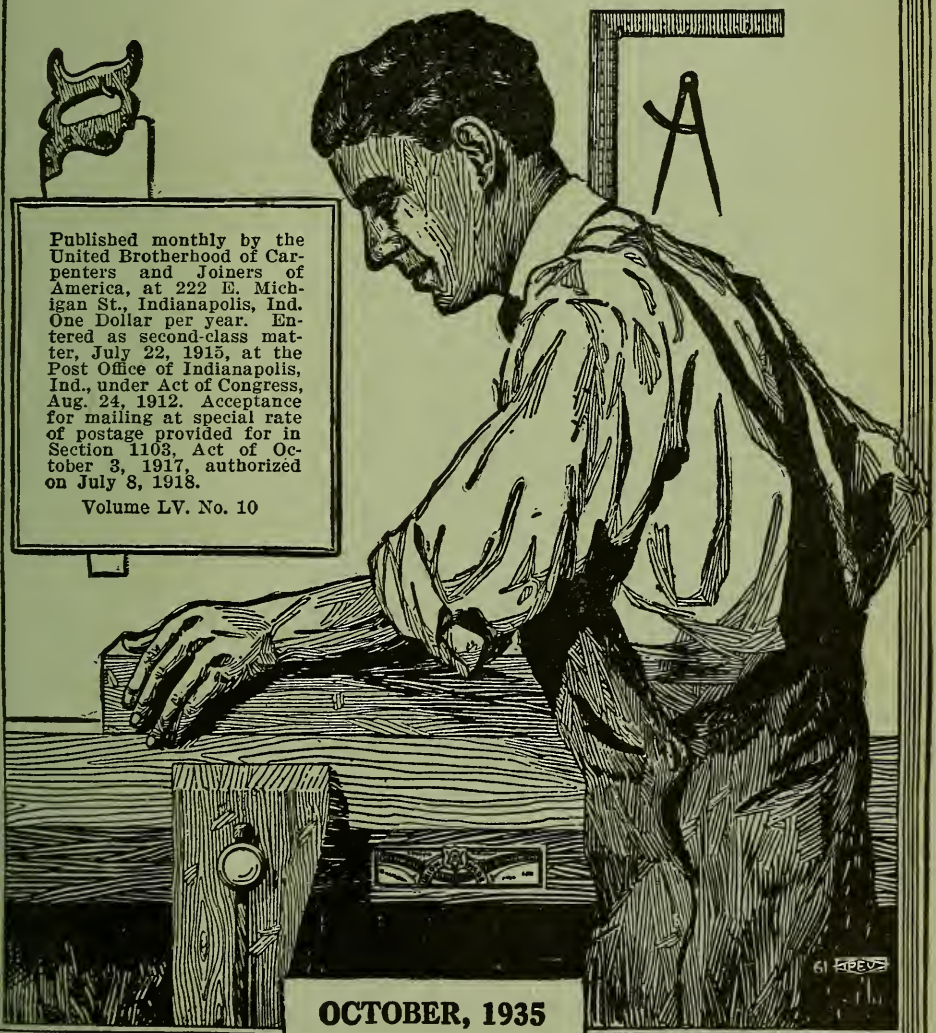
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The Carpenter



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Volume LV. No. 10

OCTOBER, 1935

Loving Thoughts

(By James Edward Hungerford)

Loving thoughts don't cost a cent,
And they're straight from Heaven sent;
We can THINK them all we please,
When at work, or when at ease,
And they'll make our tasks more light;
Keep our hearts and faces bright;
Fill the darkest days with cheer—
Bring a lot of Heaven HERE!

Loving thoughts are living things—
Angels, but they have no wings!
Thoughts of joy and happiness
Blot out worries and distress;
Help to smooth our daily way;
Bring us blessings ev'ry day;
Melt away the clouds of "gloom"—
Make the barren places BLOOM!

Loving thoughts are gifts of Love,
Straight to us from up above;
If we'll THINK them now and here,
We'll partake of Heaven's cheer!
And those thoughts are ours to find
In the garden of our mind.
Finest thing that God has wrought
Is a blessed, loving THOUGHT!

(All rights reserved)

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1935

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

LABOR'S INCOME NOT INCREASING, GREEN DECLARES

PRESIDENT Wm. Green of the A. F. of L., after consulting with other members of the Executive Council, declared that the recent statement by the Department of Commerce on wages is utterly misleading.

The Commerce Department declared that "labor is receiving a larger proportion of total income today than it did in 1929."

The Council definitely took the position that the Commerce Department's report must be clarified in order that the American people may understand what has actually happened in the distribution of income in the United States.

President Green took the same view in his comment when he made the Council's statement public.

"I certainly cannot understand," he said, "how the Department of Commerce could issue such a misleading statement. The facts as presented by them do not differentiate between workmen and utility company heads or bank presidents. They would only tend to blind the public to the true situation in industry. The figures which are presented in our statement were compiled only after lengthy research."

The statement of the Executive Council said:

"It should be noted at once that the section of our national income entitled 'labor income' in the Commerce Department report includes all persons who work for a wage or salary. It includes the manager of the plant as well as the wage earner who sweeps the floors.

"It includes the president of a bank as well as the boy who operates the elevator in the bank building.

"The salaries of industrial executives, superintendents and managers of factories, stores, banks, have declined far less in the depression than the wages of workers.

"More significant still, unemployment has not affected the management group to anything like the extent suffered by wage earners.

"Thus from 1929 to 1932 wages in specified industries declined 59 per cent, while the salaries of management fell only 40 per cent.

"The section 'labor income' also includes a very large number of salaried workers who have been particularly fortunate during the depression—those working for the Federal Government, whose income as a group has increased since 1929; those working in industries which have suffered relatively little from depression, such as electric power plants, telephone and telegraph companies.

"When figures are shown separately for wage earners, we realize that they have lost more heavily than any other group. Their income had declined by 1932 to 40.8 per cent of what it was in 1929 and, even with the effort to raise wages of minimum groups under NRA, they are still receiving scarcely more than half their 1929 income (52 per cent).

"While these wage earners in 1934 received only 52 per cent of their 1929 income, property owners received 61.4 per cent and men in business for themselves received 65.2 per cent of their 1929 income.

"When the proportion of the total received by different groups in 1929 and 1934 is compared, we find again that these wage earners have taken the most serious loss. In 1929, wage earners in the above industries received 21.9 per cent of the total national income; by 1932 their share had fallen to 14.6 per cent and in spite of efforts to restore their income, in 1934 their share was still only 18.1 per cent.

"Thus it is clear that the wage workers in our great production and transportation industries have been the greatest losers in the depression. They number more than 12,000,000 persons, well over one-fourth of all persons employed in 1929.

"They have borne the brunt of depression through unemployment, short-time work and wage reductions, and millions of them are still without work.

"They have lost more than $37,600,000,000 during the five years of depression, a greater financial loss than any other group. And $2,031,000,000 in work relief wages have been given them to compensate for their loss.

"Wage earners were far less less able to bear financial loss than any other

group in our society. They live so close to the margin of existence that loss of income means privation, hunger, illness, despair.

"Property owners, on the other hand, who lost $14,000,000,000, scarcely more than one-third the wage earners' loss, had large resources on which they could draw.

"What we need today is a large increase in the share of national income paid to workers in wages.

"Such a redistribution of income would act as a tonic on our whole economic system, for it would go to persons who would use it immediately to buy goods.

"It would lift us out of depression and form the basis for a greater economic expansion than we have ever before known.

"Every one interested in America's economic future should welcome any increase, however small, in the share of national income going to wage earners."

The Executive Council also pointed out that even before the depression the income of working men and women was not large enough to provide the consuming power required to keep our industrial plants in full operation. Billions of dollars in "surplus funds" were diverted, the statement said, into stock market speculation—funds which should have been used to build up the workers' buying power.

CODES—ANCIENT AND MODERN

THE first building code is said to have been promulgated by Hammurabi, King of Babylon, about four thousand years ago. He decreed a few simple laws providing that, if a house collapsed and killed the owner, the contractor was to be put to death. A square foot price for buildings and a wage scale for mechanics was also established.

Some of the building codes of American cities are not quite so old or drastic as Hammurabi's but they are just about as out of date. A recent survey of the American Standards Association, in which a questionnaire was sent to all cities of 2,500 population or over, showed that 160 codes are 20 or more years old, 165 are from 15 to 20 years old, 370 are from 10 to 15 years and 620 are from 5 to 10 years. Only 371 have been in force less than 5 years. Some 950 municipalities reported no building code at all.

This is a travesty on modern construction. How can a code 10, 15 or 20 years old be up to date in view of the rapid changes in building materials, methods and processes? We hate to bring in that old comparison with the automobile industry but it does seem pertinent to ask where the automobile industry would be if it were still building autos under the restrictions of a 1910 code.

The American Standards survey also shows a confusing muddle of contradictions, inconsistencies and serious inhibitions to good modern construction.

Although the Supreme Court has defined building as a local industry, manufacturers of building equipment and materials, who have been largely responsible for the amazing progress of modern construction, operate on a national basis, and their standardized products go into all of the States of the Union. There should therefore be a fair degree of uniformity in building codes to permit the use of the latest and most modern developments in equipment and materials.

The construction industry must continue to improve and advance. It cannot be held back by building codes drawn up long before many modern materials and practices were thought of. Building codes need a thorough overhauling and revision to be brought up to date.—(American Builder)

Sailor's Snug Harbor

Capt. Robert Richard Randall established Sailors' Snug Harbor for wornout sailors. It was opened August 1, 1833, and today is one of the richest foundations in the United States. Its holdings are said to be valued at more than $30,000,000. An applicant for admission to Sailors' Snug Harbor must be an aged, decrepit and wornout sea-faring man, presenting with his application satisfactory proofs of service on seagoing vessels sailing under the United States flag and letters of recommendation as to his good character. The only home of similar character in the United States is the Sailors' home, Quincy Mass.

WAGES

(By John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

THE part which wages play in our national welfare is not clearly understood by many who discuss their views in public. The proof is the conflicting statements made by public speakers. Even the economists hold conflicting theories relative to wages, and attack each other in much the same manner as partisan advocates attack their opponents during political campaigns.

It is not surprising that there is confusion in the public mind relative to the part that wages play in our national well-being. Even the leaders in finance and industry are frequently lined up in the opposing camps on this question of wages, for wages have been the source of conflicting points of view from the days of our Colonial experiences.

Our most ancient record concerning the question of wages arose in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Shortly after the colonists had prospered sufficiently to employ mechanics, the prosperous colonists became horrified over the wages being demanded by the workmen, and, like their descendants of today when a problem faced them, the first effort was to pass a law.

The wealthier colonists held a meeting as a result of which a petition was presented to the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This petition demanded that a law be enacted to curb the alleged arbitrary and ruinous demands of the workmen for higher wages.

That the wealthy colonists were disturbed is indicated by some of the language contained in their petition, in which the wage earners were accused of making outrageous demands. And now I quote:

> "To the dishonor of God, the scandal of the Scriptures and the great grief of divers of God's people."

Apparently ever since, there have been those who considered themselves God's people, who were deeply grieved over the wages which workmen were demanding.

I desire to present a simple statement of the basic economic facts relative to wages and the part they play in national welfare.

During the six years preceding 1929, finance and industry were applying economic policies which were rapidly driving the national economic structure to collapse. As the production of wealth increased, the total volume of wages continually fell behind, so that the people of the United States were increasingly unable to buy the products of industry and agriculture.

The Federal Census of Manufacturers informs us that in 1925 the total value of our manufactured products was $2,150,000,000 more than in 1923. Yet, the total volume of wages paid in the manufacturing industries in 1925 was $279,000,000 less than in 1923.

In 1927 the value of our manufactured goods had increased over 1925. Yet, the total volume of wages paid in the manufacturing industries was $160,000,000 less than in 1923.

As the value of our manufactured goods increased, the total volume of wages paid in the manufacturing industries continued to proportionately decrease.

Dr. Wilford I. King, in his standard work "National Income," indicated that in 1928 the volume of wages paid to all wage earners was $649,000,000 less than in 1927. The wage earners in the United States were $649,000,000 less able to purchase American products than they had been the year before.

The part that wages play in the national welfare is more vital to the United States than to any other industrial nation, for the United States exports a smaller proportion of its products than any other industrial country. The home market is much more important to American industries than the home market is to the other industrial nations.

Last year our export was less than 7 per cent of our agricultural and manufactured products. In fact, from the period of the Civil War to the World War our national export averaged 7 per cent.

England exported about 25 per cent of its national products .

Australia over 30 per cent.

Mexico some 30 per cent.

Germany exported 10 per cent.

Japan had an export of over 20 per cent.

It is evident that these countries were not nearly as dependent on their home market for national prosperity as the United States.

It is unnecessary to study all of the rapidly accumulating books written by economists to understand the part wages play in national prosperity. It is unnecessary for us to turn on the radio so that we may listen to those who advocate particular plans for dividing up the wealth through currency, banking, and other types of legislation. After all, no matter what changes are made in our currency, regardless of whether currency is issued solely by the government or otherwise; regardless of whether the gold value of currency fluctuates; regardless of what legislative regulations may be applied to our banking system, none of these can solve the problem which is involved in wages, the purchasing power of the people.

Regardless of what Congress may do which would change the value of our currency, the simple fact remains that whatever the currency is, at any given time, it is the same currency which the wage earners receive and the currency on which the manufacturer and the merchant and all of the others fix their prices.

The economically sound distribution of the wealth we produce at any given time, is the basic factor which determines national prosperity. The wealth which the country has produced in the past is useful as the source of credit, but wages must come from the wealth being produced through industry each day and each year.

It is the economically sound distribution of this wealth which is necessary to national recovery.

The wealth produced by agriculture and industry, transportation and commerce, is divided into three main funds or divisions—wages, profits and reserve. If too much of the wealth produced goes to profits, or reserve, or both, then the proportion going to wages is not only too small, but it creates economic injury or destruction for it is the total amount of wages paid which determines the volume of agricultural and manufactured goods which the people can purchase.

This purchasing power of the wage earners is the all-important economic factor, for it is the wage earners and their dependents, representing approximately 80 per cent of our population, who keep the factories of our country busy. And, may I add, that it is this buying of consumer goods by wage earners which, more than any other factor, determines the production of the so-called capital goods which keep the heavy industries busy. In fact, it is this purchase of consumer goods much more than any other factor which is required to give the heavy production industries the orders which will keep their wage earners employed.

The total volume of wages being paid at this time is too small a portion of the wealth now being created by industry. Unless this condition is changed, the nation is headed for more industrial and financial trouble.

Unless the proportion of the wealth now being created by industry which is paid out in wages, is sufficient to permit wage earners to purchase what is being produced, then instead of being on the way to national recovery, our country is headed toward further industrial and financial disasters.

At this stage of our national experiences since 1929, it has become increasingly necessary that wages should have first consideration, that they should have precedent over profits. Unless they do, business men and investors will not lay awake nights worrying over profits, for there will be little or no profits left to worry over.

Bullet-Proof Glass

Bullet-proof or shatter-proof glass is made from two sheets of plate glass with a transparent plastic material such as pyralin or cellulose between. The layers are cemented together and heat and pressure are applied to every part. The Britannica cyclopedia gives a description of this laminated glass and mentions that it is retardent but not proof against rifle and revolver shots. An article on glass in "Chemistry in Industry" mentions re-enforced glass, made by working wire screening between two layers of molten glass, or by fastening several layers of plate glass together with some plastic or gummy cement under pressure. This authority states that one can stand in perfect safety behind a plate an inch thick and let some one fire a .45 steel-nosed bullet at the plate, while a 2-inch plate withstands a 30-30 machine-gun bullet.

AMAZING MACHINES SPEED WORK OF MODERN LUMBERJACKS

(By John E. Lodge)

TWO HUNDRED feet up a giant Douglas fir in western Washington, a veteran high-climber wires twelve sticks of dynamite in a ring around the trunk, slides fifty feet earthward, and awaits the explosion which blows off a three-ton section of the tree top.

On the foaming Clearwater River in Idaho, 100 sure-footed lumberjacks drive enough logs to the mill each spring to build a city. From Clatskanie, Ore., two or more giant log rafts set sail each summer on a 1,100-mile voyage down the Pacific coast to San Diego, Calif., each carrying 5,000,000 feet of timber to a distant mill.

Men of brawn, aided by the latest machines of science and mechanics, push farther every year into primeval forests of the Northwest.

Ox teams and skid roads have disappeared. Now you hear of steel-spar skidders, sky-line cables, and power saws; of steam and electric and Diesel engines lowering the cost and increasing the speed with which mammoth trees are cut, skidded, loaded, and transported to the big mills.

Winches attached to tractors move logs through dense forests with the ease of switch engines shifting strings of empty freight cars. Other tractors pull miniature cranes, known as arches and hoists, which lift one end of each log clear of the ground and then pass over fallen trees and climb mountain sides to waiting trains.

At Shelton, in the rainy Oxbow region of western Washington, a crew recently felled one of the biggest logs ever to be cut in an American timber stand. The giant stood 300 feet tall and measured ten feet in diameter at the top. The saw bit through the fourteen-foot base in jig time and, when measurements were made, the log was found to contain 17,000 board feet of wood.

Pressing ahead through a forest of fir, hemlock, and spruce near Cathlamet, Wash., early this summer, a crew of twenty-one men set a new world's record. In a single day, they cut, skidded to the nearby railroad, and loaded 480 logs on 130 cars—a total of 1,661,975 board feet of timber. A powerful machine known as an interlocking steel-spar skidder, with power derived from a super-heated-steam boiler, pulled the logs, in loads weighing up to forty-five tons, down hills and across ravines, and laid them on waiting flat cars.

Recently, there have appeared in the woods several types of motor-driven saws, replacing the age-old, two man-power crosscut saw, which help make these records possible. Some of these saws are powered by small gasoline engines carried on rubber-tired wheels while others are driven by portable electric-power plants. Loggers sink the sharp teeth of these modern saws into log-size trees only six inches above the earth, thus recovering logs a few inches longer than formerly was possible.

In a test on a large flat near Priest Lake, Idaho, these latest saws ate into tamarack, hemlock, fir, cedar, and pine trees far faster than the most skilled human fallers ever severed the trunk of a forest tree. At Priest Lake was ushered in a new era of logging.

Each wood cutter consists of a sturdy steel blade along which races a chain of linked teeth. A sprocket connected with the power unit pulls the chain around the ends of the blade. Such saws cut their own trail as they advance on their mobile carriages from tree to tree.

In some forests, steel spars rear their powerful frames 100 feet into the air that logs may be dragged swiftly by aerial cables, known as high leads, over the ground or lifted into the air across ravines to waiting cars. But the tall spar trees—glorified stumps—continue to bear the brunt of logging operations. They are the anchors to which newly felled logs are dragged.

High-climbers "walk-up" the tall trees selected as spars and dynamite the tops off into space—the most dangerous job woodsmen face today. A tree may split and cause the high-rigger's safety rope to squeeze him to death. The top may drop in the wrong direction or the safety rope may break despite the great strength of its steel core.

Not long ago, Andy Johnson tossed his twenty-five foot rope around a giant fir near Seattle, Wash. Setting his 2½-

inch steel spurs into the thick bark, he tossed the loop up, drew it taut, and climbed. From his belt dangled a long saw; through a loop he carried a sharp ax. Quickly he climbed, limbing the tall tree as he ascended. Some thirty feet from the top, where the trunk had tapered to a diameter of two feet, he fastened the free end of the rope in his belt. Then he undercut the tree with his ax, moved around, and began sawing from the back.

When he had sawed two-thirds through, the two-ton top leaned slightly, then it snapped! Striking the stump top with its butt, it hurtled into space. An invisible defect doomed the high-rigger, for as the top fell, the tree split, swelling against the taut rope. The steel core parted under the pressure, dropping the man 150 feet to his death.

Trees do not always respond to topping in the same way. When the top falls in a graceful arc, the tree swings, sometimes in a circle, again in a spiral, through a radius as great as twenty feet. Veteran high-climbers ride the swaying tops with the abandon of cowboys riding bucking broncos—and sometimes with unexpected results.

One man cut the top from a tall fir in the Skagit watershed of western Washington recently, reached back to adjust his ax in its loop—and turned a somersault in his belt. Unable to right himself, he hung head down for an hour, his back against the tree, until equipment could be rushed to the scene and another high-climber came to his rescue.

These wizards of the forests perform some amazing feats. Logging crews often move 200-foot trees a hundred yards or farther without lowering them to the ground. The tree is given a V-shaped cut, top guy lines are held taut, and a donkey engine skids the base along the side of a log placed horizontally at the base. Every twenty feet the guy wires are shifted to keep the tall spar upright during its journey to a new location.

Sometimes, in rigging and dismantling spar-trees, the high-climbers meet with freak accidents which, fortunately, do not always have dire results. One veteran of the tall trees, after knocking off the last supporting wire from a 125-footer which had been raised in soft ground, suddenly felt the tree sway, then fall. He rode the top all the way to the ground, doomed, it seemed, to certain death. But he dropped into a pit filled with tops and brush, and escaped with no more serious injuries than a few broken bones.

Despite the growing use of modern machinery, loggers in Idaho still thrill to the historic river drive. Where once 40,000 lumberjacks, agile as cats, drove logs down boiling streams from forests to mills, today no more than 200 rivermen engage in this hazardous enterprise. The drive from Potlach Forest on the seething Clearwater is the only sizable log drive in the United States.

Throughout the winter, loggers cut trees and send the logs down wooden flumes to the river. Provided the river is high enough, the logs drift down to the mill at Lewiston, Idaho, in midwinter. But many jam along the way and, in the spring, gangs of men move into the timber and start thousands of strays down from small eddies. The Clearwater drive continues from three to five weeks, until the last log reaches the saws.

Birling logs in tumbling white-and-green water is no job for a weakling. Few men have fallen into a stream while breaking a log jam and survived. One riverman lost his peavey, the cant hook used to turn and shove logs, and then fell. For two hours he was battered as thousands of logs raced downstream. Miraculously he was thrown ashore at a bend in the river, still alive but with both legs shattered and his head swollen to double its normal size from the terrific pounding he had suffered. On the rushing Clearwater, if a riverman loses his peavey while breaking a jam, he has no choice but to "ride it out." If he loses his balance, he drops into a hell of pounding logs and roaring water.

Fortunately, most of the rivermen are expert birlers, able in their sharp-calked boots to ride spinning logs. In one contest two lumberjacks kept their logs spinning on three successive days for a total of twenty hours before one fell off, thoroughly exhausted.

In the most novel of all logging enterprises, 105 sea-going "cigars," each longer than three city blocks, have been towed virtually without incident the length of the Pacific coast during the last three decades. The rafts are formed in great wooden cradles, launched, pulled out in the Pacific from Clatskanie, Ore., and delivered two weeks later to a mill in southern California.

Only three times have log rafts found themselves in serious trouble at sea, despite the many storms through which these leviathans have sailed. Once a raft broke loose and actually was lost off the southern California coast. Two weeks later a passing ship sighted the wallowing derelict and reported the find to navigation authorities. On two other occasions, whipping gales threatened to tear loose the powerful chains binding the heavy logs together. Only expert seamanship and quick thinking got the raft into Santa Cruz, Calif. If it had broken up, it would have left thousands of logs, some 150 feet long, floating on the ocean to endanger shipping.

One man, John A. Fastabend, has constructed every raft launched on the Pacific coast since the first, containing 1,000,000 feet of timber and a heavy deck load, set sail. After that maiden voyage, the rafts grew rapidly in size. Today, each contains 5,000,000 feet of logs, plus sizable deck loads of smaller logs, shingles, spars, cedar poles, fence posts, laths, and, sometimes, machinery.

As I stood on the floating derrick at the edge of Wallace Slough, on the Columbia River, observing a wooden boom laying logs nearly as long as the tallest forest trees in the cradle, it looked as though these unwieldy steel-girded rafts would pull apart from their own weight, particularly when pounded by heavy seas. I found, however, that there is a secret which explains the remarkable success of these raft builders.

"Great strength is built into the rafts from the beginning," Fastabend told me. "We are able to construct these big floating cigars, which come to a point at each end, by using the floating cradle. The cradle is built in sections. The inner side is moored to pilings securely anchored to the river bottom. The outer side is only loosely moored in position. When the cradle has served its purpose and the log raft has been formed, the outer side of the cradle is moved away. The raft then is free to start on its journey."

Tree-length logs constitute the greater part of the material in a raft. These are so heavy that the floating pontoon supporting the derrick sometimes is almost turned over by their weight. Long logs provide the powerful backbone which resists the action of the water while the logs are being laid in the cradle.

When a raft is half completed, a studded anchor chain, two and one-half inches in diameter, is run through the center from end to end. Other chains are shackled to this powerful center chain and attached to circle chains at the end of the raft. A tow chain is then fastened to one of the circle chains to provide means for emergency towing. These chains alone equal the weight of 150 medium-size automobiles. The rafts are 1,000 feet long and have a draft of nearly twenty-five feet.

As a raft moves down the coast, the leading tug stands off slightly to one side, never directly in front. This "slanting" pull, plus a tow chain 185 feet long, serves as a shock absorber to take the jolts of high seas.

These present the more spectacular phases of logging. What is science doing to guarantee both the best present use of the forests and their future growth?

A visitor in an Oregon forest was surprised the other day to see a bronzed engineer standing in the sunlight filtering down through the trees, pointing a flash toward the heavy growth near-by. He was one of a party of picked logging engineers mapping 30,000 acres within a single forest this summer in order that logging plans may be scientifically made.

These men set out on the summer's undertaking far from the nearest city. Pack horses, plodding through trackless stands of timber, bring their supplies. The engineers often cut their own trails as they proceed through the forest, surveying strips 440 feet wide. Frequently they take sights through dark woods and brush by means of a flash light. Behind each strip crew comes a sketcher who records everything he sees. When they finish their tedious job, the dozen men bring back to headquarters a detailed picture, from which plans are made for fitting logging machinery and railroads to the particular area.

After the surveyors come the logging crews, advancing like an army on known objectives. From topographical maps, engineers plan the transport system, involving a railroad or trucks, as the circumstances may dictate. Advance lumberjacks mark selected spar trees, chopping an "X" in the bark of each to save it from the fallers and bucklers, the

shock troops who fell the trees and clean up the logs.

No matter how rapidly these men may strip the forests of their finest trees, the U. S. Forest Service and private operators intend that such timber land shall be self-perpetuating. Novel methods of selective logging and restocking the land are now being put into effect. They seek to maintain the immature stands until the young trees attain full stature, to provide seed for areas logged off, and to prevent the spread of fires.

"We are exempting smaller trees," I was told by an official of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association at Seattle, "cutting only those 150 years or older. The next cut from the same lands will come in sixty to 120 years from now."

In an effort to hasten regrowth of forests, lumbermen have worked out several plans. Single trees; here an island, there a strip of young trees; double rows along creeks and single rows atop ridges—these are now left that seed may be carried by the winds onto logged-off areas. Within five years new stands will be sprouting.

Meanwhile, loggers see an ample supply of timber for several decades to come. Some of the trees cut in the Pacific Northwest are so large that a house could be built simply by hollowing out the trunk. Many Douglas fir logs come as large as twelve feet in diameter. These grow in thicker stands than do forests elsewhere. A Douglas-fir will yield eight times more lumber per acre than will a forest in the eastern or middle United States.

Forest economists say there are available today in the Pacific Northwest 1,141,000,000,000,000 board feet of timber—more than has been cut in the forests of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont since the Revolutionary War. Half of the nation's standing timber is on the Pacific slope, and more than half of this stands in Washington and Oregon. One fourth of all standing timber is Douglas fir. Of the 28,000,000 acres of original primeval forests in the Northwest, only one seventh has been logged. —(Popular Science Monthly.)

100-YEAR OLD HOUSE SHOWS STRENGTH OF WOOD

MODERNIZATION of a hundred-year old lumber built house at Westport, Conn., has furnished new proof of the sturdiness of old-time frame construction and the durability of lumber.

Maurice Deutsch, New York City architect and engineer, who has charge of this modernization job, was so impressed by the old house that he urged Frank H. Alcott, Secretary-Manager of the New York Lumber Trade Association, to visit and examine the structure. Both Mr. Deutsch and Mr. Alcott were struck by the use of wide vertical planks —21 inches—in the living-room extension and also by the lack of warp, bulge, and corner cracks in plastered walls, and the excellent condition of the unusually wide floor boards.

The wall construction is of solid plank, square edge and rough sawn, 1½-inch by 1⅝-inch thick and varying from 8 inch to 21 inch in width. The floor beams are 6 by 6 of clear chestnut with some white pine and spruce. The wall plank is of eastern hemlock.

All of the lumber throughout the premises is in excellent state of preservation and the hand-hewn wood lath nailed directly on the inside of the vertical plank have maintained, over this long period, an uncracked, unblemished surface and without discoloration.

The plank used vertically, was the only material employed for the structural frame work in the outside walls and partitions. In the case of partitions, wood lath was nailed on both sides direct and plastered with old-style lime mortar. In the case of exterior walls, the lath and plaster was direct on the inside, and the clapboards were nailed directly on the outside; no tar paper, no concealed spaces, no transmission of cold in the winter, nor transfer of heat in the summer. The house, on an extremely hot day this summer, all closed up, was found to be literally as "cool as a cucumber."—(Wood Construction)

Buying Union-made goods is the most practical way to carry out the "prime the pump" theory of recovery.

* * *

Let's Make 400,000 Members our Goal!

HUGE ELEVATOR NOW CAN LIFT STEAMSHIP

"GOING UP!"

In a few years, captains of great steamships may be shouting these two words to passengers and crew from the bridge, and they won't mean up a wave at all, but up on an elevator to a mountain top.

For near Eberswald, Germany, some miles from Berlin, the first elevator for ships has recently been constructed to facilitate water-way travel between Berlin, and Stettin on the Baltic.

Before the realization of this great and startlingly new idea in engineering, vessels passing between the two points sometimes had to wait a whole day at the locks situated at the juncture of the Hohenzollern Canal and the Oder River-Stettin Canal. There were four locks and these lifted the canal-boat gradually from the bed of the river to the canal which ran along the top of a hill more than one hundred feet above the river-level.

Recently, this important link in the waterway system of Germany was blocked even further by the deterioration of one of the locks. The necessary repair work hampered the movements of the vessel and at times barges were strung along the river for miles awaiting their turn to be moved to the canal.

The idea of the giant elevator was conceived about ten years ago and the plans for its building have been in the hands of the Minister of Transportation of the Reich since 1926. The breakdown of the lock caused the old plans to be dusted off and work on the amazing elevator was begun in 1931. The work has now been finished.

Thousands attended the ceremonies that marked the opening. Those who came to gape and be astonished were not disappointed. Dense crowds lined the banks of the canal and hundreds of proud officials and other citizens stood on the elevated platform atop of the unique structure.

No one can deny that the elevator is a triumph of engineering technique. Standing 195 feet high, it was a great framework of steel and concrete with an enormous trough like a big swimming pool 255 by 42 feet wide and 15 feet deep. This holds 2,600 tons of water and can accommodate ships weighing (with cargo) an equal tonnage.

This is how the elevator works: The vessel is floated from the canal into the trough. When it is berthed there, great slabs of steel are let down into the water and locked to the side of the trough to retain the water that it holds.

Then, at a given signal, great cable drums at the top of the elevator begin to wind up the 260 cables, lifting the trough as the immense counter weights start downward.

The Hohenzollern canal has been extended from its former termination on the hill by an elevated highway to the new structure. It requires only 20 minutes to carry the vessel from the river to the canal. The actual lowering or raising process is completed in only five minutes.

Not the least of the marvels of the new device is its fine adjustment which enables it to be operated by only two men. They work from the elevator control house located about two-thirds of the way up.

Government officials estimate that the time saved in passing from river to canal or vice versa will within a few years more than pay for the large cost of the ship's elevator.

Nikola Tesla's Amazing Claim

Another effort to make war so horrible that it will be impossible, has been announced by Nikola Tesla, famed American electrical engineer.

On his seventy-eighth birthday Tesla announced that he had perfected a death beam, guaranteed to protect any nation against attack by airplane or invading armies.

Tesla's apparatus, he claims, sends particles through the air with such tremendous force that they will destroy a fleet of 10,000 airplanes 250 miles away, or will wipe out an army of millions. The beam will operate as far as "the curvature of the earth permits."

His death beam makes war impossible, Tesla maintains, since every nation becomes impregnable against attack, and no nation will dare attack for fear of annihilation by the beams. Moreover, he insists, it is strictly a defensive weapon, since it can be generated only from large stationary power plants at strategic points within a nation's borders.

WHEN WOOD IS OVERLOOKED

(By H. L. and C. F. Louderback in Wood Construction)

CAN anyone question the life and utility of our old covered wood bridges? What have we built in the last sixty years that can compare to this old wood construction for highways bridges, in so far as utility and cost is concerned? Is it that we do not have wood materials any more for bridge construction, or is it that we do not have the ingenuity to keep this oldest and best of construction material abreast with the times?

Are we going to continue discarding the proof of history and go on making artificial materials, or are we going to take this gift of nature's grown wood and give it the proper engineering study that it deserves, in bringing wood back again into use in the bridge construction field, dressed in a new modern up-to-date design and in a new constructed way?

Can you find one steel or iron bridge that has been in continuous service equal to that of our old covered wooden bridges? Can you find one reinforced concrete bridge that has been in service thirty years that has not shown disintegration by crazing and cracking and has not had to have expensive repairs? (I think we can shorten that period to five years as far as cracks, crazing, and open ugly joints are concerned.)

Have the engineering failures of wood constructed bridges been so great in comparison to other types of materials used in bridge construction, that wood should be placed in the class of temporary construction? Have we not developed new and scientific lumber treatments that ward off and prevent insect infection in lumber, that are also fire retardent and make wood construction more durable and lasting? Many new engineering designs of wood bridges have been developed that overcome whatever drawbacks may have formerly existed.

Year before last an old covered wood bridge had given ninety-six years of useful service on U. S. Route No. 40 in spanning old Mad River, just west of Springfield, Ohio. It was dismantled and replaced by a combination steel and concrete structure.

Ninety-six years of useful service, and what was the condition of this old wood bridge material after demolition? These old materials were found to be sound and good enough to be hauled to the site of another bridge project at the Lewistown Reservoir, where they were used for structural members in a new project by the Ohio State Highway Department. If this old timber had such usefulness after ninety-six years in its former location, and still had a salvage value worth-while for use again in a new bridge project in a new location, why cannot wood be used more in our present day highway bridge construction?

Armed with the facts we have, it seems that wood or lumber has been outsold. The public has become steel and concrete-minded. Is there a better time than the present to bring this before the general public? The tax-paying public is eager for real, tangible facts that will show how the tax burden can be, to a partial extent, relieved without impairing utility. For in the condition the whole country has been floundering in, and is now trying desperately to extricate itself from, it is required that every legitimate means be used that will lessen the tax-payers' burden, and aid in the full recovery of our general business equilibrium.

The added cost of concrete and steel for highway bridge construction is justified under certain conditions, but these materials are by no means all-embracing in the field of bridge construction, as the public has been led to believe. The use of lumber in its various methods of fabrication is neither all-embracing, but wood's useful life as proven by its history of long service (as attested by our old covered wood bridges), and more economical cost, should give wood more of a place in the bridge construction field than it enjoys today. There is no proof more sound than the proof of performance.

In order to give a clear and concise understanding of how bridge costs vary, I will say that one part of portland cement, to two parts of clean grit sand and four parts of screened crushed stone, or one part of portland cement to five and one-half parts clean washed

sand and gravel, made into thoroughly mixed concrete, puddled and stirred until all air bubbles have been removed, and all voids filled, will weigh from one hundred and thirty-five pounds to one hundred and forty-five pounds to the cubic foot, depending on density. Good sound, well seasoned dry oak or yellow pine lumber weighs forty pounds to the cubic foot.

For example, I will take an actually built bridge super-structure, constructed of reinforced concrete, that has a sixty-foot clear span between abutment walls, with a twenty-four foot travel lane, built on the Troy Fredric road in Miami County, Ohio. It required in its construction for floor supporting beams, floor slab, wearing surface, guard railings, etc., one hundred and forty-three cubic yards of concrete, and thirty-six thousand pounds of reinforcing steel, etc. The total weight of the superstructure was 576,540 pounds, and the engineers' estimated cost, $4,300.00.

A wood constructed bridge superstructure, of the Multi-Ply Sheathed Compound Trussed Type, with a clear span of sixty feet between abutment walls, with a twenty-four foot travel lane, requires in its construction 18,250 sq. ft. of lumber. At four pounds per foot this equals 73,000 pounds. The total weight, with bolts, zinc, lead and asphalt as tar mat waterproof wearing surface, 99,520 pounds, at a cost estimated by engineers to be $2,776.00. Note the big saving effected.

The Multi-Ply sheathed Compound Wood Bridge Truss, is a semi-monolithic light waterproof truss, that can be built high-arched, or low-arched, and level-side-railed for flat-decked bridges, and in various designs, lengths and widths that conditions and locations require. They are built sturdy and strong and will carry the road traffic of any federal, state or county route. They can be built at the lumber yard or on the bridge site, ready to be swung into place as soon as the abutment walls are finished, thus saving the cost required to build the form work necessary to support this outlandishly heavy superstructure of reinforced concrete beams, floor slab, and railings. Not to mention the time saved waiting for this floor slab of beams to become self-supporting.

The floors of the Multi-Ply Truss Bridge are of the conventional wood type and are made waterproof. Thus they become both travel lane and roof. This type of bridge can well be termed the open covered wood bridge, as all structural parts of the trusses are fully protected against all weather conditions.

These bridges are built in as many multiples as the overall length and width of the bridge problem to be considered would require. They are constructed with a safety factor of four, as is required for all kinds of highway bridge construction.

These wood truss bridges require in their construction less excavation, less footer and wall concrete, or stone, as the case may be, because of the lightness of the super-structure, and the easily understood reason that a wood-constructed bridge is in itself self-supporting, so does not require that 478,-020 pounds of dead weight, which is required in the concrete bridge superstructure to make it self-supporting. Thus no provision has to be figured in the footers and abutment walls of the wood bridge super-structure, to support such a dead weight.

Multi-Ply wood bridge structures can be built at an approximate cost of 33⅓ per cent for both sub- and superstructure, below that of an all-concrete bridge structure of equal size and dimensions, with equal strength and utility. If our highway bridge super-structures were now constructed of wood, the tax-paying, and gasoline-using public would now be getting three highway bridges at the cost of two, under the present obligatory standard plans for building the public highway bridges.

I do not mean to consign steel and concrete to oblivion, for they are both good and necessary building materials. But I do mean to say concrete and steel are being excessively used in our highway bridge construction. The writer believes, if wood were used more in the construction of the super-structures of our highway bridges, in place of their outlandishly heavy floor slabs of reinforced concrete, tons and tons of costly and unnecessary dead weight, would be eliminated. This would mean quite a reduction in taxes to both the gasoline-using, and tax-paying public with an equal or longer life of service by the new method of wood bridge construction.

Membership drives are always in order.

FEWER FIRES IN WOOD HOUSES THAN IN BRICK OR STONE

"IT IS practically impossible for a timber house to ignite from an external cause, and statistics show that the cause of fire in that type of building is almost invariably an internal one. That is to say, the fire starts in the contents. . . . Some years ago the United States National Board of Fire Underwriters made a survey of buildings in various American states. This survey covered 1,254,192 buildings. 75.3 per cent of these were timber houses. There were 1.65 fires for each 100 timber houses, and 2.43 for each 100 brick or stone buildings."

These figures were quoted in a publicity campaign for wood in Great Britain in an address to the Wood Preserving Association of that country, by I. J. O'Hea, managing director of W. H. Colt, Ltd., London, according to the "British Columbia Lumberman."

Continuing on the question of the fire risk bogey of wood, Mr. O'Hea added:

"98.7 per cent of all fires recorded were confined to the building in which they originated, and bear in mind that three-quarters of all buildings examined were timber buildings. I definitely state that there is no greater risk of fire in a timber house than in any so-called incombustible building. This, I think, is conclusively proved by the fact that timber houses built by my firm are insured at Lloyds against fire at the same rate as brick houses."

The comfort and healthfulness of wood-built houses were also emphasized. These qualities, the speaker said, resulted from the greater insulation value of wood over other types of walls and roofing, both in winter and summer, and from the fact that a wooden house is drier than a brick one. He cited instances where clients of his had been advised by doctors to live in wooden buildings, particularly if suffering from rheumatism.

Speed of construction was another advantage mentioned in favor of the wooden house. The building is erected in a shorter time and is also ready for living in immediately, because there is no need to wait until the walls have dried out.

Economy was also cited as an important factor, the saving in the cost of a wooden house being calculated at about 25 per cent in comparison with a brick building affording identical accommodations, though the amount varies with local conditions.

The speaker also stated his belief that western red cedar shingles provided better roofing than clay tiles, being less impervious to moisture and never needing repair during their effective life of 50 to 60 years when once properly laid.—(Wood Construction)

One-Way Glass

A patent recently granted to Frederick A. Delano, relative of President Roosevelt, is for a one-way window glass, perfectly transparent from one side; but, looking through it the other way, all objects are distorted beyond recognition. Light passes either way. Use of this glass makes it possible for persons inside a house or car to see out, but no one on the outside can see in.

"Sweating" of Glass

Glass is not porous to any appreciable extent and the "sweat" does not come from the inside of the glass, vessel or pipe. The water vapor contained in the air condenses when it comes in contact with the cooler pipe or other vessel. The observation that pipes and walls tend to sweat more in warm weather is explained by the fact that warm air can absorb much more moisture than cold air. When this air is cooled by contact with cold water pipes, it cannot retain all the moisture held in suspension, and some is deposited.

Nation's First Sawmill In New Hampshire, 1634

The first sawmill in America was built at the falls of Piscatauqua, on the line between Maine and New Hampshire, in 1634. Unauthenticated records, however, claim that as early as 1633, several mills were operating in New York State. Before the arrival of William Penn in 1681 sawmills had been erected along the Delaware by the Dutch and Swedes. In 1803 there was a steam sawmill at New Orleans, which met the fate of the early English mills, being burned by the hand sawyers.

NOVEL EARTHQUAKE TESTS

(By John E. Lodge)

LOOKING like an oversize, three-wheeled grindstone, a weird machine recently whirred atop bridges, dams, and office buildings of the West in a strange series of tests. Through its use, a crew of two or three men can cause a giant dam or a huge skyscraper to vibrate infinitesimally throughout its mass, showing exactly how it would act under stress and shock.

Just how a machine no larger than a light roadster can sway a gigantic mass of steel and concrete, is a miracle of physics. Army leaders long have known that a company of soldiers should break step when crossing a bridge. If the tread of marching feet should fall in tune with the structure's natural "pitch," powerful vibrations would be set up that might cause the bridge literally to tear itself to pieces. That principle, used in miniature, forms the basis of the "earthquake machine."

Three rotating steel disks, each having a variable weight attached to its circumference, create artificial earthquakes which thrill through the structure under test to betray its natural period of vibration. As the off-balance wheels gradually come to rest after being spun at high speed, they produce back-and-forth impulses slowly dropping from twelve a second, to zero. When they happen to strike the natural "pitch" of the structure, strong pulses are built up, which in turn are detected by a recorder attached to the building. This recorder is really a little seismograph in which a needle beam of light stabs a moving photographic film to make a complete record of vibration.

Knowing the pitch of a building is important to engineers and architects because it enables them to estimate a structure's ability to resist the shock of earthquakes or of cyclones and sudden bursts of wind.

To get this information, experts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for months carried portable instruments to various large buildings in the west and made records of their natural movements. Setting up sensitive recorders like small seismographs, they found that every large structure is constantly in motion. Wind pressure and the jar of passing traffic cause tall office buildings to vibrate and sway like trees in the wind. Of course, the movement is very slight—perhaps only a few ten thousandths of an inch at the top of a tall building; but it is enough to register upon delicate instruments.

That fact made it possible to measure the pitch of the structures, for analysis of the minute ripples traced upon sensitive photographic film always showed a predominant wave, the natural frequency. More than 140 buildings, thirty large tanks, and dozens of bridges, dams, and piers thus gave their records to science, and the Survey man in charge of the work hopes to add 500 more to the list before the end of the year. In correlating their results, experts soon found a better way than merely to depend upon the chance impulses of wind and traffic. Why not create small artificial earthquakes that would search out the natural pitch, setting up spontaneous vibrations that would probe more deeply into these mysteries? That is what the three-wheeled vibrator does.

The work will be further aided by a new instrument which makes records on four floors of a building at once. By keeping one instrument in place as a key recorder, and testing the other floors, three at a time, scientists will learn exactly what takes place at each floor, and locate the zones of weakness.

Earthquakes usually have a predominant frequency that is most to be feared. For example, Japanese scientists found that the quakes which shook their island had an average period between three-tenths and four-tenths of a second on rock. If a building can be "tuned" to some remote pitch, it will respond but feebly, if at all, to earth shocks.

Experts of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic have converted the whole state of California into a great laboratory where the principles of construction are being studied in an effort to answer many questions now puzzling science. How does a building behave when it is racked by an earthquake? Does it vibrate stiffly, like a rod, or sinuously, like a snake? Do the floors tilt, or remain level? Does a granite foundation help?

So far, engineers have learned that the higher a building is, the more slowly it vibrates; that its pitch also de-

creases with its width and stiffness; and that a building that is well tied together so as to move as a unit, best resists injury.

Out of the welter of wreckage left by the disastrous earthquake of March, 1933, have come facts that will be of direct aid to engineers everywhere in planning new buildings; for many of the principles of good construction apply equally well to safeguarding structures against storms.

Strangely, it was not the tall buildings that suffered most, but those from one to three stories high. Frame houses were but slightly damaged, possibly because of their flexibility.

In addition to its sidewise, lunging thrust, the big earthquake had two major vertical movements—one a slow rise and fall of the ground, the other a very rapid up-and-down tremor. Probably the fast tremors crumbled the mortar between bricks of buildings and made them easy prey for the later shocks..

On the other hand, properly designed brick buildings came through without great damage. Brick construction has been approved as a safe method of building, provided it is properly tied together. One brick building survived a very bad earthquake because discarded cables from an old mine had been embedded in the mortar joints to lend strength. The same principle is being applied in modern reinforced brick construction.

Many lives were lost simply because unnecessary parapets, decorated corners, projecting cornices, and superfluous ornamentation came crashing down into streets with fatal effect.

Safeguarding against severe stresses now is possible through concrete, made with pumice instead of gravel, to reduce dead weight sharply; and through light weight metals in the framework to make structures more flexible and lighter. Use of such materials, plus proper bracing in the frame, may produce structures with a vibration wave safely out of range of shocks.

One expert has suggested that tall buildings be made with diagonal bracing much weaker than that of the framework. If a severe earth shock came, it would break this bracing, throwing the building entirely out of tune with the tremors.

Another authority recommends that engineers make the first floors of large buildings more "elastic," allowing easy relative motion between the structure and the ground—a sort of buffer floor to absorb the shock of quakes. Others recommend greater protection against lateral forces.

If the weaknesses in building construction are corrected, the structures will be much safer for the occupants. One new plan for a business block calls for shatterproof windows and reinforced concrete construction with encircling beams like barrel hoops to make the whole building a unit. Another structure, the Edison Building in Los Angeles, has been designed to withstand a horizontal force equal to one tenth the total dead weight of the building. This amounts to a sidewise thrust of more than 8,000,000 pounds at the first floor line. Both riveting and welding strengthen the frame, and the structure will withstand forces far greater than those of past earthquakes.—(Popular Science)

Care of The Eyes

Eye strain may break down your health and injure your brain and nervous system. If you have headaches or defective vision, not corrected by glasses, your eyes should be examined by an eye specialist.

Avoid reading excessively at night or print that is very small or in light that is bad. Avoid also sun glare by means of sun glasses, especially in the summer time. In occupations where particles of dust or matter may enter the eyes it is important to wear eye glasses or other protective devices. The eyes need rest, just as do other parts of the body. After doing close work for awhile it is well to rest the eyes by looking at some distant object or by closing them entirely.

A periodic examination of the eyes, for example, once a year, is highly advisable. Do not hesitate to wear eye glasses for fear that they might detract from your appearance. Failure to wear needed glasses will affect your disposition, make you irritable and cause headaches and digestive disturbances. Especially in the case of children it is important to detect poor eye sight early and to apply necessary corrective measures.

GUM MADE FROM SAP OF LATIN AMERICAN TREE

FEW of the millions of Americans who daily wag their jaws and support the country's $50,000,000 chewing gum industry know anything of the source of that wad which forms a cushion for their prancing molars. Probably many of those who do have any ideas on the subject believe that they are chewing something made from the hoofs of horses or old rags or some other equally ridiculous material. However, there is an item listed among our imports which explains the matter quite fully.

Known as chicle and coming principally from Mexico, Guatemala, and the British Honduras, this item consists of the pure, solidified sap of the Sapota tree which grows wild in those countries. While this product which is shipped in the form of large, rubbery loaves could hardly be called chewing gum at the time of its arrival, it has merely to be refined, cleaned, sweetened, flavored and wrapped to become the finished product. Arriving at our ports in quantities of nearly 10,000,000 pounds a year, this raw product not only provides the material for which Americans spend $1,000,000 a week, but also furnishes a livelihood for a small army of workers in the southern countries.

The gatherers of the juice are called chicleros, and they do not fit well into the picture with the efficient plants which handle the product after it reaches the United States. Picturesque in dress and improvident by nature they scorn new methods and anything that will build for the future. Year after year they follow the same course, spending their money before they earn it and then enduring the hardships of the jungle to pay their debts. Because a tree can be tapped no oftener than once every four years they are forced to move each year into new ground and search out new trees. Their task is made more difficult by the fact that the sap of the Sapota tree flows freely only during the rainy season making that their season of work.

When first establishing their route they climb to the top of each tree and score the full length of the trunk with a series of V-shaped incisions. At the bottom they place a receptacle to catch the milky juice as it trickles down the tree. Each day they make a circuit of their trees and gather up all the sap, which has solidified and turned yellow upon its contact with the air. At a central station they boil and knead the chicle to reduce the moisture content, and then mould it into loaves in which form they sell it at so much a pound at the end of the season. In some of the southern countries there are large cultivated plantations of Sapota trees but as yet these have not hurt to any great extent the market of the wild chicleros.

Before the World War the habit of chewing gum was distinctly American, but through the contact of American soldiers with those of nearly every other nation of Europe the habit was spread widely over many of the foreign countries. So far England is the seat of its greatest foreign popularity, that country importing several million dollars worth of the American product each year. France and Italy come next in order of their consumption, but in most other countries the amount consumed is insignificant.

Circular Saws Produced in 1814

While the hand-saw is as old as history itself, the circular saw, as now used, is a comparatively recent innovation. Circular saws were used for cutting the spaces between teeth of clock wheels long before they were used for cutting wood (probably suggesting the milling machine now universally used in gear-cutting). The earliest patent on circular saws is No. 1152, granted to Samuel Miller, in England, August 5, 1777, although it is claimed similar saws were used in Holland nearly a century before. In any event, circular saws are believed to have been introduced into England for practical wood-cutting purposes about 1790.

The first circular saw in this country is supposed to have been produced by Benjamin Cummins, about 1814, at Bentonville, N. Y., his facilities consisting solely of the ordinary tools and equipment of a blacksmith's shop.

The power development the country needs most is purchasing power. Buying Union Label goods will produce it faster than building dams.

THE LEADERS

(By H. H. Siegele)

"GOOD organization," the philosopher remarked, "must have two major parts: A leader to direct, and members to carry out the directions. When these parts function properly, results are inevitable. Whenever one or the other of these parts is weak or inefficient, there is bound to be more or less of the disorder, called chaos. The purpose of organization is to pool efforts, in order to reach a definite goal; the which, when it is reached, becomes a standard, and must be maintained, if ultimate success is achieved."

The philosopher was not speaking of any particular organization, but what he said applied in a general way to all organizations. That there are other parts, and important parts to an organization, the philosopher admitted freely.

"To speak of an organization," the philosopher went on, "without a leader, is unthinkable. Not even a mob is without a leader. Of course, a mob often follows what it thinks is its leader, when in fact, it is only being moved by the impulses of various individuals. A panic, could perhaps be said to be leaderless, and yet, all panics are started by some leader, whether he knows it or not. But whenever a panic reaches the tragic climax, then it can be called leaderless. A wise leader can do infinite good to his organization, whether that organization consists of but a few members or whether it is made up of multitudes. An unwise or a blind leader will do ultimate harm to his organization, depending, of course, on how much confidence the members have in him as a leader. If the membership is large, there will be leaders of internal movements, within the organization, and frequently these leaders save an organization, when the real leader might plunge it into destruction."

But of those larger organizations the philosopher was not thinking so much. He was thinking of the organizations that have to do with daily experiences of working men in general, and carpenters in particular.

"But let us look at an organization," the philosopher continued, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "from the standpoint of the members. In the first place, what would a leader do without members? Well, he would have only one thing he could do, and that would be to do everything himself; and whenever a leader comes to that, he ceases to be a leader, and must be rated as merely an individual. But on the other hand, what would the members of an organization do without a leader? They would do a lot of things, and if they wouldn't deliberately choose a leader, there would rise from among them leaders, from whom, by the very nature of things, they would have to choose a leader. So we can see that the members of an organization, almost, if not altogether, mean the organization. If they have a wise leader, it will be to their best interest to follow him implicitly, but if he is not wise, then they should move cautiously. The big word, though, of a good organization is co-operation. Without co-operation, efficiency is lowered, and waste of every kind is increased."

The philosopher has been in both places; he has been the leader of organizations, and he has been a member of such organizations. What he has said thus far should not be applied too definitely to any individual organization; it should be regarded as opinions of organizations in general.

"Coming down to everyday organizations—organizations that affect carpenters in their daily toil,—what about such organizations?" the philosopher asked, his facial expression revealing a mixture of moods. "I have been on jobs where the leader, ordinarily called foreman, had his men and material so well organized that the work went along smoothly. If a man finished a piece of work, he knew it, and immediately directed him to something else. In this case, the leader knew everything that was going on in his organization, and was prepared to handle any situation that might come up. He didn't have to 'cuss and damn' around, in order to get something done. He spoke to his men in ordinary tones, and when the day was done he knew whether or not they were earning their money. If weeding out was necessary, he did it with intelligence. That was what I would call good leadership . . . On the other hand, I have been on jobs, especially jobs that were handled by tongue-lashing leaders, where men often stood

around not knowing what to do, because the leader didn't know himself what to give them to do. Many times I tore off boards and nailed them back on, just to be doing something, while the boss was, figuratively speaking, scratching his head. I have seen literal chaos among working men, while the foreman was poring over the blue-prints, trying to figure out something that should have been worked out days before he came to it. Such tragedies must be checked up to the leaders, and not to the men. But it frequently happens, that those very leaders shift, or try to shift, responsibility from themselves to the men, by employing the 'cuss and damn' alibi. The man who knows his stuff, does not have to scold and fuss to get results. If a man can not, or will not do his part, the thing to do is to discharge him. Raving at men in order to get work out of them, is unpardonable, whether it is done by a foreman, superintendent, or by the contractor himself. It is the first mark of unfitness for leadership, and indicative of a dearth of ideas. It is equivalent to hitting a man with the fist. In China, it is said, they have a practice of settling arguments by letting the opponents put their noses close together, and then tell each other everything they can think of. The man who uses his fist first, is considered the loser, because he ran out of ideas. That is exactly what I mean about cussing and damning men to get work out of them; it shows that the leader has intervals when his ideas do not flow, and to fill in the gaps, he has to resort to meaningless profanity.

"I have here a poem," the philosopher said, taking from his pocket a booklet of verse, "entitled, 'Siegel's Men,' which is based on the history of the part General Siegel and his men played in the Civil War. It is said that Siegel's men always indicated what part of the battlefront they fought in by saying 'I fit mit Sigel!' The philosopher read:

"The leader called for volunteers
From stalwart men who had no fears;
They came, those men of German tongue,
To go to war when they were young,
And fight 'mit Siegel.'

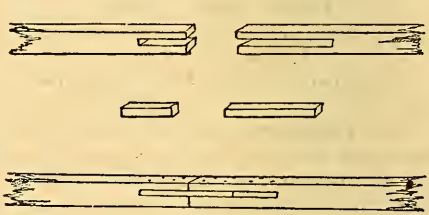
When Siegel shouted, 'Vorwarts, Marsch,'
A firm command and seeming harsh,
His men marched on with heads erect,
Or stopped with 'Halt,' in all respect,
To fight 'mit Siegel.'

And on the battle field, those men,
Were brave and fearless always when
The leader ordered them to fight;
Not one of them e'er turned in flight—
They fought 'mit Siegel.'

But when the Civil war was won,
And that great homeward march was on,
Their leader in their thoughts still led,
As each with pride stood up and said,
'I fit mit Siegel.' "

Lumber Splicing Problem

This problem is a dandy one for carpenters and wood-workers to spring on their fellow wood-workers. It is also a clever puzzler to spring on one's friends. The problem goes this way: A workman unwittingly cut a long beam in two that was very much needed in one piece. The angry boss told him he would have to splice it without making it shorter



How to Cut and Splice Beam

than it was before it was cut; and worst of all the boss would not allow him any extra lumber with which to splice it. However, the carpenter succeeded in splicing the beam. Could you have done it? The accompanying diagram shows the steps he took and the finished splice. You'll have to admit it's a neat job and with a little paint one could hardly tell it from the original beam.—(Pathfinder)

Oldest Tree in the World

Said to be the oldest tree in the world, whose age is estimated from 3,000 to 10,000 years, is the great Cypress del Tule, standing in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. El Tule's girth is 108 feet at a height of five feet above the ground. Its girth is out of all proportion to its height of 141 feet, surpassed by many tree species in other lands. When the sun is at its zenith El Tule casts a shadow of 7,200 square feet. Although still bearing seed, botanists have been unable to germinate them successfully.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1935

Labor Contract Upheld

THE recent decision of the First Division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board requiring the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company to obey the terms of a written labor contract with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is of great importance. It strengthens the position of collective bargaining agreements not only in the railroad service but in industry generally.

A contract of the Locomotive Engineers with the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Co., required the employment of Brotherhood members in operating engines for all kinds of work on the road.

In 1934 the railroad let a contract to the Gifford-Hill Construction Company for field and construction work in connection with relocating some of its tracks near New Orleans. In carrying out its contract the Gifford-Hill Company hauled dirt from one to four miles over the main line of the railroad, employing engineers who were not members of the Brotherhood and paying them less than Brotherhood rates. In addition the construction company engineers were required to repair their engines and wash the boilers.

Officials of the Brotherhood claimed their contract required that all engine service on the Louisiana and Arkansas road should be done by its members and that a contractor using his own engines on the railroad's tracks must operate them with Louisiana and Arkansas engineers.

Harvey Couch, president of the railroad, refused to grant this claim. He contended the agreement with Brotherhood had nothing to do with hiring engineers by the Gifford-Hill Company and did not require that Louisiana and Arkansas engineers be employed on the contractor's work.

The Adjustment Board, after a complete investigation, sustained the position of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Board ruled that Brotherhood members were deprived of work properly belonging to them under the contract and found that the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad had violated the contract.

The award of the Board ordered the railroad company to pay its engineers the amounts they would have earned had they manned the engines used by the Gifford-Hill Company.

The decision in this case will be valuable as a precedent in organized labor's disagreements with employers who manifest a disposition to ignore the plain meeting of collective bargaining agreements.

Trade-Union Philosophy

TRADE unionism is the philosophy of human justice in the world of industry. Its creed is the Golden Rule and its doctrine finds millions of adherents, because it begins with elementary principles by pointing the way to material salvation.

Wherever the wheels of industry are in motion there the beneficent influence of trade unionism is a potent factor. It enfolds the masses of toil, oblivious to disparities of color, sex, nationality or creed. Its ideal is the brotherhood of man, toward which it attains by the betterment of Society as a whole. Because its methods strike most directly at the evils of our time, it is pre-eminently the greatest renovating force in our political and industrial structure today.

Unionism teaches toilers to search themselves for the light that leads out of bondage. It offers no apology for honorable toil, but inspires the toiling masses to demand their birthright as equal heirs to the bounty of their Creator.

The philosophy of trade unionism is disseminated most effectively through the educational campaign so relentlessly waged by the untrammeled Labor press, and its march is onward and forward by the irresistible force of enlightened conscience.

Nature grants no free favors. Every wise law and custom must be paid for with corresponding treasure. Every good thing that marks the civilization of our day stands as a monument to toil and sacrifice in the past. "Some one suffered that this might be," is the unseen inscription on everything of value that is ours, from our eternal salvation to the most common material comforts in our homes.

Jerusalem's "Wailing Wall"

The "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem is near the Moslem Mosque of Omar. A portion of it is 59 feet high, and it is supposed to contain some of the stones of Solomon's temple. It is the gathering place of Jews on Fridays to lament and pray. It is said to have been built 3,000 years ago by King Solomon to protect his temple. The Wailing Wall has been a shrine sacred to the Jews since Titus destroyed the temple in the year 63 A. D.

Poverty Great Cause Of Crime, Judge Declares

The great cause of crime is poverty, Judge Seigler of Essex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Newark, N. J., told the National Probation Association, meeting in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work.

"Why does one man grow up into a useful citizen and another into a gangster?" he asked. "It's useful to have a look at juvenile court records. They show, for one thing, that the great cause of crime is poverty."

"Not poverty which makes a man steal to get bread for his family," he continued, "but the poverty that condemns a child to be brought up in a congested slum, with the street for his playground and his whole environment a subtle but powerful force to teach him that organized society is his enemy."

He cited court records of Cleveland showing that "the more prosperous area of last year had one delinquent boy to every 910 inhabitants and that the poorer area had one delinquent boy to every 183 inhabitants."

"For the city as a whole," he added, "families which receive help from charitable agencies or families whose incomes are just big enough to provide the bare necessities of life, contribute more than 70 per cent of all the city's delinquents."

"Poverty means crime," he concluded; "slums mean gangsters. No attack on the crime solution can lead to a permanent solution unless it includes some program for meeting the difficulty right at the source—in the dreary streets where our 'under-privileged' citizens live."

Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, charged that attacks on social work came mainly from the privileged.

Social work was under attack, she asserted, chiefly from those who wished to maintain privilege and power to which they have become accustomed.

"The assumption of power always involves liability to assault," she added, "and opposition to social work is an indication that it has been in the thick of the fight."

Demand the Union Label

Official Information

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6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1935, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Pacific National Lumber Company Operates with Non-Union Men

We are informed by Local Union 2587 of Mineral, Washington, through its president, Dan Sorensen, that the Pacific National Lumber Company has refused to meet with the representatives of the Local Union to negotiate a settlement of their strike now going on in that company's plant. They are operating the plant with a few white and Japanese strikebreakers.

The Pacific National Lumber Company ships to all points in the Middle West. They also ship timbers and spars to shipyards on the East Coast.

Local Union 2587 desires that our members be made aware through the columns of "The Carpenter" of the unfriendly attitude of this company towards our organization.

Traveling Members Attention

We are in receipt of information from Local Union No. 334, Saginaw, Michigan, through its Recording Secretary, Robert H. Jones, that advertisements are appearing in a number of newspapers throughout the country stating that carpenters are wanted in that city.

These advertisements have brought a number of carpenters to Saginaw only to find themselves stranded and disappointed.

The Local Union desires our membership to be informed that the reports are misleading as there is not enough work going on at the present time to keep all the local carpenters employed and there is no opportunity for traveling members to procure work in that city.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1935

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

June 10, 1935

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase of 15c per hour on all work on which they are not permitted to work 8 hours per day, effective August 3, 1935. Official sanction granted.

June 19, 1935

Los Angeles, Cal. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, 6 hour day and 5 day week, effective August 1, 1935. Disapproved as section 59 of our by-laws had not been complied with.

June 26, 1935

Port Arthur, Texas, L. U. 1347. (Pile Drivers) —Movement for the 40 hour week, effective July 15, 1935. Official sanction granted.

July 11, 1935

Wallace, Idaho, L. U. 220.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective as soon as legal. Official sanction granted.

July 31, 1935

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.05 to $1.20 per hour, 7 hour day and 35 hour week, effective September 17, 1935. Official sanction granted.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind.
September 3, 1935

The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date at the General Office. Brother Lakey absent on account of sickness.

Correspondence from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received, showing that the A. F. of L. called a convention of the Building Trades Department on August 1, 1935, and that the following officers were elected:

J. W. Williams, President
John Possehl, First Vice-President
Richard J. Gray, Second Vice-President
D. W. Tracey, Third Vice-President
William McCarthy, Fourth Vice-President
Thos. L. Hughes, Fifth Vice-President
John V. Moreschi, Sixth Vice-President
Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

Brother J. W. Williams, President of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., appeared before the Board and gave a general outline of the work the Building Trades Department is doing and engaged in at the present time and the controversies they have to contend with.

The audit of the books and accounts of the General Office was begun and continued the balance of the day.

September 4, 1935

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 1689.—Request for an appropriation to be expended on behalf of members locked out in door factories. Request denied.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 1604.—Request to circularize all Local Unions for funds. Permission to circularize Local in the State of Illinois only was granted.

Massillon, Ohio, L. U. 881.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for the maintenance of a Business Agent. Request denied.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. 143.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for the maintenance of a Business Agent. Request denied.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. 343.—Request for an appropriation of $300.00 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

The General Treasurer was instructed to turn over $40,000.00 recalled by the Government of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds and in place thereof secure 2¾% Treasury Bonds due September 15, 1947.

The General Treasurer reported that a number of checks sent members in payment of pension have been outstanding since April 1, 1933. These checks were ordered cancelled by the Board and the General Treasurer was ordered to draw duplicate checks and return amount to the Home and Pension fund.

September 5, 1935

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Protest of L. U. 1560, St. Louis, Mo., to the G. E. B. from the decision of the G. P. relative to the action of L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo., admitting ex-members of L. U. 1560 to Local Union 1596. The decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the protest was dismissed.

Appeal of Major A. McNeil, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Major A. McNeil vs. the Lowell District Council. The Board could not consider the appeal inasmuch as the appeal was not taken within 30 days from the date the General President rendered his decision.

Correspondence from L. U. 246, New York City, relative to increasing the pension was considered by the G. E. B. and the G. S. was instructed to inform the Local that our financial condition would not warrant an increase at the present time.

Request of L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal., to publish in "The Carpenter," certain correspondence between said Local Union and the G. E. B. was denied.

September 6, 1935

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 9, 1935

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. 1151.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective October 13, 1935. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Continuation certificate of bond on the General Secretary for $20,000.00 was received and referred to the General President.

Appeal of Theresa Scholich from the action of the G. T. in disapproved claim for funeral donation of Berthold Scholich, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill. The decision rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The General Executive Board adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The membership of the American Federation of Labor is made up of men and women of various political beliefs and affiliations, and

WHEREAS, No individual, or group of individuals, has the right to speak politically for the lay-members of the Trade Unions comprising the American Federation of Labor; directly or indirectly, and

WHEREAS, We are on the eve of a presidential campaign of 1936 in which the question of the Constitution of the United States, and the limiting of the power of the United States Supreme Court will no doubt be one of principal issue, and

WHEREAS, The two dominating political parties have already, through their Federal and State Chairman, declared themselves on this issue, and

WHEREAS, At the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor there may be introduced resolutions on the amending of the Constitution of the United States to curb the power of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and a positive or negative action by the convention at this time would only be used by politicians as committing organized labor to either one party, or the other, during the coming presidential campaign.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, do hereby direct our delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor that they do all in their power to table such resolution, if it is introduced, as we feel that a grave mistake would be made by the convention by approval or disapproval of such a resolution, which would tend to commit our membership to either of the dominating political parties in this presidential campaign.

A communication from the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe, asking for a donation was received and considered and laid over for further consideration.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The special sub-committee of the G. E. B. made the following report:

"September 9, 1935

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Liberty Bonds, U. S. Treasury Bonds, Certificate of Deposit, and Canadian Bonds held by General Treasurer Thomas Neale in vaults of the Indiana National Bank as follows:

6	Treasury Bonds of U. S. of $10,000 denomination, Registered, interest 2½% per annum	$ 60,000.00
1	Certificate of Deposit April 25	50,000.00
1	Certificate of Deposit April 26	50,000.00
4	4th Liberty Bonds $10.000 each	40,000.00
100	Canadian Bonds each $1,000	$100,000.00

Signed:

H. Schwarzer,
J. L. Bradford,
R. E. Roberts."

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

New Charters Issued

2662	Bellingham, Wash.	2674	Bradwood, Ore.
2663	Shelton, Wash.	2675	Vancouver, Wash.
2664	Tacoma, Wash.	2676	Aberdeen, Wash.
2665	Tacoma, Wash.	1825	Bowling Green, Ohio.
2666	Robertson, Wyo.	1826	Jerseyville, Ill.
2667	Clallam Bay, Wash.	2677	Eureka, Calif.
2668	Tacoma, Wash.	2678	Victoria, B. C., Can.
2669	Tacoma, Wash.	2679	Carlton, Ore.
2670	Puyallup, Wash.	2680	Tacoma, Wash.
2671	Seattle, Wash.	1828	Ozark, Wash.
1821	London, Ont., Can.	1830	Moundsville, W. Va.
2672	Portland, Ore.	1205	Mansfield, La.
1822	Fort Worth, Tex.	1834	Miami, Fla.
489	Woodbury, N. J.	2681	Tacoma, Wash.
1823	Ingersoll, Ont., Can.	2682	Tacoma, Wash.
2673	Anacortes, Wash.		

New Jersey State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The New Jersey State Council of Carpenters held its 30th annual convention at the Orpheum Theatre Building, Jersey City, N. J., June 21-22, 1935, with over 80 delegates and a number of visitors in attendance.

The delegates were welcomed by Director of Public Safety, Arthur Potterton, who expressed his pleasure that Jersey City was selected for the convention and extended to them the freedom of the city.

The convention was formally opened by President Stephen J. Stoll who appointed the various committees and read his annual report, after which he introduced Mr. Vincent Murphy, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, who gave an account of the activities and the work accomplished in legislative matters by the State Federation during the past year.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer were then read and showed a good financial condition despite the falling off in membership of some affiliated Local Unions during the past year.

During the convention addresses of interest were made by Arthur A. Quinn, former president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Bernard Lamb, State Commissioner of Accounts; Mr. Loring, Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey, and Executive Board Member, W. T. Allen.

The convention received and concurred in the following resolutions: Regarding wages paid in the planing mills, and instructing the State Executive Board to devote their efforts to bring about a uniform wage scale for our members employed in that division of the trade; Endorsing the 30-hour week

in the building industry; Advocating the 6-hour day and 30-hour week; Urging the Local Unions to endeavor to get their various municipalities to try and secure federal funds for work projects; That the New Jersey State Council go on record as vigorously protesting the passage of Senate Bill No. 361 repealing the prevailing rate of wages in New Jersey.

A report was made by Chairman John Burgess of the work accomplished during the year by the State Highway Committee.

Stephen J. Stoll, of Local Union 119 of Newark; M. J. Cantwell, Local Union 715 of Elizabeth, and C. C. Mowel of Local Union 306 of Newark, were unanimously re-elected President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Asbury Park was selected as the city in which to hold the next convention.

Oregon State Council of Carpenters Convention

The Oregon State Council of Carpenters held its 10th annual convention in Portland, Oregon, August 10-11, 1935. The sessions were presided over by F. H. Allen, president of the Council, who welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that the conclusions of the convention would result beneficially to the membership in the state.

Other speakers who addressed the convention were: J. J. Stout, president of the Portland District Council; D. K. Alexander, secretary of the Portland District Council, and General Executive Board member, A. W. Muir.

The president and secretary-treasurer presented their annual reports outlining their activities and accomplishments during the period which intervened since the last convention.

The convention considered a number of resolutions, the most important of which were: Requesting all affiliated Local Unions to demand the union label on all sash, doors, fixtures and interior finish; requesting all Local Unions to render every possible assistance to the Saw Mill and Timber Workers' Locals in their efforts to establish a higher wage and improved working conditions; endorsing the six-hour day and the 30-hour work week.

F. H. Allen and David Duff were unanimously re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

The officers were installed by Brother B. W. Sleeman, and the State Officers were authorized to select the city for the next convention.

General Representative Dies

Wm. D. Schardt, a member of our organization for 48 years and Chairman of the General Executive Board from October 1904 to February 1911, died in Chicago, Illinois, August 20, 1935, at the age of 68.

Brother Schardt was a delegate from Local Union No. 1 to all of our general conventions from the 10th general convention held in New York City in 1898,



WM. D. SCHARDT

up to and including the 16th general convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1910.

He was also a delegate to the 21st general convention held at Indianapolis in 1924, and to the 22d general convention held at Lakeland, Florida, in 1928.

At the 13th general convention held in Milwaukee, Wis., in September 1904, he was elected a member of the General Executive Board representing the third district, and at a session of that body held the following month he was elected Chairman of the Board.

Brother Schardt was born in Watertown, Wis., on June 6, 1867, and when a young man moved to Seattle, Wash., where he joined Local Union 351 on October 6, 1886. In 1891 he took up his residence in Chicago and transferred his membership to Local Union No. 1 of that city. He served that Local Union as Financial Secretary from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1905, and was also Business Agent of that Local Union for many years.

In 1903 he was elected President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the following year was elected by that organization as a delegate to the 24th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which met in San Francisco.

In 1929 he was appointed a General Representative by General President William L. Hutcheson, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

Funeral services were held on Labor Day, September 2, and attended by representatives of all Local Unions in the Chicago district, as well as a number of national representatives and personal friends. The General Office was represented by General Treasurer Thomas Neale.

Brother Schardt is survived by his widow, Anna C. Schardt, his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Rood, and his sister Mrs. Anna Mooy.

The pallbearers were: General Treasurer Thomas Neale; Thomas Flynn, president, and Charles H. Sand, secretary of the Chicago District Council; William Loos, Daniel Hill and Timothy Cruse.

Interment was in Rosehill cemetery.

Official of Street Railway Union Called by Death

William B. Fitzgerald, first international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, died at his home in Detroit, Mich., on August 16, 1935. He was 58 years of age.

Brother Fitzgerald was a native of Troy, N. Y. He started to work as a molder when a young man and retained active membership in the International Molders' Union of North America until the time of his death.

He became a street car man and was active in reviving interest in Division 132 of the Amalgamated Association of Troy, N. Y., to which he was elected president.

He was elected a member of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association in 1903, and then in 1917 was elected first international vice-president, in which position he assisted International President W. D. Mahon.

Services were held in St. Catherine's Church, Detroit, August 20, and interment was at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Detroit.

The services were attended by leading figures in the labor movement throughout the United States.

Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 66 Dies

Robert Larson, financial secretary and business agent of Local Union 66, Jamestown, N. Y., for the past five years, died in that city July 24, 1935.

Brother Larson was born in Sweden, June 7, 1876, and joined Local Union 43 of Hartford, Conn., June 25, 1912, and held his membership in that Local until 1918 at which time he took up his residence in Jamestown and transferred his membership to Local Union 66.

In the passing of Brother Larson Local Union 66 loses a true and valued member whose cheerful and untiring work in the cause of labor will never be forgotten.

Funeral services were held July 27 and were attended by a large number of the members of Local 66 and by members of other Local Unions and officers of the Central Body.

Death Takes Recording Secretary of L. U. 335

Roy C. Hunsberger, recording secretary of Local Union 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., passed away August 8, 1935, following an illness of about three weeks. He was 56 years of age.

Brother Hunsberger joined Local Union 335, May 27, 1914, and during his 21 years of membership was active in the work of the union. He was a man of the highest character and one whose life must have created a lasting impression upon the hundreds with whom he came in contact with his work.

He was well and favorably known throughout the city and was a member of the school board of the Fairmount school district and was president of the

board before the district was annexed to the city.

Funeral services were held August 10 and interment was in Fair Plains cemetery.

Veteran Member of Local Union 2172 Succumbs After Long Illness

John McLeod, a member of Local Union 2172, Boston, Mass., passed away at his home in that city on August 23, 1935, after several months' illness. He was 67 years of age. He had been a member of Local Union 2172 ever since it was chartered, serving in various official capacities.

When a young man Brother McLeod joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and was one of its outstanding members in Boston previous to that association coming over to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brother McLeod was a true Union man and possessed a most pleasing personality. He was ready and willing to advise and assist the Local Union and the members at all times and his death is deeply mourned by Local Union 2172 as was shown by the large number of members who attended the last rites.

DEATH ROLL

JOSEPH G. KERRIGAN—Local Union No. 250, Lake Forest, Ill.

W. ALBERT STROUGH—Local Union No. 1491, Royersford, Pa.

Heating Company Issues New Catalog

B. Karol & Sons Company of Chicago, Illinois, who have been in business for nearly fifty years manufacturing a full line of plumbing and heating supplies and fixtures, and who are advertisers in "The Carpenter," have just issued their new catalog, which can be secured on application.

On The Square

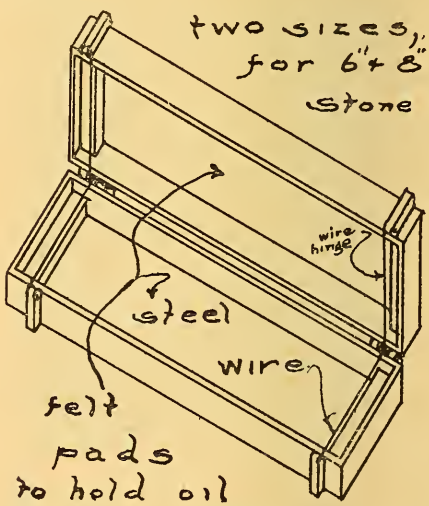
Dwight L. Stoddard, a member of Local Union 60 of Indianapolis, and author of many books on the steel square, has recently combined three of his books and placed them under one cover, entitled "Beautiful Homes and How To Build Them." This book as well as his booklet "Steel Square Pocket Book", can be procured at reduced prices.

According to the author, the books show instantly how to get the length and cuts for all kinds of rafters, for all kinds of roofs, and show the position of every piece in place in house construction. They also contain many illustrated facts of everyday interest to the carpenter.

Anyone interested in these books, may communicate with the author whose address is: R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Member of L. U. 229 Invents Aluminum Oil Stone Box

Brother Ora Helms, a member of Local Union 229 of Glens Falls, N. Y., is the inventor of an Aluminum Oil Stone Box, also an Aluminum Spool for chalk line, illustrations of which are herewith shown.





Readers desirous of procuring either or both of these articles are invited to communicate with the inventor, whose address is: 32 Marion Avenue, South Glens Falls, N. Y.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Montgomery, Ala.						
Bay Counties, Calif.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	Part
Fresno County, Calif.	1139 Broadway, Fresno	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Los Angeles, Calif.	538 Maple Ave	Monday	6	1.10	Yes	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.	Labor Temple, 8th & I St.	Wednesday	8	.90 In 1.00 out	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	621 6th Ave.	Friday	6-8	1.00	Yes	No
San Joaquin, Calif.	122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Paso Robles, Calif.						
Santa Clara Valley, Calif.	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	No
Washington, D. C.	1002 10th N. W.	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla.						
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	with Locals	on call	8	.60-.65	No	Yes
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	2-L. Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Chicago, Ill.	12 E. Erie St.	Thursday	8	.75 In 1.31¼ out	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Labor Temple, Aurora	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
Tri City, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Tri Counties, Ill.	Arcade Bld., East St. Louis	4th Tues.	8			
Will County, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St., Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
Lake County, Ind.	35 E. 6th St., Gary	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Labor Temple	1st Tues.				
Fall Cities, Ky.	809 W Jefferson, Louisville	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Tri State, Ky.	329 22nd St., Ashland	2d. Fri. Jan. Apr Jul Oct	8	.85-$1	Yes	No
Berkshire County, Mass.	150 North St., Pittsfield	4th Sun.	8	.75	Yes	No
Boston, Mass.	470 Stuart St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	No
Central, Mass.	Forester's Hall	3rd Thur.	8			
Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	13 E. Merrimack St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
Middlesex, Mass.	Dows Block, Stoneham	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	No
Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	No
Norfolk County, Mass.	Norwood	1-3 Mon.				
	Walpole	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
Northern, Mass.	St Georges Hall, Fitchburg	2nd Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
North Shore, Mass.	53 Washington St., Salem	2nd Wed.				
South Shore, Mass.	Carpenter's Hall Hingham	1-3 Thur.	8	1.15		
Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8			
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.55 In .90 out	Yes	Yes
Southern Mich.	With Locals	L. Sun.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
Tri County, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin, Saginaw					
Twin City, Minn.	520 N. Prior Av., St. Paul	2-4 Mon.				
Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
Bergen County, N. J.	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8		Yes	No
Burlington County N. J.	M'chanics Hall Moorest'wn	2nd Mon.				
Essex County and Vic., N J.	604 High St., Newark, N. J.	Thursday	8	1.00 In 1.40 out	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.	583 Summit Ave., Jersey City	Friday	8	1.40	Yes	No
Middlesex County, N. J.	Alt. New Brunswick and Perth Amboy	1st Thur.	8	$1-1.20		
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	6-8 Claremont Rd., Bernardsville	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.	91 Main St., Madison	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Passaic County, N. J.	54 Van Houten St., Paterson, 167 Jefferson St., Passaic	1-2 Tues. 3-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.						
Albany, N. Y.	87 Beaver St.	1-2 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Elmira, N. Y.	118-120 Lake St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.	With Locals	4th Sat.	8	.80-1.00	Yes	No

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Nassau County, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall, Mineola..	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.		2nd Sat.	8	1.00		
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1355 Central Av. Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Hamilton County, O., Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.	Friday	8	1.20	Yes	Part
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Portland, Ore.	4th & Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Delaware County, Penn.	15th and Esery St., Chester	1-3 Wed.				
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	525 N. New St., Bethlehem	1-3 Wed.				
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	Eagle Hotel, Shamokin...	Thursday	8	.80		
Main Line, Penn.	Lancaster and Wayne Ave., Wayne	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
McKeesport and Vic., Penn.	316 Westinghouse Av., Wilmerding	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 N Wyoming St Hazleton	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Monongahela Valley, Penn.						
Montgomery County, Penn.	545 Swede St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	.75-1.00 .80 In	Yes	No
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00 out	Yes	Part
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.	E. Wash. St., New Castle.	2nd Fri.	8	1.00		
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
San Juan Territorial Council P. R.						
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	48 Snow St., Providence...	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
Charleston, S. C.						
East Texas	With Locals	1-3 Sat.	8	.87½		
Jefferson County, Texas						
Salt Lake City, Utah	151 S. 2nd St.	2nd Tues.	8	.75 In 1.00 out	Yes	No
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	With Locals—Aberdeen Hoquiam..	Monday Tuesday	6	1.12½	Yes	No
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Skagit Valley, Wash.	With Locals.		6-8	1.00	Yes	Part
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Av. S.	1-3 Tues.	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Wis.	128 E. College, Appleton	2-4 Sat.	8	.80	Yes	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	536 W. Juneau Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin River Valley, Wis.	With Locals	1st Sun.				
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	4th Mon.	8	.80-.90	Yes	No
Frontier, Ont.	Carpenters Hall, Thorold.	3rd Thur.	8	.75-.80		
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd...	Wednesday	8			

L. U. No. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
3 Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
6 Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday				
12 Syracuse, N. Y.	404 S. Clinton St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
14 San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
16 Springfield, Ill.	419½ E. Monroe St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
17 Bellaire, O.						
18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
24 Batavia, N. Y.	Lincoln Club	1-3 Fri.				
27 Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes.	Yes
28 Missoula, Mont.	208 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	6-8	1.25-1.12½	Yes	No
30 New London, Conn.	203 Bank St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
31 Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
43 Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	3rd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
44 Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	7 Main St., Champaign...	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
46 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
50 Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Thursday	8	.80	No	Vbl.
55 Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	6	1.10	Yes	No
59 Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
60 Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
63 Bloomington, Ill.	Trades and Labor Hall...	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	
66 Jamestown, N. Y.	319 Washington St.	Friday	8	.85	Yes	No
68 Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Last Sat.	8	.55	No	No
71 Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
74 Chattanooga, Tenn.	7½ E. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
79 New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.06¼	Yes	Vbl
81 Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
82 Haverhill, Mass.	43 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
83 Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
88 Anaconda, Mont.	215 E. Commercial.	Friday	8	.68⅔ In 1.12½ out	Yes	Yes
89 Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
90 Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	1.05	Yes	Vbl.
91 Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.15	Yes	Yes
92 Mobile, Ala.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.70	No	
97	New Britain, Conn.	146 Arch St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western Ave.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	No
102	Franklin, Mass.	3 Whitney Park, Mattapan	2nd Sun.	8	.67	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 8th St.	Tuesday	7	1.15	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	over Galloways Drug Store	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	6	1.25	Yes	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	45½ N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	513 Cedar St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscrawas St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	Friday	8	.65	Yes	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	521 Stevenson St.	2-4 Wed.				
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
151	Long Branch, N. J.						
153	Helena, Mont.	40 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
155	Plainfield, N. J.	233 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.				
159	Charleston, S. C.						
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	7	1.20	Yes	No
170	Bridgeport, O.						
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	pend.
175	Dillon, Mont.	304 S. Montana St.	4th Tues.	8	1.20	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	25 Mill St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
180	Vallejo, Calif.	316 Virginia Ave.	Thursday	8		Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	1-3 Wed.				
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.				
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	802 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	4th and Peoria St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
196	Greenwich, Conn.						
197	Sherman, Tex.	Painters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	1727 Young St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	1502½ Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	67 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
215	La Fayette, Ind.	508 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
216	Torrington, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1st Wed.	8	.50-.80	Yes	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	T. and L. Council	2-4 Thur.				
220	Wallace, Ida.	413 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Reforrich Bld.	2-4 Tues.				
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	7	.90	Yes	Yes
234	Thompsonville, Conn.						
235	Riverside, Cal.	2549 Orange St.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	541 Rood Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	2-L. Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	Broadway and Brewster St	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
261	Scranton, Pa.	428 Lackawanna Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
263	Berwick, Pa.						
269	Danville, Ill.	30½ N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
274	Vincennes, Ind.						
278	Watertown, N. Y.	228 Chestnut St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	93 State St.	Thursday				
283	Augusta, Ga.	810 Ellis St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	714 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	6	1.20	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	13th and Derby St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	Vbl.
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	112½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	K. of P. Bldg.	last Thur.	8	.65	No	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	Allcorn Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	No
300	Austin, Tex.	200 E. 10th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
303	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.				
311	Joplin, Mo.	202½ Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	Emerson Hall	2-4 Tues.				
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.						
319	Roanoke, Va.	102½ W. Church Ave.	Tuesday	9	.80	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Mon.	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Silverbergs Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	465 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Old City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	on Call	8	.75	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Ingram Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California St.	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	123 City Hall Ave.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	1st and Hennepin St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
337	Detroit, Mich.	4147 Cass Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	2nd Wed.				
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	Putney Block	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	Part
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
348	Waterville, Me.	Main and Silver St.	3rd Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
351	Northampton, Mass.						
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
358	Tipton, Ind.	127½ E. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
360	Galesburg, Ill.	Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.10	Yes	Part
363	Elgin, Ill.	208 Prairie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	138½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.						
372	Lima, Ohio						
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.				
377	Alton, Ill.	203 E. Broadway	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
384	Asheville, N. C.						
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.						
393	Camden, N. J.	635 Market St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	Monday	8	.88	Yes	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	708½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
403	Alexandria, La.	1236 Rapides Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio	Mentor Town Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	30 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Raymond Block	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Labor Hall	Monday				
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ So. Michigan	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
418	Greeley, Colo.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
437	Portsmouth, O.	722 Chillicothe St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.						
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.						
450	Ogden, Utah	363 24th St.	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantel Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Main and Cottage	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	Monday	8	.90	No	
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.96	Yes	Yes
489	Woodbury, N. J.						
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall		8	.80	Yes	Yes
492	Reading, Pa.	6th and Washington St.	Monday	7	1.20	Yes	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	3 Ouellette Ave.	3rd Wed.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	6	1.00	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	No
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Eagles Hall	Wednesday				
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.80	No	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.						
505	Litchfield, Ill.	C. of C. Rooms	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Part
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	30 South Oak	Monday	7	.87½	Yes	
511	Roswell, N. M.	West 2nd	Thursday	8	.75	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
515	Colorado Springs, Colo..	7 No. Cascade Ave.....	Mon. except 3rd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.....	Monday	8	.80	No	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
522	Durham, N. C.....	410½ Main St.....	Tuesday				
523	Keokuk, Ia.	616½ Main St.....	2-4 Tues.	8 6	.80 1.20	No	No
525	Coshocton, O.	6th and Main St.....	2nd Tues.	8	.80	No	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	318½ 23rd St.....	1-3 Tues.				
531	St. Petersburg, Fla....	1126 Central Ave.....	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Red Mens, 400 Blk. Jeff St	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	434 River St.....	1st Wed.	8	.80	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.....	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.				
538	Concord, N. H.....	89 N. Main St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
541	Washington, Pa.	107 S. Main St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
542	Salem, N. J.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Sat.	8	.80	No	No
545	Kane, Pa.	20 Field St.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
546	Olean, N. Y.....	T. and L. Hall.....	Thursday	8	.90	No	Yes
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall.....	2-4 Mon.				
556	Meadville, Pa.	274½ Chestnut St.....	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.....	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	5th and Locust St.....	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.....	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Vbl
565	Elkhart, Ind.						
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Fri.				
570	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.....	1st Thur.				
574	Middletown, N. Y.....	12 Washington St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1904 W. 7th St.....					
580	Du Bois, Pa.....	Long Ave. and Brady St...	1st Thur.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
581	Herrin, Ill.	State Savings Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
587	Coatesville, Pa.	5th av & Lincoln Highway	2-L. Tues.	8	.65	Yes	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.				
592	Muncie, Ind.	105½ W. Jackson	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Wasmington St.....	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y....						
603	Ithaca, N. Y.....	217 W. State St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	6th and Broadway.....	2-4 Fri.				
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.....						
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	563 Pleasant St.....	1-3 Mon.	9	.25-.65	No	No
618	Hurst, Ill.						
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.						
620	Vineland, N. J.....	624 Elmer St.....	2-4 Wed.				
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square.....	1-3 Thur.	8	.50-.62½	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	610½ Columbus Ave.....	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall...	1st Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
624	Brockton, Mass.	33 E. Elm St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
625	Manchester, N. H.....	788 Elm St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.....	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.....		1-3 Fri.				
635	Boise, Ida.	7th and Idaho St.....	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, O.	439 S. 2nd St.....	2-4 Thur.	7	1.15	Yes	Yes
639	Akron, O.....	184 W. Center St.....	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.....	Com. Nat'l Bk. Bldg.....	1-3 Tues.				
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall.....	Thursday				
644	Pekin, Ill.	Legion Hall	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
648	Pana, Ill.	Hotel Francis	2-4 Fri.				
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	Bus Sta.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	
653	Chickasha, Okla.	524 Kansas Ave.....	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.....						
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. 8th St. & N. Y. Ave....	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
658	Millinocket, Me.	Legion Hall	1st Wed.				
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.				
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.....	Legion Rooms	3rd Thur.	8	.90	No	No
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th Ave.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.....						
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Main and Popular St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.....	Barron Hall	1st Mon.				
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. of A. Hall.....	Tuesday				
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
679	Montpelier, Vt.	73 Main St.....	1st Mon.				
682	Franklin, Pa.	Liberty between 12 & 13 St	Thursday	8	.95	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.....	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Heyl Block.....	1st Tues.				
690	Little Rock, Ark.....	Markham & Cross St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	3rd and Pine St.....	Monday	8	.75	No	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall.....	Tuesday	8	.75	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	10½ E. 3rd St.....	1st Mon.	9	.90	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.....	Monday	8	.75	No	No
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
702	Grafton, W. Va.....	Court House	1st Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1st Fri.				
705	Lorain, O.	1012 W. 18th	Friday				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
706	Sullivan, Ind.	N. D. Martin's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	1108 Elizabeth Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ So. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
718	Havre, Mont.	Legion Hall	2-4 Tues.				
719	Freeport, Ill.	18½ E. Stephenson St.	1-3 Tues.				
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.67	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.				
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.				
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	356 Blvd. Charest	Wednesday				
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Webbs Hall	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	W. C. Fisk, Carpt Shop	2-4 Sat.	8	.50	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	St. George Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	.75-90	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	State and Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	2121 I St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8		No	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	25 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.						
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	727 Mattison Ave.	2-4 Tues.				
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
754	Fulton, N. Y.	10 W. 4th St.,N.	1-3 Fri.				
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	Maple Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
763	Enid, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	110½ E. Yakama	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
771	Watsonville, Calif.	462a Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	.75	No	No
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.				
781	Princeton, N. J.	Branch Hall	1-3 Tues.				
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.80	No	No
789	Marissa, Ill.	Barkers' Basement	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
790	Dixon, Ill.	Richard Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
792	Rockford, Ill.	402 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	No	No
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	3rd Fri.	8	.50-.55	Yes	Yes
798	Salem, Ill.	S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.				
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	266 Social St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
804	Naugatuck, Conn.						
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Skidmore's Hall	2-4 Sat.				
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday				
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1822¾ 2nd Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
822	Findlay, O.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	.90	No	Part
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Falcon Club	2-4 Tues.	8	.51-.53	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Vet. of For. Wars Hall	4th Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Sycamore Nat'l Bank Base	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	No	
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	609 Hill St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Temple	1-3 Tues.				
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
838	Sunbury, Pa.	404 Market St.	2nd Wed.				
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday				
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L. Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th St., N.	1st Fri.	8	.75	No	No
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	10th and Washington St.	2-4 Tues.				
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	1 Maden Lane	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.						
881	Massillon, O.	T. and L. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
886	Dalhart, Tex.						
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Ship and Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	316½ 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1122 11th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Part	No
901	Savanna, Ill.						
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
911	Kalispell, Mont.	Kalispell Hall	Thursday				
912	Richmond, Ind.	716½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Lodge Hall	4th Tues.	8	1.44	Yes	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.				
915	Horton, Kan.						
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431½ Pointz Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	29 Colony St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	7	1.00	No	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	143½ W. Grand Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl
928	Danville, Pa.						
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	62½ N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday				
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. Bamsburg Shop	2-4 Sun.	8	.75	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Cooke Block	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Yes
943	Tulsa, Okla.	216½ S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	312 E. High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday				
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
951	Brainerd, Minn.						
952	Bristol, Conn.	Stephen Terry Lodge	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
956	Normal, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	.85	No	No
960	Nebraska City, Neb.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Lincoln Highway & 6th St.	1-3 Fri.				
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.07½	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.						
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.50	Yes	No
975	Benton, Ill.	Capitol Theatre Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8	.75	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Main and Church St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½		Part
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western Ave. & Upham St.	2-4 Tues.	7	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
986	McAlester, Okla.	104½ Choctaw	Wednesday				
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2nd Wed.				
990	Greenville, Ill.	104 Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.		1st Thur.	8–10	.50-.75	No	No
998	Royal Oak, Mich.						
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.						
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1007	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Friday	8	.47	Yes	No
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84 W. Main St.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	No
1011	Mullens, W. Va.						
1012	Brookhaven, Miss.						
1014	Warren, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Saratoga Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	over Lorreys Shoe Store	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1021	High Point, N. C.	127½ N. Wren St.	Friday	8	.35	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kansas	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	.85	No	No
1023	Alliance, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.				
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	12 Pearl St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00		No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1030	Rusk, Texas		1-3 Tues.				
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Aberdeen, So. Dak.						
1033	Niles, Mich.	211½ Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa						
1035	Taunton, Mass.						
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.				
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Rooms	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1040	Eureka, Calif.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Comy. Hall, W. Brookville	1-3 Mon.				
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	28 City Hall Pl.	Monday	8	.75-.87½	No	No
1043	Hansford, Calif.						
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1054	Brigham, Utah						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Fisher Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1057	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.						
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Hampdon House	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1062	Santa Barabara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
1065	Salem, Ore.	457 Court St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1067	Port Huron, Mich.	T. and L. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1069	Muscatine, Iowa	109 Iowa Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1070	El Centro, Calif.						
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.60	No	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Yonkins Hall	Friday		.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	112½ N. Washington St.	Monday				
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday				
1080	South Haven, Mich.	854 Phoenix St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.						
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Labor Temple	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1086	Gilbert ,W. Va.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1088	Punxsutawny, Pa.	218 E. Mahoning St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.....	Monday	6–8	1.00	Part	Part
1090	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple	Alt. Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.....	10 Pulaski St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kansas	200 E. Iron Ave.....	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1099	Downington, Pa.....						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	323 W. Aspin St.....	Saturday	8	1.00	Yes	
1102	Detroit, Mich.	69 Erskine St.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Lumber Yard	1-L. Mon.				
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.....	42 S. Main St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1109	Welch, W. Va.....	I. O. O. F. Temple.....	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	1st Ave. and Main St.....	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho.....	309 2nd Ave., W.....	4th Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.....						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1124	Newton, N. J.....	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1129	Kittanning, Pa.....	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1131	Port Washington, Wis..	841 Grand Ave.....	2-4 Thur.	8	.38 to .60	Yes	Yes
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall.....	2-L. Sat.				
1133	Newton, Ia.	122½ W. 2nd St., N.....	1-3 Fri.	8		No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1141	Pampa, Tex.	600 N. Frost St.....	Monday				
1143	La Crosse, Wis.....	421 King St.....	2-4 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.....	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	No	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fiddyment Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	115 N .Capitol Way.....	Thursday	6	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1150	Seminole, Okla.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	98 Main St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1153	Crooksville, O.						
1155	Columbus, Ind.						
1160	North Platte, Nebr.....						
1161	Morris, Ill.	318½ N. Liberty St.....	2nd Tues.				
1162	Suffern, N. Y.						
1163	Virden, Ill.		4th Thur.	8	.70	No	No
1165	Wilmington, N. C.....	Princess and Front St....	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Front St.....	Monday	8	.80	No	No
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y	Mech. Hall, St. James, N.Y.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1169	Gastonia, N. C.....	141 E. Franklin Ave.....	Thursday				
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.....						
1172	Billings, Mont.	A. F. of L. Hall.....					
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1174	Memphis, Tenn.						
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Palm Room	1st Wed.				
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Lumber office	15th of mo.	8	.60	No	Yes
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.....						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.						
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	Empire-Tribune Bld.....	Monday				
1186	Cushing, Okla.						
1187	Grand Island, Nebr....	Brunswick Pool Hall.....	1-3 Tues.				
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.....	115½ W. 5th St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	No	No
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y..	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
1193	West Frankfort, Ill....	228 E. Main St.....	2-4 Thur.				
1194	Pensacola & Vic., Fla...	106 W. Garden St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1197	La Salle Ill.....	1st and Crosat St.....	2nd Mon.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
1198	Independence, Kan.....						
1199	Pontiac Mich.						
1201	Borger, Texas	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Moose Hall	Friday				
1203	Jasper, Ala.	3rd Ave. and 19th St.....	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1207	Charleston, W. Va.....	18 Alderson St.....	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1211	Glasgow, Mont.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Friday	8	1.20	Yes	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.....	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash....	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
1216	Mesa, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall.....	Tuesday				
1218	Lawrence, Kansas						
1219	Christopher, Ill.	115 S. Thomas St.	1-3 Tues.				
1220	Granville, N. Y.....						
1221	Nashville, Ill.						
1223	Marshfield, Oregon	Koski Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Part
1224	Emporia, Kan.	18½ W. 5th St.....	Monday	8	.75	No	Part
1225	Naperville, Ill.	210 S. Washington.....	1st Tuess.	8	.50-.80	Yes	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall					
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Red Men's Hall.....	2-4 Mon.				
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.....						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. of C. Hall.....	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.....	Members Homes	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	124 E. Front St.....	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.....	2nd Mon.	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.						
1237	Elkins, West Va.....	Railroad and 3rd St.....	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1238	Wewoka, Okla.						
1239	Wilton, Ala.....	Montevallo, Ala.	1-3 Fri.				
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.....	Tuesday	7	1.00	Yes	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop.....	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico..	209 N. Main St.....	1-3 Thur.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Stove Worker's Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	over Crystal Cafe	2nd Thur.				
1249	Fayetteville, Ark.						
1250	Homestead, Fla.	Campbell's Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	87 E. 2nd St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Bank Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	124 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
1259	Breckenridge, Texas						
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	524 N. Johnson St.	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Atlanta, Ga.	21 Bell St., N. E.	2-4 Fri.	6–8	1.00	No	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.						
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.						
1270	Spokane, Wash.						
1271	Nevada, Mo.	710 S. Washington St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.62½	No	Yes
1273	Eugene, Oregon	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
1274	Decatur, Ala.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday				
1275	Clearwater, Fla.						
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.						
1277	Bend, Ore.	Hill St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	Community Hall	Thursday	8	.60	No	No
1279	Griffin, Ga.						
1281	Gulfport, Miss.						
1282	Salem, O.						
1283	Williamson, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.		8	.85	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	3rd Fri.	8		No	No
1286	Augusta, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall					
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.50	No	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1293	Cordova, Ala.	Union Hall, Mill St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	V. F. W. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1298	Nampa, Idaho	13th Ave. & So. 1st St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1299	Iron River, Mich.	3rd and Genesse St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1300	New Bern, N. C.						
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	512 Minerett Ave.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Bank	2-L. Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1310	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	317 Jackson St.	1st Tues. 1-3 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
1311	Athens, Ala.	101½ Washington	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1312	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.45	No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	13 N. Federal Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.						
1315	High Point, N. C.	127½ N. Wren St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	535 9th St.	Monday	8	.75	No	Part
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	418 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.00		Vbl
1320	Somerset, Pa.	Casino Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Part
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1322	Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.						
1323	Monterey, Cal.	701 Hawthorne St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1324	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.	Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8–9	.12½-.30	No	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	10180 100th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1326	Ely, Nev.	Riepe Bldg.	Tuesday				
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1333	State College, Pa.						
1334	Tri-Cities, Texas	200 N. Goose Creek St., Goose Creek	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6th & 23rd Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1338	Houston, Texas						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	228 Forest Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	No	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	125 Linden St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1341	Jenkins, Ky.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	7	.57½-.80	No	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Putman Hall	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	210½ W. Cook St.	1st Wed.				
1346	Eldorado, Kansas						
1348	Charlotte, N. C.						
1350	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.						
1351	Auburn, Ala.						
1352	Cold Spring, N. Y.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	129½ San Francisco St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Chandler Block					
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	103½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
1356	Pecos, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1359	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1361	Chester, Ill.	1707 State St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1362	Spartanburg, So. Car.						
1364	Greenville, Miss.						
1366	Quincy, Ill.	9th & State St.	2nd Mon.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1369	Las Cruces, New Mex.						
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	on Call	8	1.00	No	No
1371	Gadsden, Ala.	3rd and Chestnut St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Monotuck Hall	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1376	Grand Rapids, Mich.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Central Labor Hall	Friday				
1382	Rochester, Minn.						
1383	Sarasota, Fla.						
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	226½ N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1385	Fayetteville, N. C.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Friday				
1386	Durham, N. C.		Thursday				
1389	Webster City, Ia.	2nd and Des Moines St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
1390	Columbus, Nebr.	2506½ 13th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1395	Chesley, Ont., Can.						
1396	Golden, Colo.						
1398	Washington, Ia.						
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	6	1.10	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.	215 Division St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Forsman's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton Magee Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.						
1412	San Marcos, Texas	Funk Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1413	Hoquiam, Wash.						
1415	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	Cornell Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.						
1421	Newark, N. J.	604 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.50-62½	Yes	No
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday				
1424	Kincardine, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	2nd Thur.	9	.25	No	Yes
1425	Reidsville, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8–10	.40 to 1.10	Part	No
1426	Elyria, O.	340 Broad St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1428	Midland, Texas						
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1430	Victoriaville, Que., Can		2-4 Thur.				
1431	El Reno, Okla.	600 S. Miles	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	116 Ivinson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1433	Shawano, Wis.						
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday				
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Fitzgeralds Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1438	Warren, O.	High and Park Ave.	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1440	Jonesboro, Ark.	American Legion Hut	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1442	Des Moines, Iowa						
1444	Gallup, New Mex.						
1445	Topeka, Kan.	621 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.						
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1451	Thomasville, N. C.						
1454	Matewan, W. Va.						
1455	Nacogdoches, Texas	Pecan and Main St.	Friday				
1457	Hobbs, New Mexico	J. P. Office	Thursday				
1458	Long Beach, Calif.	1144 Olive Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.75-$2	No	Vbl.
1459	Westboro, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.				
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	114½ E. Sycamore St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.65	No	No
1467	Batesville, Ark.	4th and Main St.	Saturday	9	.75	No	No
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	202½ N. Tryon St.	Thursday	8	.70	No	No
1470	Conway, Ark.	R. R. and Prairie St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1471	Jackson, Miss.	266 S. President St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Princess Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fireman's Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1475	Listowel, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	.30-.45	No	Yes
1477	Middletown, O.	Amer T. and S. Bank Bld.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1480	Boulder, Colo.						
1482	Portland, Oregon	4th and Jefferson	1-3 Fri.	8	.40 in .65	Yes	Vbl.
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Goldstein Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.						
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.						
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1495	St. Augustine, Fla.	Lyceum	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1498	Provo, Utah						
1499	Kent, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1501	Vicksburg, Miss.	Mutch Bural Hall	Saturday				
1502	Seaside, Oregon	Broadway and 4th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	C. O. Goodale, Pelham Rd.	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	Central Labor Hall					
1506	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.37-.62½	Yes	Yes
1510	Hugo, Okla.	108 N. 2nd St.	Monday				
1512	Middletown, Conn.	505 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1513	Detroit, Mich.	527 Holbrook Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1515	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85		
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Old Staff Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	14th St. and 27th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1521	Fishers Island, N. Y.						
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.						
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1226 Broadway	2nd Tues.	8–9	.27-.47½	No	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1525	Princeton, Ill.	City Hall	1st Thur.	8–9	.60	No	No
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1528	Adrian, Mich.	118 Greenly St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.60	Yes	No
1530	Corinth, Miss.	Franklin and Mich. St.	Tuesday				
1534	St. Louis, Mo.	20th and Salisbury St.	Tuesday				
1537	Denmark, Wis.	Village Hall	2nd Mon.				
1538	Miami, Ariz.						
1540	Philadelphia, Miss.	County Court House	Tuesday	8	.50	No	Part
1541	San Francisco, Calif.	1886 Mission St.	Wednesday	8	.34-81¼	No	No
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1303 8th St.	Sunday	8	.87½	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl., Boston	4th Mon.	8	.82	No	No
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Forester's Hall	1st Mon.				
1546	Christiansted, V. I.	5 Market St.	1-L. Tues.	8			No
1547	Ludington, Mich.						
1548	Ashby, Ala.						
1549	Keansburg, N. J.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	212 Constantine	2nd Wed.				
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	135 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.				
1554	Kalama, Wash.	Kalama	3rd Tues.				
		Longview	2-4 Thur.				
1555	Pressmen's Home, Tenn						
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	Elks Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.						
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters Hall, Wolcot.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1565	Abilene, Texas	221½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Hall	2nd Tues.	8		No	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.				
1570	Marysville, Cal.	121 D St.	2-4 Mon.	7	1.00	Yes	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.73½	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.				
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1578	Tulare, Cal.						
1579	Kenosha, Wis.	German Amer. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.39 In	Yes	Yes
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Fri.				
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Town Hall	last Tues.	8	.60	No	Yes
1585	Lawton, Okla.	416½ E. Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1586	Aurora, Mo.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Temperance Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall	3rd Sun.	8	.37½	No	Yes
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1599	Redding, Calif.						
1601	New York, N. Y.	25 St. Marks Pl.	1-3 Tues.				
1603	Fayette, Ala.	Blackburn Hall	Friday				
1604	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.60	Yes	No
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1607	Fort Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	3rd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library	2-4 Wed.	8	.90-1.20	No	No
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1614	Jasper, Ala.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.						
1617	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	529 Beatty St.	1-3 Sun.	8	.40	Part	No
1619	Rockland, Maine	427 Main St.	Tuesday	8	.70	No	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Finn Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1621	Carbon Hill, Ala.	Old Postoffice Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.62½	Yes	Yes
1622	Knoxville, Tenn.						
1624	Sheffield, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.34-.50	No	No
1625	Prineville, Oregon		2-4 Mon.				
1626	Wallingford, Conn.						
1627	Mena, Ark.	Gibson's Paint Shop	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1628	Paris, Ark.	Ritchy Johns Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	.62½	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	4328 Main Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	Union Hall	1st Thur.	8	.85	No	No
1631	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison St.	2-4 Thur.	8–10	.30	No	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.						
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	Main and 3rd St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1638	Oakman, Ala.	Town Hall					
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.	Woman's Club House	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1642	New London, Wis.						
1646	Dubuque, Ia.	236 W. 9th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.30-.50	Yes	No
1647	Boulder, Mont.		1-3 Mon.				
1648	Laguna Beach, Calif.						
1650	Lexington, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	Monday				
1652	Hampton, N. H.						
1653	Wabash, Ind.	Eagles' Home	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.						
1658	Grove City, Pa.	M. W. Graham Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Firemens' Hall	1st Thur.	8	.52-86		Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.65	Yes	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Kirkwood Ave.	Thursday	8	.85	Yes	No
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt.
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Masonic Hall	Monday				
1668	Hope, Ark.	North Walnut St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1672	Hastings, Neb.						
1674	Malvern, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed. 1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1676	Clarksville, Ark.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1680	Wellsburg, W. Va.	R. E. Whetsells Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1681	Bogalusa, La.	Dorsey Bldg.	1-3 Tues.				
1682	Richmond, Va.	1111 Hull St.		9	.26-.60	No	No
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	36 Bowen, South	2-4 Mon.	8	.50	No	No
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Pine and New Haven	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	720½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1688	Priest River, Idaho	Wright Hall	Last Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1690	Watertown, So. Dak.	Labor Temple	Monday				
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.						
1697	Anadarko, Okla.	113 S. 7th St.	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1698	Webster Springs, W. Va.	Court House	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1700	Wilton, Conn.						
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Fire Sta. No. 1	1-3 Tues.	8		No	No
1703	North Wilkesboro, N. C.						
1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y.	Court House	Friday				
1705	Prescott, Ark.	Court House	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1706	Vernon, Tex.						
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1708	White River Valley, Wash	Fraternal Hall, Auburn	1st Mon.	8		Yes	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	S. A. F. Hall, 3rd St., W.	2nd Sat.	8	.75	No	Yes
1711	Van Wert, O.	347 W. Crawford St.	3rd Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1713	Shreveport, La.						
1717	Aberdeen, Wash.						
1719	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Tuesday	8	.40 up	Yes	Yes
1720	Athens, O.	37½ S. Court St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	8	.75	Yes	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	13½ 11th St.	Friday	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1729	Miami, Okla.	9 C. N. W. St.	Wednesday				
1730	St. Thomas, V. I.						
1733	Hayti, Mo.	Myrick Hotel	Tuesday				
1734	Murray, Ky.						
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.85	No	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Pharand Hall	2-4 Sat.				
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.	8	.65	Yes	No
1742	Jasonville, Ind.	New Union Lumber Yard	Monday				
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sandpoint, Idaho	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1746	Portland, Oregon	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.				
1748	Forrest City, Ark.	Davis St.	Friday				
1749	Anniston, Ala.	921½ Noble St.	Thursday				
1751	Austin, Tex.						
1756	Massena, N. Y.	Aluminum Workers Hall	1-L. Thur.				
1759	Cleveland, Tenn.						
1760	Nehalem, Ore.						
1761	New Castle, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.50	No	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1764	San Antonio, Texas	126 North St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.40-60	No	No
1765	Orlando, Fla.	505 Citrus Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	Main and Worth St.	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room	Friday	8	.90	No	Yes
1768	Jacksonville, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.						
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	703 S. Ellis	1-3 Wed.				
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1773	Morganton, Ark.		Tuesday				
1774	Taft, Cal.	408 Center St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1775	Palestine, Texas						
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday				
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave. E.	Alt. Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.						
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Moose Hall	Friday				
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1787	Excelsior Springs, Mo.						
1789	Harrison, Ark.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-2-3 Wed.				
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.72	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Terry Hotel	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
1793	Celina, Ohio						
1795	Farmington, Mo.						
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	117a S. Main St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1799	Oakland, Calif.		Friday				
1800	Shelton, Wash.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1803	Monticello, Ark.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1804	Bogalusa, La.						
1806	Union City, Pa.	Arcade Hall	Tuesday				
1809	Cle Elum, Wash.						
1810	Milwaukee, Wis.	725 W. National Ave.	last Fri.	8	.42	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1811	Monroe, La.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1813	Hoxie, Ark.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1816	Durant, Okla.						
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	.62½	No	No
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	10½ S. 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1819	Goshen, Ind.						
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2nd Tues.	8–9	.35-60	No	No
1821	New London, Ont., Can.						
1822	Fort Worth, Texas.						
1823	Ingersol, Ont., Can.						
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	1523 Alabama St.	20th of mo.	8	.87½	No	No
1825	Bowling Green, Ohio						
1826	Jerseyville, Ill.						
1827	Madill, Okla.						
1829	Ravenna, O.						
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	328 S. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1833	Anderson, S. C.	109½ W. Benson St.	Friday	8–10	.55	No	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	116½ W. Main St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Part
1852	Martinsville, Va.						
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Rockland Fire Hall	1st Wed.				
1858	Columbiana, O.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.						
1862	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. Y. and 8th St.	1-3 Thur.			No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	1915 Osler St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	Yes
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thur.				
1880	Carthage, Mo.	139 E. 3rd St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2610 Glass St.	Tuesday	8	.25-.60	Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	532 W. Calhoun St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1318½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.						
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	S. M. R. A. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.65		
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	122 Ellis St.	4th Fri.	8	.30-.40	Yes	No
1905	Mason City, Iowa						
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.						
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.						
1908	Holland, Mich.	31 W. 8th St.	1st Tues.	8	.70	No	No
1911	Beckley, W. Va.	Central Labor Union	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1914	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2nd Thur.				
			4th Tues.	8	.47½	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	Norwood Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.50	No	Yes
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	56 Banning St.	on Call	8–10	.45-.65.70	No	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1941	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	2nd Wed.	8		Yes	No
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	219½ Main St.	Tuesday				
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	W. L. Moore, Law Office	1-3 Mon.				
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.70	No	No
1947	Hollywood, Fla.						
1948	Ames, Ia.	10½ Main St.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1951	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40-.60	Yes	Yes
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	last Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Tues.	8	$1-1.25	No	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Legion Aux. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1961	Barrio, Obero and Sunoco, Santurce, P. R.						
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	1300 Wash. St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1969	Logan, W. Va.	Old Holland Bldg.	Friday				
1972	Selma, Ala.						
1975	Graham, Tex.						
1977	Rome, Ga.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Part
1980	Atchison, Kan.	712½ Commercial St.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	No
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson's Res.	1-3 Fri.	6	1.10	Yes	Yes
1989	Mobile, Ala.						
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	.35	No	No
1992	Sumter, S. C.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	.20-.45	No	Yes
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
1998	Peru, Ind.						
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	City Hall	1st Fri.	8	.65	Yes	No
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	309½ E. Grand	Thursday	8	1.00		No
2016	Eastland, Tex.						
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	No	No
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Hall					
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	610 8th St.	Wednesday				
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	207½ N. Elson	Monday	8	.62½	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	118 5th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly	Thursday	8	.90	No	Part
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Delta Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2085	Exeter, N. H.						
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.55	Yes	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	.65		
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	6	1.12½	Yes	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	1145 Main St.	Thursday	7	.85-5/7	Yes	No
2117	Mankato, Minn.						
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Fehren Bldg.	1-3 Tues.				
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Smalls Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
2127	Centralia, Wash.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.						
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	40 E. Grand View Ave.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.						
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	1051 Adams St.	1-3 Mon.				
2188	Barnstable, Mass.						
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Monroe St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	West Milton State Bank	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	13½ Palouse St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	200 S. 7th St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Elk's Lodge Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	Yes
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	1001 11th St.	last Thur.				
2239	Port Clinton, O.	H. N. Merritts Res.	1st Wed.				
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Carpenters' Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	813½ 2nd St.	Monday				
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	2-4 Wed.				
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Royal Hotel	1-3 Tues.	9–10	.35 to .70	No	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	2212 4th St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Yandell Blvd. and Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.50-1.00	No	No
2340	Bradenton, Fla.						
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Private Hall	1st Thur.	8	.15-.40	No	No
2361	Frederick, Md.						
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Foresters Hall Garnersville	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	Parrish & Dood Plbg Shop	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	5–8	.69	No	Yes
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	602 Broughton St.	2nd Sat.	8	.90	No	Yes
2419	Astoria, Ore.						
2425	Glendive, Mont.						
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.				
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed. 2-4 Fri.	8	.80-1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2451	Erwin, Tenn.						
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Hall	1st Tues.				
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. T. Yost Res.	1st Sat.	8	.60	No	
2501	Richwood, W. Va.	Moose Hall	Monday	8–10	.32 min	No	Yes
2502	Nauvoo, Ala.						
2503	Enumclaw, Wash.	Danish Hall	Tuesday	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2505	Port Ludlow, Wash.	Hall	1-3 Sun.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2506	Clatskanie, Oregon	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
2508	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Saturday				
2509	Dayton, Tenn.	Court House	Friday	8	.28 min.	Yes	Yes
2510	Nallen, W. Va.	Bays Hall	Monday	8	.35-.40	Yes	Yes
2511	Onalaska, Wash.	Extines Hall	Friday	8	.47½ low	Yes	No
2512	Ryderswood, Wash.	Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.50 up	Yes	No
2514	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
2515	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
2517	Maben, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.28½ up	No	Yes
2518	Fenwick, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	.32½	Yes	Yes
2519	Seattle, Wash.	600 University St.	Mon.-Sat	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2520	Garibaldi, Oreg.						
2521	Aberdeen, Wash.						
2522	St. Helens, Oreg.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	.50 up	Yes	Yes
2523	Westport, Oreg.	Macabee Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2524	Longview, Wash.	1318 Commerce Ave.	Sunday	8	.50 min.	No	Yes
2525	Marcola, Oreg.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.50	No	No
2526	Mineral, Wash.	Hills Hall	1-3 Wed.	6	.60 min.	No	Yes
2527	Jolo, W. Va.		1-3 Fri.				
2528	Rainelle, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	.32 up	Yes	Yes
2529	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple					
2530	Tioga, W. Va.	Tioga	2-L. Tues.	8	.32 min.		No
2531	Portland, Ore.						
2532	Portland, Ore.	4th and Jefferson St.	Tue.-Fri. Wkly	8	.50 min.	Yes	Part
2533	Vancouver, Wash.	506½ Main St.	2-4 Thur.				
2534	Rainier, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2535	Cass, W. Va.	Old Theatre Bld.	Tuesday	8	.32	Yes	Yes
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	Breidablik Com. Hall	1-3 Sun.	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2537	Kerry, Ore.	Staysa Hall	Thursday	8	.55 up	Yes	Yes
2538	Nolan, W. Va.	Nelco, W. Va.	2-3 Sat.				
2539	Shelton, Wash.	Moose Hall	Thursday				
2540	Glenwood, Ore.	Patterson Hall, Forest Gr.	Monday	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2541	Silverton, Ore.			6–40	.50 min.	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2542	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	6	.60	No	Yes
2543	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday				
2544	Knappa, Ore.	Big Creek Log Camp 18	2-4 Wed.				
2545	Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.	Union Hall	Friday	8	.50 min.	Yes	No
2546	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
2547	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	707 Woodworth St.	2-4 Sun.	6	.60 to .90	No	Yes
2548	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
2549	Kimball, W. Va.	Laurel Church House	Tuesday				
2550	Tacoma, Wash.	17th and Jefferson Ave.	Mon.-Fri.			No	No
2551	Seattle, Wash.						
2552	Hamlet, W. Va.	School House	Alt. Tues.	8	.38	Yes	Yes
2553	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday			No	
2554	West Graham, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	.28½ up	Yes	Yes
			3rd Fri.		.60 to		
2555	Port Angeles, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sun.	6	1.10	No	Yes
2556	Green Pond, Ala.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	.24 up	Yes	Yes
2557	Vernonia, Ore.	Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8		Yes	No
2558	Fort Francis, Ont., Can.	Legion Hall	Alt. Mon.	10	.30 to .85	No	Yes
2559	Brierfield, Ala.		1st Mon.				
2561	Forks, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2502	Bend, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.				
2563	Eureka, Calif.						
2564	Empire, Ala.	Wheeller School House	Thursday				
2565	Talcum, Ky.	School House		8	.20	Yes	Yes
2566	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2567	St. Helens, Ore.	Union Hall 1st St.	Monday	8	.55-.85	Yes	Yes
2568	Bridal Veil, Ore.	Palmer Camp	1st Tues.				No
2569	Crumpler, W. Va.	Private House	Alt. Fri.	8–10	.17-.35	Yes	No
2570	Omak, Wash.	Legion Hall	Wednesday		.40 low	No	No
2571	Helena, Ala.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	.24	Yes	No
2572	Powers, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	8	.50	Yes	No
2573	Marshfield, Ore.	Eagles Hall	Friday				
2574	McCloud, Calif.						
2575	Bremerton, Wash.						
2576	Aberdeen, Wash.	300 block, E. 1st St.	Monday	6	.60	No	Yes
2577	Eldridge, Ala.	School Bldg.	Monday	8	.25	Yes	Yes
2578	Nehalem, Ore.	Wheeler Hotel, Wheeler	2-4 Fri.	8	.50 up	Yes	Yes
2579	New Era, Ore.	Canby, Oreg.					
2580	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday				
2581	Libby, Mont.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.50 min.	Yes	No
2582	Cordova, Ala.						
2583	St. Helens, Ore.	St. Helens Hotel	2-4 Tues.	8	.50	Yes	
2584	Lewiston, Idaho	Labor Temple	Friday				
2585	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Tuesday				
2586	Anacortes, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	6	.60	No	Yes
2587	Mineral Wash.		Tuesday				
2588	Seaside, Ore.	2nd Ave. & Promenade	Tuesday	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2589	Bellingham, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80-97½	Yes	No
2590	Crossett, Ark.						No
2591	White Horse, Calif.		1-3 Tues.				
2592	Cathlamet, Wash.		1-3 Wed.				
2593	Aberdeen, Wash.						
2594	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	.45	Yes	No
2595	Wendling, Ore.	Wendling, Ore.	4th Tues.	8	.50 min.	Yes	No
2597	Portland, Ore.	8407 N. Ivanhoe St.	Alt. Sat.	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2598	Selleck, Wash.	Welfare Hall	Thursday				
2599	Vest, Ky.	Dobson School House	1-3 Sat.	8	.20 min.	Yes	Yes
2600	Bucoda, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2601	Rainy Lake, Ont., Can.	Legion Hall, Fort Francis	Alt. Wed.	10	.30 up	No	Yes
2602	Pearidge, Ala.	Bethel Church	Thursday	8	.24	Yes	No
2603	Warrenton, Ore.						
2604	Littlerock, Wash.	Grange Hall	Friday	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2605	Puyallup, Wash.	Civic Auditorium	1-3 Sat.	7	.40-.45	No	Yes
2606	Salkum, Wash.	Com. Bldg.	Thursday				
2607	San Pedro, Calif.	351 E. 9th St.	Wednesday				
2608	Morris, Ala.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.24	Yes	No
2609	Tillamook, Ore.	Magarell Hall	Friday	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2610	Deer Park, Wash.	Olsens Hall	Tuesday	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2611	Calera, Ala.						
2612	Portland, Ore.						
2613	Buckley, Wash.	Odd Fellows Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2614	Sultan, Wash.	M. W. A. Hall	Monday				
2615	Deep River, Wash.						
2616	Oakridge, Ore.	Strand Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.50 min.	No	No
2617	Issaquah, Wash.	Miners Union Hall	Thursday				
2618	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	7½	.50 min.	No	pend.
2619	Aberdeen, Wash.	315 E. 1st St.	Tuesday			No	No
2620	Port Angeles, Wash.						
2621	Marshfield, Ore.	Koski Hall		8		Yes	No
2622	Kalama, Wash.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2623	Centralia, Wash.	Pearl and Main St.	Friday	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2624	Reedsport, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.42½	No	No
2625	Goldsboro, N. C.						
2626	Darrington, Wash.						
2627	Cottage Grove, Ore.	Philips Hall	Friday	8	.45 min.	No	No
2628	Foxpark, Wyo.		1st Sun.	8	.50	No	Yes
2629	Tacoma, Wash.	Central Labor Council					
2630	Tillamook, Ore.						
2631	Cedarhome, Wash.		Thursday	8	.50	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2632	Ione, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.50	Yes	No
2633	Tacoma, Wash.	748 Market St.	1-3 Tues.				
2634	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	1st Mon.	8	.50 min.	Yes	Yes
2635	Seattle, Wash.						
2636	Warrior, Ala.						
2637	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Wednesday				
2638	Dover, Ohio						
2639	Hoquiam, Wash.	315½ S. Heron					
2640	Longview, Wash.						
2641	Longview, Wash.		Friday	8	.50 min.	Yes	pend.
2642	Longview, Wash.		Friday				
2643	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2644	Knappton, Wash.	Knappton Hotel	1-3 Mon.				
2645	Warren, Ark.						
2646	Lyman, Wash.						
2647	Tacoma, Wash.						
2648	Everett, Wash.		Friday				
2649	Castle Rock, Wash.						
2650	Clearlake, Wash.						
2652	Willamina, Ore.						
2653	Everett, Wash.						
2654	Astoria, Ore.	Tidewater Timber Camp 2	Wednesday				
2655	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
2656	Malone, Wash.						
2657	Olympia, Wash.						
2657	Portland, Ore.						
2659	Granite Falls, Wash.						
2660	Elma, Wash.						
2661	Jewell, Ore.						
2662	Bellingham, Wash.						
2663	Shelton, Wash.						
2664	Tacoma, Wash.						
2665	Tacoma, Wash.						
2666	Robertson, Wyo.						
2667	Clallam Bay, Wash.						
2668	Tacoma, Wash.						
2669	Tacoma, Wash.						
2670	Puyallup, Wash.						
2671	Seattle, Wash.						
2672	Portland, Ore.						
2673	Anacortes, Wash.						
2674	Bradwood, Ore.						
2675	Vancouver, Wash.						
2676	Aberdeen, Wash.						
2677	Eureka, Cal.						
2678	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
2679	Carlton, Ore.						
2680	Tacoma, Wash.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.	L. C. Schaffstall, Store	on Call				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.						

Trade Union Freedom

(By G. E. Warren, President Oklahoma State Council)

A recent article by Francis G. Wilson in the July issue of the American Federation of Labor magazine should convince the most liberal-minded trade unionist that Fascism and Communism have no place in the organized labor movement. The International Labor organization, at a recent conference, found that in every instance nations which advocated or practiced Fascism or Communism had no delegates or representatives except government officials and, instead of allowing Labor to choose their own representation, they were chosen by the government. Trade union freedom is not only national, but international and any effort on the part of government to curtail that liberty should be looked upon by members of organized labor in any country as an entering wedge for governmental control of Labor organizations. The attitude of the German government in that respect should be proof enough of the utimate end if Labor ever surrenders that right.

Every country whose government sought to control organized labor failed to send true Labor representatives to the conference. Many lame excuses were given by the countries which sent government officials as representatives. Every American laboring man should study long before he takes membership in any radical group which would adopt government control instead of freedom offered under the aims and objectives of the American Federation of Labor for Trade Union Liberties.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Button are as rich in tradition as the emblem of any organization in all history. It is up to Trade Unionists to keep it so.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXIV.

In Figs. 483 and 484 of the last lesson we gave two examples of the Doric order; one of the Roman style of architecture and the other of the Greek. The Greeks had three orders, namely, the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. An order in architecture represents certain modes of proportioning and decorating the column and the superstructure, called entablature. The Doric order is the earliest of the Greek orders, and on it the others are founded. Fig. 485 shows to the right an example of the Greek Doric order. Starting at the bottom, we have what is called, the stylobate, (on which the shaft, shown in part, stands), the capital and entablature. To the left is shown, from top down, the entablature, capital and the top of the shaft of the Roman Doric order. Fig. 486 shows in part, at 1, a simple Roman Doric base, and at 3 and 4 two more, which are more elaborate. Our purpose in showing these and other examples of the orders in architecture, is merely to give the student an idea of what the different orders are. We do not have space for a detailed study of them in this series of lessons. All of the Greek orders are outstanding for their minute proportioning and royal simplicity, whereas, the Roman orders all tend to be more elaborate, wherein lies their inferiority.

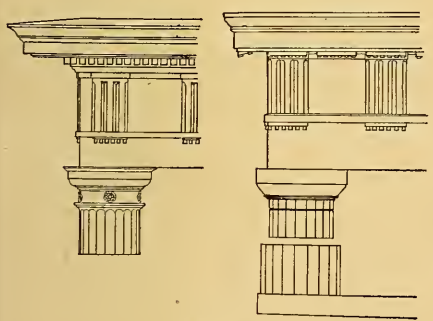


Fig. 485

The Greek Doric column is composed of a shaft and capital; its height is from four to six times its diameter, and has no base, as we have seen, but stands on the stylobate. The shaft is smaller at the top than at the bottom, with the face slightly curved, giving it a scarcely-noticeable bulging effect. It is grooved, or fluted, having from sixteen to twenty grooves.

The Roman Doric column is eight times its diameter in height, and as we intimated before, more elaborate than the Greek. On adopting the orders, the Romans added the pedestal, which is proportioned in height, to one-third the height of the column. The height of the entablature is from one-fourth to one-fifth of the column. In all of the Roman orders, though, the height of the column varies in proportion to the diameter, but the pedestal and the entablature are changed but little, if at all.

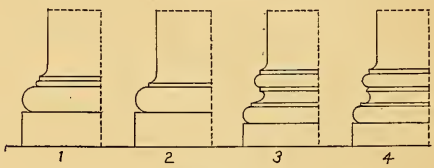


Fig. 486

The Doric order, was modified by the Romans with a tendency toward simplicity, speaking from the standpoint of their own orders, and thus they invented what is known as the Tuscan order. Excepting the marked simplicity, this order is very similar to the Doric. The height of the column is seven times its diameter. The shaft is unfluted, whereas the Doric shaft is fluted. Fig. 486, 2, shows the simple Tuscan base. Compare this with the Doric base shown at 1, in the same figure. The Tuscan capital is much like the Doric, with a full measure of simplicity as its principal characteristic. The entablature is also marked with a classic simplicity.

We are showing by Fig. 487 to the right the Greek Ionic order; giving the

stylobate, the base, the shaft in part, the capital and the entablature. To the left, for comparison, we are showing the Roman Ionic order. The Greek Ionic

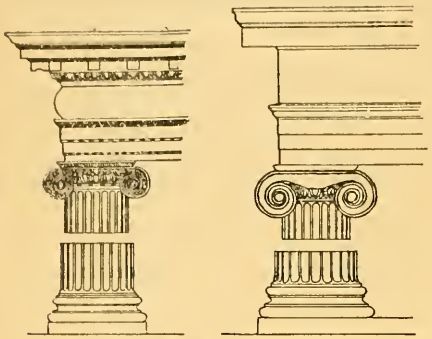


Fig. 487

column is eight or nine times its diameter in height; the shaft is fluted, having twenty-four grooves. There is little difference in the two bases shown in Fig. 487, but the Roman capital and entablature show the tendency toward elaborateness. Fig. 488 shows four styles of Roman Ionic bases in part. The first three have a great deal in common, while the one to the right is more complicated in form.

To the right, Fig. 489, we show a Greek Corinthian order; namely, base, column in part, capital and entablature. To the left is shown the Roman Corinthian order. Here we have, from top down; the entablature, capital and top of the column. Four styles of Roman Corinthian bases are shown in part, by

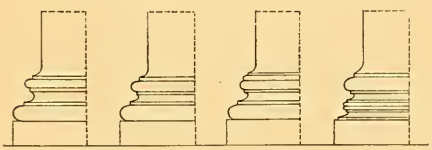


Fig. 488

Fig. 490. Compare these with the Greek Corinthian base. The shaft of the Roman Corinthian column has twenty-four grooves, separated by fillets. The Roman tendency toward ornamentation is clearly shown by the examples we are giving of the Corinthian capital and entablature. It should be noted here, that the styles of decoration varied to a greater or to a lesser degree in all the orders, both Greek and Roman. These variations were governed largely by the designer's taste, architectural influences, and local conditions.

The shaft of the Greek Corinthian column is longer than that of the Ionic, in proportion to its diameter. It has twenty-four flutes, like the Ionic, which are separated by fillets. The Greek Corinthian capital is higher than either of the other two, and has a foliage arrangement on a bell-shaped core.

The Romans also invented what is known as the Composite order, which is

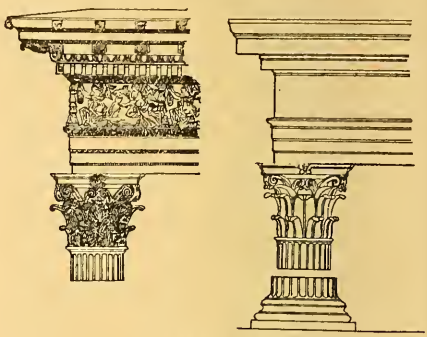


Fig. 489

perhaps a combination of the Corinthian and Ionic orders. In general proportions and style, the Composite order has much in common with the Corinthian. Its shaft, while usually fluted, was sometimes left smooth. The capital evinces a conspicuous mixture of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals.

In this brief presentation of the Classical Orders of Architecture, we have endeavored to make clear the general differences that exist between them. We have shown enough, so that any student will be able to know the various orders when he sees them in use on structures that might come under his observation. We have touched upon only such details as are practical in bringing the dif-

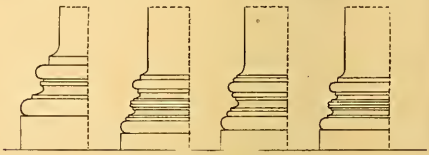


Fig. 490

ferent orders before the readers. To treat the classical orders in a more nearly thorough manner it would take at least a lesson for each of the orders, with both the Greek and the Roman orders treated separately.

Since the days in which the classical orders or architecture were at their highest, there have come many and varied styles of architecture. Most of them influenced in one way or another by those early orders. The early Christians used material from old Roman buildings, for their churches. They took the columns from these structures and adapted them to their needs. In those early Christian buildings there was frequently a lack of proper proportions or harmony. Columns, it is said, were often found with different sizes and even of different styles of architecture. From this early Christian style, if it can be called a style, came the Byzantine and the Gothic styles of architecture. The Romanesque style was developed from the Gothic. It was a style of architecture based on the Roman art, and adapted to the conditions of the localities in which the various structures were erected. It reached its highest development in Western Europe.

Throughout all the history of architecture, down to the present time, the column is the outstanding feature; and, as it was once said of Maine, as the column goes so goes the style of architecture.

STAIR BUILDING

(By L. Perth)

The carpenter who ever was confronted with the problem of building a stairway has found it to be an art in itself. It is not meant to discourage the craftsman but to emphasize the fact that it is very essential to master the principles of stair layout before attempting to tackle the job.

While stair building is properly the mill man's job, every carpenter should become familiar with the principles of simple stair layout and construction for he may be called upon to construct porch steps, basement and attic stairs and quite frequently main stairs when the job is not too complicated.

In stair building there are several important factors to be borne in mind. First of all it should be remembered that stairs are built to allow comfortable walking from one floor of the building to the next. Another factor to be taken into consideration is that furniture must be moved in and out of the house and up and down the stairs. The height from floor to floor, the width, the angle of inclination, the proportions of risers and treads, the headroom, are all very important features which should not be neglected.

To provide communication between different levels is the main function of the stairway and for that reason making the walking up and down the stairs comfortable is the main feature to be aimed at when laying out the work.

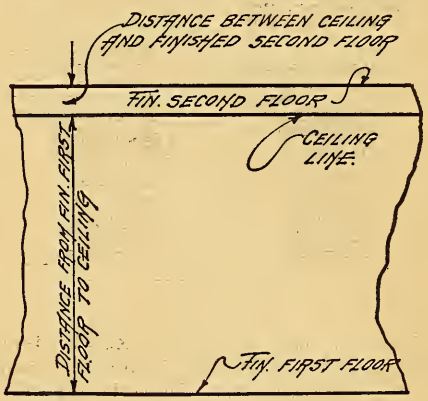


FIG. 1.

The design of stairs proper is the job of the architect. However, the carpenter is called upon to take measurements and lay out the work especially in the cheaper class of buildings where the problem is comparatively simple.

The first thing to do in laying out a stairway is to determine the exact height from floor to floor. This height is the distance from the first floor to the ceiling plus the distance between the ceiling and the second floor. Fig. 1.

A mistake is frequently made by considering only ceiling heights. To this must be added the depth of the second floor joists, the thickness of the floor and thickness of the ceiling. These dimensions must be very accurate in order

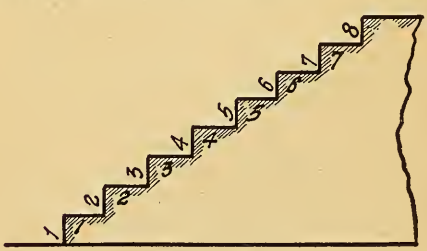


FIG. 2

to be able to determine the number of steps required.

Ordinarily a stairway has steps about 8 inches high and 9 inches wide. This means the "horses" are notched 8 inches by 9 inches. This, however, is too steep. The architect in designing a stairway invariably makes his rough stairway dimensions about 7 inches rise and exactly 10½ inches tread. This makes an exceedingly easy stairs for anyone to climb. By rough stairway dimensions is meant that the rough notches on the horse should be 7 by 10½ inches. The rise may vary slightly depending upon the distance between the floors and may be 6¾ or 7¼ inches. The tread, however, remains the same.

After the height between the floors has been established the number of steps should be ascertained taking for a basis that the risers should be as near 7 inches as possible. It should be borne in mind that for any stairway the number of treads equals the number of risers minus one. Thus, if a stairway has 15 risers there will be 15-1 or 14 treads. Fig. 2.

In proportioning stairs a good rule to follow is:

"Twice the rise per step plus the tread equals 24. This is expressed in the formula as 2T plus R equals 24. Fig. 3."

Another good rule frequently applied in proportioning the rise to the width of the tread is:

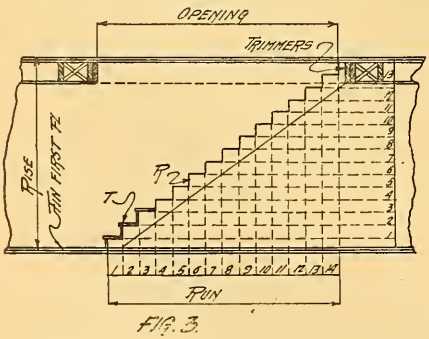


Fig. 3.

"That the rise in inches multiplied by the width of the tread in inches shall be about 70 or 75. Thus a 7-inch riser will call for a 10½ inch tread."

Head room is another important factor which should not be overlooked.

A common rule for determining this clearance is to count down 13 or 14 steps from the top and plumb up for the face of the trimmer. This gives a good headroom for a tall man.

Another good method for establishing the head room of a stairway is illustrated in Fig. 4. With the bottom front edge of the trimmer as center and a radius of 6 feet, describe an arc of a circle, from which the nosing line must be kept clear to give proper headroom under the trimmer.

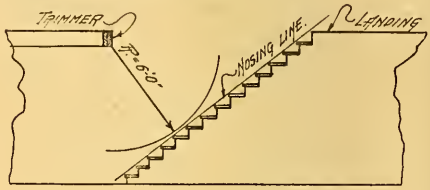


Fig. 4.

In order to be able to handle the problem of stair building intelligently it is well to become familiar with the terms most frequently used in stair building, a glossary of which is given below:

Carriage—The timber work which supports the steps.

Housing—The notches in the string board of a stair for the reception of steps.

Landing—Horizontal resting place in a flight.

Nosing—The outer or front edge of the step that projects beyond the riser.

Pitch—Angle of inclination to the horizontal of the stairs.

Rise—The vertical distance between the treads or for the entire stairs.

Riser—The vertical portion of the front of a step.

Run—The horizontal distance from the first to the last riser of a flight of stairs.

Flight—The series of steps leading from one landing to another.

Telescope Plug

(By H. H. Siegele)

Flashing around chimneys and around brick walls is a job that often falls to the carpenter. Not that it is distinctly a carpenter's job, but because by reason of necessity the carpenter is usually equipped for doing it when other mechanics are not. The tinner, when he is through with his work, leaves the ma-

terial for flashing on the job, and while the roof is put on the flashing must be done simultaneously with the shingling. It is not much of a job, if it could be

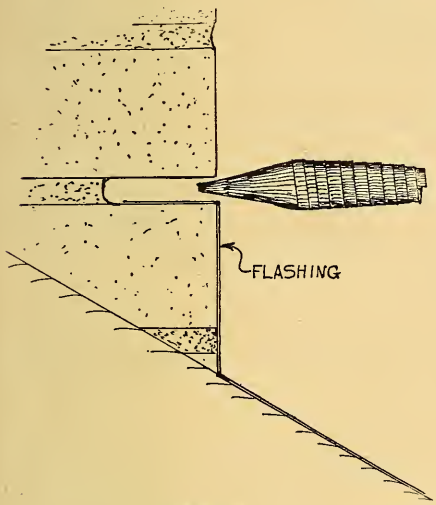


Fig. 1

done at one time, but to do a chimney flashing job right, it will have to be done when the shingles are put on, and that usually takes an hour or more at the least.

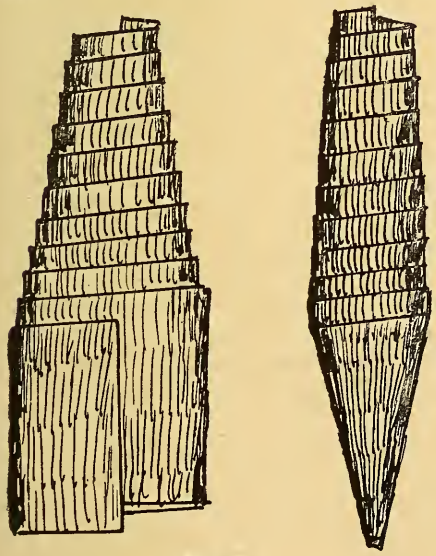


Fig. 2

To do a good job of flashing, the mortar must be taken out from the brick joints about an inch or an inch and a quarter deep. If this is done while the mortar is still green, as it shoud be, it can be done in much less time than it will take after the mortar is set. The bricklayer, no doubt, would be glad to do it when he lays the bricks, if his attention is called to it. When the flashing is to be done, the tin is bent somewhat on the order shown in Fig. 1, and held in place by the telescope plug shown to the right, ready to be driven into the joint. Fig. 2 shows a side view and an edge view of the plug, which is

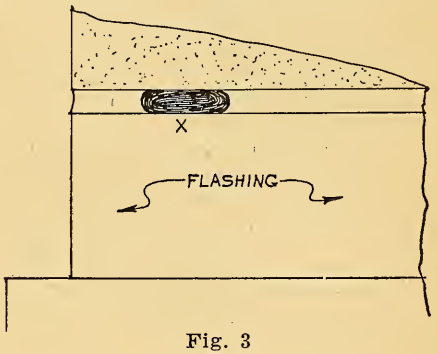


Fig. 3

made by cutting a strip of tin about three-fourths of an inch wide and wrapping it in the order shown in the figure. The plug, when it is driven shortens to the width of the strip of tin, and expands, thus holding the flashing securely in place.

Fig. 3 shows at X how the plug appears when it is driven into the joint, which should be deep enough so the bricklayer can do a nice job of pointing over it.

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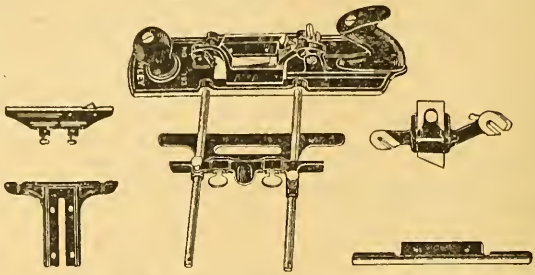

Cutting off or slitting


Bevels


Grooves

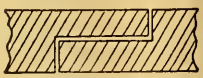

Grooves from beveled edges

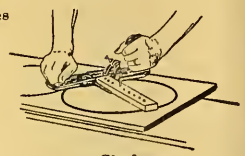

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Mitre joint with groove


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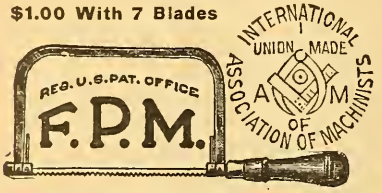
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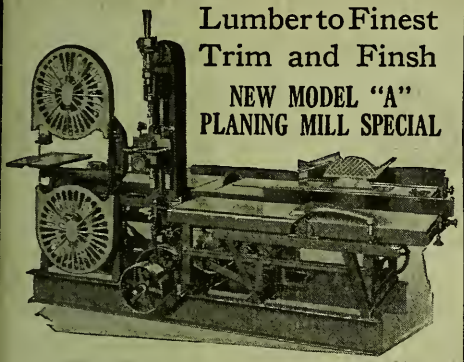
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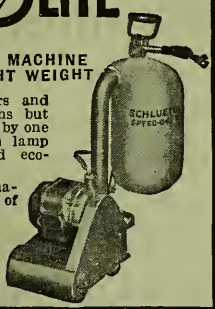
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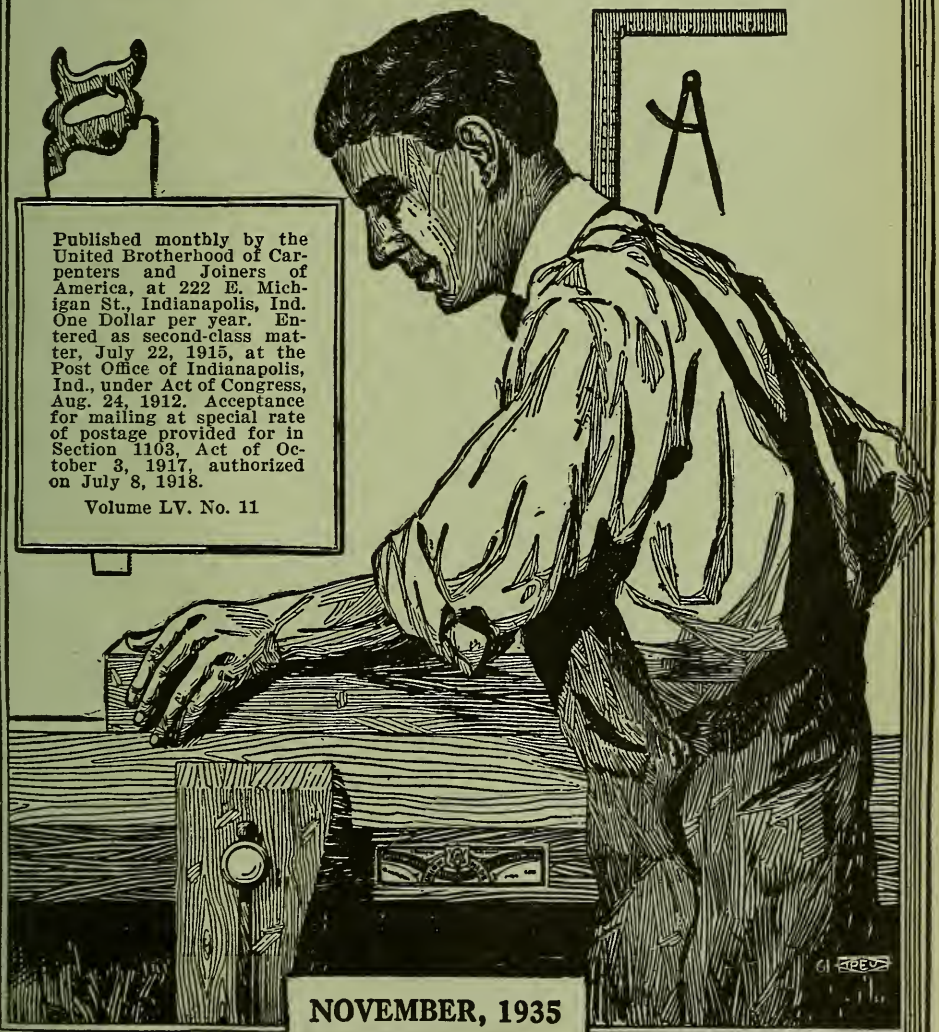
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Volume LV. No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1935

Thanksgiving Thanks!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

There's a flurry in the kitchen,
An' sweet odors on the air,
Tantalizin' an' bewitchin',
Makin' palates itch, for fair!
There's a scent of turkey bakin'
In a juicy gravy lake,
An' of mince-pie in the makin',
An' the sweet perfume of cake!

There is jelly in the cellar;
Jars of pickles an' preserves,
An' a PUMPKIN, fat an' yeller,
Fairly bulgin' out with curves!
There are scents of fragrant spices
On the frosty atmosphere,
An' of canned-fruit cut in slices,
That affect a mortal queer!

Soon the home-folks will commingle
'Round the moanin', groanin' board;
Hearts a-poundin', blood atingle,—
Hunger not to be ignored!
An' we'll all be glad we're livin'
Here among the folks we love,
An' give THANKS for good THANKS-GIVIN'
To the One who reigns above!

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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EVERY DAY'S THANKSGIVING DAY

I heard a good old mother say,
"Every day's Thanksgiving Day;
Every night I count each blessing
Just before I go to rest,
And so many keep me guessing—
Which is better, which is best?
Though some pesky things depressing
Fall to everybody's lot,
And sometimes they keep me guessing
Which is worse and which is not—
Yet when comes around November,
And Thanksgiving Day is set,
Just the good things I remember,
And the other kind forget."

—Ex.

RELIEF WORK

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

NOT only in the United States but in a number of other countries there have recently been strikes —open revolt against wages paid in relief work.

In the United States the resentment is not against the government—as some have declared—but against the arbitrary and unwise policies of certain government officials. The preponderant majority of workers have no desire to overthrow government but merely to get officials administering law to understand their problems and their welfare. Relief should not be administered solely in the interests of private industries. In fixing low rates for relief work, so that the helpless unemployed would not be reluctant to accept jobs in private industry no matter how unattractive, two important factors were overlooked: First, depression has lasted so long that unemployment seems more normal than employment to millions of persons and families. Relief families have to live on relief wages and adjust themselves to "relief" standards of living. Secondly, the whole economic structure is interrelated and lower standards in any one part tend to drive out the higher standards in other divisions.

When the Relief Bill, appropriating $4,800,000,000 for relief purposes, was under consideration, the American Federation of Labor served notice that only by incorporating the prevailing-rate-of-wage principle, thereby putting work relief on the same basis as normal work, could we avoid grief to ourselves and the unemployed. To meet the argument of expense Labor was willing to limit the aggregate monthly compensation from relief work, provided wage standards were not lowered. Maintaining wage structure means maintaining standard of pay and living and thus a recovery on former levels.

Since general wage levels are highly sensitive to wage cuts in any field of work, wage cuts in relief work affect more than two million persons. Since wage-earners incomes were already about half what they had been in 1929, to cut the wages of large work groups distributed throughout the nation, would result in widespread undermining of the whole wage structure. Despite the warnings of organized labor, Congress broke with its established policy—the prevailing-rate principle—and gave the President power to determine wage rates, with the instruction that the rates fixed should affect relief projects and "not affect adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar character." The Works Progress Administration created under the $4,800,000,000 appropriations act fixed a wage schedule ranging from $30 to $94. These earnings mean lower rates for practically double the number of hours and are perhaps facetiously called the "security" wage.

The resentment of wage-earners on relief against this devastation of the only defense left them, is deep-rooted and proportionately intense. Nowhere are these local agencies of immediate appeal for workers who feel a deep sense of wrong at the wages they are offered, at the preference to those who have not been able to keep off the relief rolls, at the consideration given to employers desires, at the complete disregard given to work standards established through collective bargaining including the union shop and the employment service function of the union. The person seeking relief work for which public funds have been appropriated must register through the re-employment service, be "classified" by the clerk who receives him, and be directed to jobs according to this classification—with no agency of appeal from whatever classification the employment service agent may designate. For this system to work justice to all there must be throughout the Re-employment and the Employment Service those who know the problems and policies of Labor from first-hand experience.

But to return to the expenditure of the $4,800,000,000 appropriated from public funds, the least that ought to be expected is that this huge sum should be treated as a public trust to be expended to promote the general welfare —and not in the interests of any single group such as employers. Relief funds should not be used to disrupt existing

constructive agencies and practices, but should utilize whatever exists to promote the general welfare.

If our government would avoid widespread strikes and dissatisfaction let it base its relief policies on what will promote general welfare and put the administration of these policies in the hands of public servants who will serve the best interests of all the people.

FROM LABOR DAY ADDRESS OF FRANK MORRISON, SECRETARY OF THE A. F. OF L.

"NATIONAL holidays in America call attention to exceptional instances in history. Labor Day is an exception to that rule.

"The first Monday in September is not intended to remind us of one particular advance by wage workers but rather to attract us to their problems, their triumphs and their wrongs.

"The wider acceptance of trade union viewpoint on social and industrial questions is noted on this Labor Day.

"The new public attitude toward labor-displacing machinery is also significant. Workers were formerly assured they could find other employment and the new industries and wants automatically care for those who have been displaced by machinery and scientific processes.

"The new industrial revolution, however, operates in new industries as well as established industries. Low-wage jobs, such as employment at gas filling stations and mass-production industries, are no solution for unemployment of highly skilled workers and well-paid creative labor who have been displaced by automatic processes that are yet in their infancy.

"Organized labor declares that old standards of wages and hours must be rejected. The 10, 9 and 8-hour work day and the living wage theory are obsolete.

"The imagination and courage of inventors and scientists must be guided into the field of distribution and labor's demands for shorter hours and still higher and higher wages be supported.

"Society, for its own well-being, must be conscious of the need of the distribution of the wealth that has been created by machinery and scientific processes.

"It is often claimed that the trade union movement demands equal pay regardless of work performed. Organized labor has a minimum wage. If the union is strong, the employer is not permitted to go below that living line. That minimum is based on the trade conditions, necessities and the standard of living of the workers involved. Exceptionally skilled workers receive higher scales of pay, but in most trades that is arranged between the worker and the employer outside of the union minimum scale.

"Our opponents refuse to accept this situation. They refuse to take our minimum as a base and grade up. They would have our minimum their maximum, their highest point, and from that they would grade down. Logically this system leads us back to the sweatshop, and places labor at the whim of the employer.

"Labor is not a trust. By its nature this is impossible. One of its greatest expenses is organizing, and educating non-union workers to the benefits of trade unionism. A trust consists of a comparatively few who control solely for purposes of profit. The union is not organized for profit.

"Labor demands a five-day week, a six-hour day and a wage that will enable a man and his family to live in reasonable comfort."

Fuel Waste Cited

For years owners of industrial plants have known that an uncovered steam pipe or boiler means dollars wasted in fuel bills. The same method of insulation used in such large plants is needed in the home, for an uncovered furnace in the cellar with unprotected pipes leading from it will mean just the same per centage of waste as would occur in a giant foundry or coke furnace. Insulation used for such purposes is easy and economical to apply and is just as important in having an effective heating system.

THE QUESTION OF WAR PROFITS

(By Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America)

THE question of doing away with additional profits in war-time has been studied both by the Special Senate Committee on Munitions and the House Military Affairs Committee. Both committees have proposed legislation to accomplish this purpose, and the McSwain Bill—H. R. 5529—was adopted in an amended form by the House of Representatives on April 9, by a vote of 367 to 15. In its present form it provides that after war has been declared by Congress the President is authorized to proclaim that prices shall not be raised beyond those in existence at a given date prior to the declaration, which the President shall fix. During the period of the war the President shall have "sole discretion" to determine that maximum prices, rents or other forms of compensation shall be revised either upward or downward; to determine the "material and financial resources, industrial organizations, and public services" needed by the government and to "commandeer," but not conscript, for government use; to require certain classes of public service, and dealers in, or manufacturers of, important commodities (except books, newspapers and periodicals), to operate under licenses for which the President shall fix the conditions; to determine the priority in which services shall be performed, and to create the agencies necessary to carry on these activities. The penalty for violation of any of the regulations issued in connection with this Act would be a fine of not more than $100,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. A tax of 100 per cent would be imposed on all "excess war profits."

It should be noted that the bill was amended to include the provision for the taxation of excess war profits and to omit the provision in the original bill that the President could draft into the armed forces all "members of the unorganized militia" from 21 to 45 years of age and all those responsible for the management and control of industry.

The Senate bill, prepared by Senator Nye's committee, is much more drastic. Its intention is declared to be to prevent anyone "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" from profiting from the conduct of any war in which the United States engages; to "protect the economic organization of the nation from the economic disturbances due to war" so that it may support the armed forces as efficiently as possible; to prevent the inflation of prices, wages, and profits and the "consequent destructive deflationary collapse" at the close of a war; to provide for the expenses of a war out of current revenues; and to mobilize "all technical and industrial resources . . . for the successful prosecution" of a war. A tax of six per cent would be levied on all individual incomes above $500 per year, rising to a surtax of 94 per cent on all incomes above $10,000. Corporation income would be limited to three per cent of the adjusted declared value of capital stock. An industrial management board would be set up to register and, if necessary, draft into service all officers or directors of corporations, or those concerned with the formation of policy. They would remain at their regular posts but would receive salaries commensurate with those of army officers commanding the same number of men— in no case more than that of a brigadier general—and would be subject to military law. At the will of the government they could be shifted to the combat corps of the army. A commodity control commission would have power to close all commodity exchanges, fix the prices of all commodities or provide that they might be sold only to the government. The President would have power to close all security exchanges and fix rules for the sale of the securities during the emergency. A securities commission would have power to "approve or disapprove all new issues of private securities," and to take over the financing of war industry. The President would have power to fix prices for any article, to establish priorities in sale and use of articles, and to conscript any property, real or personal, "deemed essential to the successful prosecutiton of the war." Penalties reaching up to a maximum fine of $100,000 are imposed for violation of the terms of the bill.

While it is widely considered desirable to take the profit incentive out of

war, such legislation will not in itself prevent war. It is questionable whether such drastic provisions as these would be workable in case of war. It may be argued that, if industry refused to accept these severe terms, the industrialists would be imprisoned or all industry nationalized. The Foreign Policy Bulletin of April 12 comments that "It is more probable that, confronted by the prospect of assuming additional burdens in the midst of what may prove to be a life-or-death struggle, the government will so modify its war-profit legislation as to restore the prospect of gain to industrialists.

"Although Congress has revolted against provisions envisaging dictatorship and conscription, it goes without saying that once the country actually becomes involved in war, any safeguards against militarisms are bound to be cast aside. Legislation controlling the production and sale of munitions is highly desirable, as is also legislation imposing heavy taxes on war-time profits, provided such provisions are not used as a vehicle to establish Fascism. But the fundamental solution is to keep the United States out of war."

A NEW TRIUMPH FOR WOOD

ENGINEERING in wood scored another triumph in the building of the Meadow Brook Park Company's community auditorium and dancing pavilion, at Bascom, Ohio. The new type of wood truss construction used provides a saving of 20% to 40% over steel.

And not only is this economy made possible, but strength that rivals steel, as well as beauty of design and wide utility, are characteristics of the new construction, thus opening up another market for wood.

All structural members are designed in such a way as to prevent any distortion in the structure from shrinkage, and the strength of the structure is completely within the members, thus eliminating the erection of any adjacent supporting construction.

A pronounced reduction in carrying charges and costs of maintenance is also seen for this type of construction. Where buildings are privately owned, taxes are saved on the difference in valuation. Another point made is that where higher insurance rates are imposed on lumber construction, it will often be found that the lower assessment on a wood building will more than offset the difference in premium.

Actual construction began on April 3rd and the building was completed and opened to the public on July 1st. The structure is 88 feet wide and 168 feet long, and required 140,000 sq. ft. of lumber to build.

California redwood predominates in the trusses and dome roof construction of the building. Southern yellow pine was used for the floor joists, sheathing and wall studding. The finished floor is of 2 inch face hard maple.

The trusses supporting the dome-shaped roof are the main features of this building. The four center or main trusses have four bearing points each on concrete piers, from which they rise in one gothic sweep to the apex 28 feet from the floor. The main span of sixty feet is that over the dance floor. The two outer spans, integrally constructed with the center, support the roof structure over the continuous promenade. The two semi-circular ends are each supported by five radial half-trusses, which converge at the apex of the two main end trusses. The interior effect gained by this design is extremely beautiful. The California redwood used throughout is left in its natural state, not painted or varnished. Open-grained, unfinished redwood adds an accoustical advantage, to that gained from the shape of the roof dome.—(Wood Construction.)

Famous Generals in Arlington

Arlington cemetery, originally the estate of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is now the final resting place of some 25,000 soldiers, including heroes of the Maine and about 20 soldiers of the Revolutionary war; among the famous men are Generals Sheridan, Crook, Wright and Lawton, and Admirals Sampson, Schley and Dewey, and our own First General President Gabriel Edmonston.

400,000 Members by Next Convention!

COMMUNIST WRECKERS ATTACK SEATTLE UNION

THE contemptible tactics of communistic disruptionists in their fight against legitimate trade unions, and especially as directed against union officials, are exemplified in a recent incident which has received the attention of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

While the strike in the lumber industry in the Northwest was agitating the whole Pacific Coast, a man named A. E. Wolters sent out to the employers a bulletin purporting to be sponsored by the "Labor Education Bureau," on whose letterhead were carried, besides Wolters' name, those of several prominent members of the Central Labor Union.

This bulletin stated that the Bureau was offering "the only possible remedy" against the unhealthy industrial conditions created by the activities of "communists and other irresponsible groups." This remedy was a service of "well planned, carefully edited articles and messages emanating directly from labor leaders and used primarily through labor mediums of publicity."

The Seattle Central Labor Council, upon receipt of a copy of the bulletin, appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Two days after the appointment of the investigating committee, and before it had an opportunity to function, the Voice of Action, communist publication, printed a scurrilous article, in which the persons whose names had appeared on the letterhead were denounced as traitors to the labor movement. While the matter was in the hands of the committee a letter was issued by the communists announcing a "rank and file" meeting, stating that Dave Levine, Bob Harlin, Leo P. Flynn and W. M. Short (the men whose names appeared on the "Labor Educational Bureau" letterhead) "have been caught red-handed in the pay of the lumber employers and the Waterfront Association, hired to break up and spy on union organizations." The letter continued:

"The fakers will try to whitewash themselves! Attendance on the part of every 'rank and file' delegate is imperative. Immediate action will put an end to the spies within our organization and to the boss campaign to break up our unions from within. Come and get the inside story! Come to prepare yourself for 'rank and file' action through the local unions!"

At the meetings of the committee not one of the disrupters appeared to substantiate their charges (a custom of the communists). After a thorough hearing the writer of the letter was cited to appear before that body and prove his statements.

The committee found that the "Labor Education Bureau" was simply a "racket" of the most dangerous type and was organized as a money-getting proposition. It branded the Bureau as a gross fraud and impostor. "In using the names of prominent laborites to ply his loathsome business" the promoter "reverted to the despicable tactics of his type and caused irreparable damage to the reputations of these men," said the report.

The Voice of Action was placed in the same category with the so-called "Labor Educational Bureau" and branded as equally inimical to labor's interests. The committee expressed its "utmost contempt" for that organ.

It was clearly shown by documentary evidence that the union men were in no manner connected with the "racket" and that their names were used without of their authorization.—Seamens' Journal.)

The First Movies

The first public showing of moving pictures was made in May, 1895, at 153 Broadway, New York City. The subject was a boxing bout between Griffo and Barnett and lasted about four minutes on the screen. There were no real movie stars for many years after the advent of the moving picture. Blanch Bayliss and William Courtenay were the stars in the first picture play, "Miss Jerry," made in 1894. Terry Ramsaye in his history of the industry, "A Million and One Nights," says that John Bunny was among the earliest players really starred, his first appearance being in 1910. Other early stars were Mary Pickford, Mabel Normand, Arthur Johnson, James Kirkwood, Henry Walthall, etc.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT ANALYZED

AT the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work held in Wellesley, Mass., on September 13, 1935, Msgr. J. A. Ryan, in analyzing the Social Security Act, said:

"The greatest danger attending the establishment of social security legislation as provided in the present Administration's program is that it may be accepted by certain powerful groups of our people as a substitute for economic justice."

Msgr. Ryan's address, entitled "What is Social Security?" gave an analysis of the benefits to accrue from the recently-enacted Social Security Act, including unemployment and old age benefits and services and benefits provided to dependent children, crippled children, maternal and child health, child welfare, rehabilitation of the disabled, aid to the blind, and public health.

He warned that the provision of social security against unemployment, old age and sickness could become a strong influence toward the creation of the Servile State, which he described as "a civil society in which the majority of the population would have a fair amount of economic security but neither economic independence nor economic power nor economic ownership nor genuine economic freedom." The ideal State, he reminded, would be one in which all persons received sufficient income to provide for all their needs throughout life.

"Ten years ago, the phrase 'social security' was in very infrequent use. Social insurance was discussed and advocated occasionally, but it had not become a live issue in our lawmaking bodies. Bills for old age pensions had been introduced in a few legislatures. Wisconsin was the only State in which a bill for unemployment insurance had found a place in legislative proceedings.

"The American tradition of self-security for the individual was almost universally accepted down to the beginning of the industrial depression. Anything like systematic or comprehensive legislation for social insurance was regarded as carrying a European flavor and bearing European implications. It was looked upon as good enough for the countries of Europe, possibly necessary there, but out of harmony with American doctrines of independence, self-reliance and economic opportunity.

"The deep and varied and devastating economic insecurity resulting from the industrial depression changed public opinion, particularly with regard to insurance against unemployment. However, only one state enacted a law on this subject, namely, Wisconsin, in 1932. The movement for old age pensions had begun a few years earlier. By 1935 about half of the States had enacted such legislation, but most of these measures were mild and very insufficient.

"On June 8, 1934, President Roosevelt sent to Congress his comprehensive message on social security. Immediately the subject began to receive wide and general interest in the press and elsewhere. The President's proposals obtained a surprising amount of sympathy and support. In September, 1934, his Cabinet Committee on Economic Security was organized and by the end of the year it had completed a systematic program for social security as regards unemployment and old age. On August 14, 1935, the Social Security Act was signed. It is safe to say that no piece of social legislation so comprehensive in its provisions had ever before been enacted at one time by any legislative body in the world.

"This revolutionary change in the public attitude became possible only because the need for social security in America had become great and socially disturbing. It could never have been produced merely through the instrumentality of preaching or propaganda. The following is a very brief statement of the needs which brought about the change in public sentiment: Between 1920 and 1926 the number of the unemployed was never less than one million and a half persons; in 1927, 1928 and 1929 it was two millions; in 1930, four and a half millions; in 1931, eight and a half millions; in 1932 and 1933, twelve millions; in 1934, ten millions. In the latter year 17,000,000 persons were in receipt of public relief.

"The number of persons over 65 exceeds 7,000,000, of whom more than one-third are dependent.

"As would naturally be expected, the principal needs met by the Act are unemployment and old age. However, certain other services and benefits are provided which deserve mention and emphasis. They cover: dependent children; crippled children; maternal and child health; child welfare; rehabilitation of the disabled; aid to the blind; and public health. The combined cost of the Federal Government of these seven services will be upward of $50,000,000 a year.

"The only important social need not met by the act is sickness. It is curious to note that a health insurance bill received considerable support in the legislature of New York more than ten years ago and that commisions for the study of the subject were appointed by three or four other State legislative bodies. After mature deliberation the Cabinet Committee on Economic Security decided that health insurance was too complex and too difficult to be included in its report to the President. Some of its members hoped that a bill covering this subject might be introduced and possibly enacted before the close of the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. As we now know, that hope was not realized.

"Returning to the two major needs, we note that the unemployment insurance, or more precisely, unemployment compensation, provided in the Act is neither a federal nor a State measure, but a combination. The law does not set up a system to be enforced and administered by the Federal Government. It does not even compel any State to enact legislation. Nor does it impose upon the States which do so any comprehensive or fundamental standards. The States are free to determine for themselves the type of law, the length of the waiting periods, the duration of benefits and all other substantive features of the system. The only important federal restrictions are those which require the States to turn over to the Federal Treasury all the money that they receive through the federal tax and when they get it back to expend it all for the benefit of the unemployed. All State laws must be approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

"The source of the insurance funds is determined by the federal law. Employers are required to contribute one per cent of their payrolls in the year 1936, two per cent in 1937 and three per cent in 1938 and annually thereafter. These employer payments are mostly made into the State Treasury and then handed over to the Federal Treasury. According to Section 902 of the Act, an employer may 'credit against,' that is, deduct from, his federal tax the money that he had paid into a state unemployment fund, provided that this sum does not exceed 90 per cent of the federal tax. In other words, he pays ten per cent of the tax to the Federal Government and ninety per cent to the State government if his State has passed an unemployment compensation law. In states which neglect to enact the legislation, the employer's tax payments all go to the Federal Treasury and the unemployed get no benefits. The pressure thus put upon the states to pass unemployment compensation measures, is evident and should prove effective. The first benefits to the unemployed can not be paid under the year 1937.

"The most competent estimate of the benefits to be obtained from the unemployment compensation features of the Act is a payment equal to 50 per cent of the recipients wages for sixteen weeks in any one year, after a waiting period of four weeks. This is rather meager protection, but no student of the subject believes that unemployment compensation can afford anything like adequate benefits during such a long period of unemployment as characterizes an industrial depression.

"Several classes of employers are exempt from the tax, principally, those who have less than eight employes, employers of agricultural labor, of domestic servants in a private home, and religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational institutions which are not conducted for profit.

"Old Age Security is provided for in the Act by two distinct measures. The first is old age pensions, or, as it is known in the Act, old age assistance. This is a simple arrangement by which the Federal Government grants to all States having such legislation an amount equal to the State appropriation, but not exceeding fifteen dollars per month to each recipient. No contributions to the pension fund are required from the beneficiaries nor from employ-

ers. The standards imposed on the States are mostly of a routine and administrative nature. Until the beginning of 1940 the States may impose an age requirement of 70 years; after that date not more than 65 years.

"The second form of old age security contained in the Act is designated old age benefits. Outside of the Act, it is generally referred to as old age insurance, sometimes as old age annuities. This is exclusively a contributory plan, applying only to wage earners. They and their employers pay equal percentages, based upon wages and payrolls, into the Federal Treasury. For the year 1937 to 1939, the tax is one per cent; for the years 1940 to 1942, two per cent and thereafter, three per cent. The combined rates, therefore, will eventually be six per cent of the payrolls. The money is to be disbursed and the Act to be administered by the Social Security Board. Beginning with January 1, 1937, all employes under sixty years of age will be required to make contributory payments except those engaged in agriculture, domestic service, private homes, public employment, employes of religious, charitable, scientific and educational institutions which are not operated for profit, and two other less important groups. Payments to the insured will not begin until 1942 and will be available to all persons over sixty-five years of age. The benefits will vary from ten to eighty-five dollars a month according to accumulated wages. Probably the great majority of beneficiaries will be receiving less than fifty dollars per month.

"The cost of operation of the Social Security Act to the Federal Government is authoritatively estimated at $100,000,000 for the first year and about $200,000,000 annually thereafter. This is not an alarming prospect. Indeed, the total costs of the Act to both Federal and State governments and to the persons who are taxed, will probably in the long run represent a smaller social burden than would be borne by the community if the legislation had never been passed.

"The constitutionality of the Act has been called into question by both friends and foes. Apparently, those sections which provide for the expenditure of federal moneys, for old age pensions, dependent mothers, the blind, and the other classes of dependents are in no danger of being declared unconstiutional. The constitutionality of those sections of the Act covering unemployment compensation and contributory old age benefits is somewhat doubtful. On the one hand, the taxes levied under these provisions are not for a revenue purpose but for a social purpose. Therefore, they resemble somewhat the provisions of the second Federal Child Labor Law, which was annulled by the Supreme Court. On the other hand, there are some differences between the two statutes and these may appeal to the Court as sufficiently significant to justify a favorable decision on these sections of the Social Security Act. If, however, the Court should declare that Congress has no power to enact this legislation, let us hope that the decision will come soon, so that an additional element of strength may be given to the movement for a Constitutional Amendment conferring upon Congress the specific power to enact social and industrial legislation."

E Pluribus Unum, Motto on U. S. Seal and Coins

"E Pluribus Unum"—One out of many—is the Latin motto which appears on the obverse of the great seal of the United States. It is thus the "official" motto of the government, and by act of Congress is also inscribed on the coins.

The motto was originally proposed on August 1, 1776, by a committee of three which had been appointed by continental congress to prepare a device for a state seal. The committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Their suggested seal was not accepted, however, and it was not until June 20, 1782, that the motto was adopted as part of the second and successful device, which was submitted by Charles Thompson, secretary of congress.

It was in 1796 that congress directed the employment of "E Pluribus Unum" on the coinage. On the great seal it is inscribed upon a scroll issuing from an eagle's mouth. It also so appears on many coins.

The motto itself is an ancient turn of phrase, to be found in a number of the classical authors.

Strive for 400,000 Members

NEED IS GROWING FOR LEGISLATION TO TIGHTEN CURB ON PRISON GOODS

(By Matthew Woll, Vice-President, A. F. of L.)

THE question of the competition of convict-made goods in the open market has always been a subject of grave concern to labor. As early as 1881, when the first convention of the American Federation of Labor met in the city of Pittsburgh, there was written into the platform of the earliest Constitution this statement of broad social purposes:

"We demand repeal of laws permitting prison contract labor, which is a species of slavery in its worst form, as it pauperizes free labor, demoralizes the honest manufacturer, and degrades the very criminal whom it employs."

Every year since 1881 the labor movements of the various states have more or less consistently urged legislation to provide for a state uses program, which would provide that prison products should not compete on the open market but should be used within the confines of state institutions. But, like so many other of our modern problems, the competition of convict-made goods had flowed over state boundaries and it became clear many years ago that a systematic effort should be made to prevent the shipment of convict-made goods from one state to the other.

The story of the sweating of prison labor has been repeated from one end of the country to the other, but it still remains true that wherever no specific legislation stands on the statute books restricting the market for prison-made goods there you have the exploitation of the prisoner on the one hand and the exploitation of the public on the other. The prisoner is exploited because his labor is forced labor; the public is exploited because, at the peril frequently of its health, it is buying very inferior goods at only apparently bargain prices.

Looking at the quantitative aspects of the problem, what do we find? By 1932, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 158,947 persons confined in the 12 federal prisons and the 114 state prisons, which represented a gain of 87 per cent over the number confined in institutions in 1923. This is more disturbing when we realize that this increase in the prison population has been seven times as rapid as the increase in the citizen population.

With the increase in our prison population there has been an increase in the volume of productive work carried on at these institutions. The prisoners, for example, employed at productive work in 1923 numbered but 51,799; in 1932 this number had increased to 82,276.

There is, furthermore, an interesting correlation between the percentage of prisoners employed and the general public attitude toward the prisoner. In the earlier days it was the common practice to sentence men to prison for a period of years at hard labor. Work itself was regarded as a form of punishment and so, indeed, it was. The result was that men were employed at all kinds of work and there were no less than 72 per cent of the prison population as late as 1895 who were engaged in some form of productive occupation. A generation and a half later, due to the shifts in the prison community, we find that but 52 per cent of prison workers were engaged in productive activity; but the percentage is again on the rise.

Let us turn to another phase of the matter. When we consider the value of the goods produced by the inmates of our prisons, the total is not large compared to the general industrial output. For example, there have been perhaps not less than $80,000,000 worth of goods produced in the year 1933. Yet the distribution of these products would have a serious effect upon industrial standards if they were permitted to circulate freely. Such, indeed, had been the experience in the past. It was to obviate this kind of situation that the state use system was introduced and the Hawes-Cooper Bill was passed.

When, in 1929, the Congress of the United States enacted the Hawes-Cooper Act it provided that convict-made goods shipped from one state into another came under the laws of the latter, the same as if they were manufactured therein. The act further enables the states to do away entirely with the sale of prison-made products on the open market, by interstate compacts. Unless,

however, the state itself enacts an exclusive state use law, it cannot take advantage, obviously of the Hawes-Cooper Act.

At present twenty-one states, with a population in excess of 75 millions, have enacted laws prohibiting the sale in the open market of prison-made goods. Under the Hawes-Cooper Law prison-made goods become subject to limitation of the state into which they are able to be sent only upon entry and delivery into such state.

The Sumners-Ashurst Bill is designed, in the first instance, to prohibit the transportation of such goods into the states which have thus legislated instead of permitting such transportation and thereafter applying such limitations when prison-made goods are received in or used in violation of the state laws. Thus this bill is designed to support and strengthen the Hawes-Cooper Law and to this end merits the approval and support of all interested in prison labor and problems arising thereout of.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor is, indeed, to be complimented upon the action and helpful interest it has been and is manifesting upon this all-important subject which concerns not alone free labor and convict labor, but equally as well free capital and the public generally.

PRESBYTERIANS SAY PROFIT SHOULD BE SUBORDINATE TO SOCIAL SERVICE



RINGING declaration that social service instead of maximum profits should be the underlying motive in our system of wealth production and distribution characterized the 1935 Labor Day Message issued by the committee on social and industrial relations of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Churches in the U. S. A.

"Several facts in the present social and industrial situation which magnify the necessity and importance of religion in terms of spiritual leadership included the insistent demand that the church must stand for a social order in which there shall be no locked doors between groups and that every opportunity shall be opened and every talent shall have an equal right to earn another talent."

"Fair profit as a return for necessary and important contributions to an undertaking is a morally defensible reward.

"The Christian life is not a life unconcerned with possessions and profit but one in which the profit is subordinate to service, in which, if necessary, profit is sacrificed in order that service may be more complete.

"Therefore, the profit motive is defensible only when it is subordinated.

"Why should it be thought incredible that the man of business and industry should put service before profit as we will expect men in the so-called professions—doctors, teachers and ministers—to do?

"Human rights before property rights, liberty and equality for all, distribution of the fruits of labor on the basis of service rendered, society grounded on the principle that no one has a right to the fruits of labor who does not render to society an equivalent return—these are the foundations of the social order demanded today, and such an order is the logical product of the application of Christian ideals."

In "such a challenging situation" as now confronts America "the church surely cannot be silent or indifferent." Christianity must stand for "social justice and social service. Let others voice special interests if they will. The church of Christ must voice the mind of Christ frankly and fully on all matters pertaining to social and industrial relations." To this end, the Presbyterian church reaffirms its previous deliverances.

Assumption by industry of the burdens caused by industrial accidents, disease and death, and the vocational rehabilitation of injured workers.

Right of both employers and employes to organize and bargain collectively.

Reorganization of the social order so that "no man shall live on the fruits of another man's labor and no man shall be denied the fruits of his own labor."

A living wage, "by which is meant a wage adequate to maintain the worker and his family in health and honor, and to enable him to dispense with the sub-

sidiary earnings of his children up to the age of sixteen."

"The practical application of acknowledged Christian principles to the acquisition and use of wealth; subordination of profit to the creative and cooperative spirit; observance of such social plans and control as are involved in the economic process which operates for the common good."

The "recognition and maintenance of the rights of free speech, free assembly, and a free press as guaranteed by the Constitution," and the "encouragement of unfettered interchange of mind with mind, as essential to the continuing discovery of truth and the dissemination of knowledge."

In addition to its former deliverances on remedies for social and industrial problems, the Presbyterian church also declares its unalterable purpose to work not only for the abolition of unemployment so that all who are able to work shall be given opportunity for self-respecting employment in the production and distribution of useful goods" and for federal and state social insurance against "social hazards, illness and old age" so that "provisions against these risks may be spread and the intolerable burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them can be speedily lightened."

The declaration also favored "moral force instead of barbaric methods of violence" in finding a better technique of social change in the present industrial crisis, the full acceptance of responsibility to "keep open the freedom of discussion which will enable us to solve our problems by an appeal to reason rather than to might," and the importance and "inescapable obligation" of keeping constantly before the "minds of statesmen who make our laws and the leaders who control industry" the necessity of providing economic security for the great masses of our people.

"The continuing evil of child labor, especially at a time when millions of adults are unemployed, is a disgrace to our Christian civilization and an important hindrance to recovery of social and industrial prosperity. To end the exploitation of children, we must have joint powers on the part of federal, state and local government to deal with this evil effectively and each must do its proper part to achieve real success in this belated reform to which the churches, the schools and social agencies have given for many years such splendid support."

"Present conditions make it imperative that the Christian ideal for society as well as the individual should be set forth in full assurance that in it alone can the wisdom and power be found which will lead to a better social order."

Model Unemployment Insurance System New York State's Goal

Appointed as director of the Division of Unemployment Insurance in the State Department of Labor, Glenn A. Bowers, of Larchmont, N. Y., announced that the department will strive to make New York's unemployment insurance system a model for other States.

"We are on the threshold of nation-wide adoption of similar programs," Bowers said. "In this far-reaching movement our goal will be to make New York a model for other States in efficiency and economy of operation."

Announcement of Bowers' appointment was made by Industrial Commissioner Elmer E. Andrews. He has had more than 17 years experience in industrial relations, business organization, personnel management and social insurance programs.

"Mr. Bowers has accepted a job of social engineering which calls for administrative ability of a high order," Commissioner Andrews said. He will be plunged immediately into the pioneering task of setting up the administrative machinery and the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Unemployment Insurance Act designed to give some measure of social security to the wage earners of New York State.

"Under his direction, the enforcement of this act will be done with a minimum of red tape. Employers' reports will be standardized and simplified. Enforcement of this act and collection of moneys will be carried out with the least possible additional burden on the employers. When, on January 1, 1938, payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers is to begin, such payments are to be made fairly and with the utmost promptness. Upon an unemployed person's application and proof of eligibility, these benefits should be paid as promptly as a draft on a bank."

THE SEMI-SKILLED MYTH

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE philosopher had just read a copy of what the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works calls the "Clarification of Factors Governing Classification of Labor on 'Open-Shop' Carpentry Work." (We would suggest that if any of our readers should happen to question the truthfulness of what we or our philosopher might bring out in this discourse, that they write the Public Works Administration at Washington D. C. for a copy of P. W. 23709.) As we were saying, the philosopher had just read over those enlightening papers, when he frowned, chuckled and then remarked:

"Of all the idiotic things that I have ever read or heard expressed by any Open-Shop advocate, the terms, expressions and conditions that appear in this, what-ever-you-want-to-call-it (holding up the papers) are the most preposterous of them all. The stupidity of the whole thing, speaking from the standpoint of an experienced carpenter, is indeed profound. The author of this thing, in several places, uses 'carpentry work,' when he evidently means 'carpenter work' or plain carpentry.' Again, he uses, 'skilled journeymen,' as if there were such things as unskilled journeymen. A journeyman, is one who has mastered a trade, implying that he is a skilled workman. Then we find that myth, 'semi-skilled,' which, so far as I can learn, was never heard of until the various relief administrations had their advent. 'Semi-skilled,' " the philosopher frowned,— "Half-wit I call it; and if there are still such animals as semi-skills running loose outside of captivity they should be rounded up and made wards of some asylum. The term might fittingly be applied to the person or persons that hatched it out in the first place; for who but a nit-wit could think of such a thing as a half-skilled workman. In the same category I find, 'Carpenter's Apprentice,' as if an apprentice carpenter were owned by the carpenter he works with,—and also, 'Carpenter's Helper,' and 'Rough Carpenter,' all of which are to be generally designated by the effeminate term, 'Carpenter's Assistants.' No real carpenter ever invented that term. Has anybody ever heard it used on a real job? Imagine a carpenter or a foreman womanishly saying, 'Please assist Mr. Jones,' or, 'Please come and assist me.' No he-man ever uses such terms in the field of carpentry. The terms used, are more nearly, 'Give Bill a lift, or, 'Come, lend me a hand.' The term, 'carpenter's assistant' is a full brother to that 'semi-skilled' myth. No doubt, they are crossed between, some white-colored open-shop contractor, and some lady-like clerk; who together, perhaps, drafted the whatever-you-want-to-call-it as a collaboration for the PWA. It is quite evident, that the purpose of this illegitimate document was primarily to allow anybody and everybody to invade the field of carpentry, supervised by an occasional journeyman carpenter or some foreman. That is exactly what it says."

Here the philosopher handed us the papers, from which we quote, much abbreviated:

For "Finished work * * * the ratio of carpenter's assistants to carpenters shall not exceed one (1) carpenter's assistant to one (1) carpenter." Then, so there can be no misunderstanding about it, every item of work coming under that head is specifically mentioned. The list is too long to quote here.

For "Composition floors, and forms for finished surfaces * * * the ratio of carpenters' assistants to carpenters shall not exceed two (2) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter." This is followed by a list of things coming under that heading. I quote an example:

"1. Composition Floors—Matching, cutting, placing, lining, levelling, etc."

For "Sub-surface work and framing * * * the ratio of carpenters' assistants to carpenters shall not exceed four (4) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter." This is also followed by a long list of specific things that come under this heading.

For "Removal of forms, elevators and construction towers * * * the ratio of carpenters' assistants to carpenters shall not exceed four (4) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter." The list of terms following this, is further reinforced by repeating what we have just quoted at the end, with emphasis.

For "Scaffolding, construction elevators and towers * * * four (4) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter."

I omit here provisions, whereby laborers may do certain things, "who must in all cases be supervised by competent foremen or skilled carpenters."

I quote in full, "Cautions:

"1. The laying out and direction of all carpentry work scheduled under this section, sub-sections A to E inclusive, shall be done by skilled carpenters.

"2. Each and every workman who performs any of the operations scheduled under this section, sub-section A to E inclusive, without being directly and constantly supervised by skilled carpenters, shall receive the wage rate for skilled carpenters."

The provision just quoted, practically limits the carpenter to supervising laborers and other incompetent workmen, doing carpenter work. In other words, the carpenter must furnish the brains for a bunch of incompetents.

For "Wood forms for concrete, exposed or unexposed surfaces * * * two (2) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter."

For "Unfinished or rough surfaces * * * four (4) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter."

"Structures designed for the distribution, transportation or retention of water or other liquids * * * two (2) semi-skilled to one (1) skilled.

"Ordinary framing * * * four (4) semi-skilled to one (1) skilled.

"Sheathing, flooring, bulkheading and decking (finished and unfinished) * * * one or two semi-skilled to one (1) skilled." Here provision is made whereby a larger proportion of semi-skilled workmen may be used in case of rough work only.

"Structures which are auxiliary to construction operations on permanent structures * * * Such work may or may not be be supervised by skilled carpenters. * * * When such structures are to remain after completion of the job, * * * the ratio is four (4) carpenters' assistants to one (1) carpenter."

The document is signed by Philip B. Fleming, Acting Deputy Administrator.

"One can not get the full import of this document," the philosopher said, taking back the papers, "unless he reads it himself carefully, and considers it in connection with recent practices of contractors on PWA projects. The wide-openness of the whole thing makes it even worse than if contractors had been left entirely to their own discretion. It suggests to contractors, practices that many of them had never thought of using. When one remembers that this document has probably been read and studied by almost every contractor of the whole country, and actually used by many of them, he can readily see why the journeyman carpenter finds the field of carpentry so thoroughly demoralized. One needs not go far in this field, before he finds the very conditions set forth in this document in daily operation This is a piece of 'open-shop' propaganda," the philosopher concluded, holding up the papers, "that has deliberately been injected into the machinery of the PWA in order to break down the unity of apprentice and journeymen carpenters, and leave them mercilessly unorganized."

Judge Hits Railroad Strikebreakers

Federal Judge Nevin of the United States District Court of Southern Ohio does not look favorably on attempting to operate railroads in receivership with strikebreakers. He made this clear in his decision in a labor dispute between the employes of three divisions of the Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad Company, centering in Hamilton, Springfield and Lima, Ohio, with the receivers who operate the road.

Through their union officers the employes asked the receivers for a wage increase. The receivers said they could not grant the increase. Thereupon the employes took a strike vote.

Meanwhile Judge Nevin, who appointed the receivers, having learned of the controversy, asked both sides to present their case to him. The union representatives gave clear and convincing statements supporting the wage increase demand. The receivers presented complicated collections of figures which Judge Nevin said no one but a skilled accountant could digest.

Finally Judge Nevin ordered the receivers to pay the increase. In announcing the decision he said:

"I have made up my mind about this. The men must have some relief. They have the alternative of a strike, but that means the road will cease to operate; for I will not permit this property to be operated by strikebreakers."

Editorial

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1935

Anti-Injunction Law Wins

THE Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Act passed by Congress in 1932 dealt a knock-out blow to anti-labor Federal judges by placing severe restrictions on their then unlimited power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. But the protection it gave working men and women was restricted by its limitation to United States Courts. State judges were free to issue all sorts of labor injunctions in the absence of State anti-injunction laws. This condition necessitated the enactment of State anti-injunction laws patterned after the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which organized labor has endeavored to secure throughout the nation.

Such a law was enacted last winter by the New York State Legislature. The validity of the law recently came before Justice Meier Steinbrink of the New York State Supreme Court in a case brought by the Standard Baking Company against Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in New York City following a sweeping injunction which Supreme Court Justice Leander Faber of Brooklyn granted the company prior to the passage of the anti-injunction law. Justice Steinbrink decided it is not an invasion of the prerogatives of the judiciary of New York State for the Legislature to define the procedure which shall be followed in cases involving injunctions in labor disputes. He threw into the museum of archaic relics the argument that an employer armed with an injunction becomes vested with property rights which are beyond limitations decreed by the Legislature.

All those interested in the rights of labor believe the New York State Court of Appeals will sustain Justice Steinbrink's decision that the inherent rights of the workers make imperative legislative restriction of the use of the labor injunction by employers.

Another Gain for Mankind

OF profound importance to suffering humanity is an announcement by the American Chemical Society that Professor Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California, one of the world's leading "atom smashers," has discovered a method of artificially producing radium, until now a laboratory curiosity.

The basis of the new product is plain table salt, which is expected to be not only more effective in the treatment of cancer and other diseases, but can be produced at a cost that will bring it within reach of ordinary mortals.

Even more important, according to scientists, artificial radium lacks the dangerous qualities of natural radium, which make its use dangerous except under the most careful conditions.

Official Information



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Unfriendly Firm

Local Union 2542 of Raymond, Washington, informs us that after months of negotiating they have been unsuccessful in arriving at an agreement with the Swanson and Johnson Shingle Mill, with plant located at Gray's River, Washington, and wishes our members to be made acquainted with this fact through the columns of "The Carpenter."

Henry McCleary Timber Company Non-Union

We are in receipt of information from Local Union 2515 of Olympia, Washington, that out of four large Plywood plants in the jurisdiction of that union, three are working under an agreement and co-operating with the union, while the fourth plant which is located at McCleary, Washington, and known as the Henry McCleary Timber Company. which was fully 50 per cent organized three months ago, is now operating 100 per cent non-union, and the former employes who joined the union have been discriminated against in every way possible.

Ninety per cent of the products of the Henry McCleary Timber Company are shipped to the eastern states for automobile factories and retail trade.

A large number of doors are also manufactured by this company which go to the eastern trade as it is impossible for them to export them without the union label.

Local Union 2515 wishes our members to be advised of the unfriendly attitude of the Henry McCleary Timber Company towards that Local Union.

Clothing Manufacturers Build With Non-Union Carpenters

The Schwob Clothing Company, makers of men's suits, with main plant at Columbus, Georgia, is erecting a new building in that city on which non-union carpenters are employed, notwithstanding the promise of officials of the company that the work when done would be strictly in accordance with the un-

ion's requirements, according to information received from Local Union 1723 through its recording secretary.

The products of this company bear the trade mark "SCHWOBILT" and are sold in various cities throughout the country. It is the desire of Local Union 1723, Columbus, Ga., that the membership of our organization be informed through the columns of "The Carpenter" of the unfriendly attitude of the Schwob Clothing Company towards the Local Union.

New Charters Issued

2683 Olympia, Wash.
2684 Sumter, S. C.
2685 Tacoma, Wash.
1839 Lake Charles, La.
1848 Newport, Ore.
2238 Sweetwater, Tex.
1851 Carlyle, Ill.
1854 Tell City, Ind.
2686 Everett, Wash.
1859 Minneapolis, Minn.
2687 Bogalusa, La.
1861 Oakland, Calif.
1864 Jenners Cross Roads, Pa.
1870 Pickwick Dam, Tenn.
2688 Greensboro, Ala.
2689 Estacada, Ore.
2690 Ostrander, Wash.
2691 Quilcene, Wash.
2692 Leeds, Ala.
1871 Yankton, So. Dak.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 1194, Pensacola, Florida, wishes to warn carpenters not to be misled by statements in the newspapers relative to work in that city. While it is true that a fair-sized appropriation was recently made to the Naval Air Station, to date there has been but one relatively small contract awarded and it is not known when the other units will be let. There are sufficient men to take care of the work for some time to come. Therefore traveling carpenters contemplating going to Pensacola, before doing so should first communicate with W. N. Glenn, recording secretary.

McCormick Lumber Company Granted Use of Label

Local Union 2505, Port Ludlow, Washington, desires our Local Unions to be informed that the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company, operating saw and planing mills in that city, has signed an agreement with the Local Union and been granted the label of our organization. All lumber coming from these mills such as flooring, ceiling, siding, etc., is union milled and the use of such material should receive the encouragement of our members.

This company also operates woodworking plants at Fort Gamble, Washington, and St. Helens, Oregon, where members of our organization are employed.

Auto Workers Get Charter From A. F. of L.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presented an A. F. of L. charter to the first constitutional convention of the International Automobile Workers' Union in Detroit, Mich., with the declaration that a major objective of the new union is to secure an annual wage sufficient to "keep the worker in decency the year around."

"In effect, all that we are asking," he added, "represents your share of the wealth you produce. Executive officers through large salaries and bonuses are diverting to themselves larger shares of income than belong to them. We are going to change all that."

As one of the initial steps in realizing the higher wage objective, Mr. Green urged a recruiting drive to enroll a quarter of a million automobile workers in the union. The magnitude of the job ahead was revealed by the report of Francis J. Dillon, national organizer of the A. F. of L., who said the unions constituting the new organizations have 35,000 dues-paying members. The size of the task did not daunt the enthusiasm of the 250 delegates to the convention. They received the 250,000-member objective with loud applause.

Declaring that the new union "is historic in the progress of the American labor movement," Mr. Green said it would undertake to enroll all production workers and all parts workers in the automobile industry, but not members of existing craft unions.

In reference to reports that an attempt would be made to bring all the auto workers into the organization, Mr. Green said authority to extend the international union's jurisdiction could only be granted by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Sixteen States Propose to Curb Child Labor—Set Minimum Wages

Child labor and minimum wage compacts were adopted by the Interstate Conference on Labor Pacts, meeting recently in Spring Lake, N. J., in two-day session, with representatives from 16 States present. The compacts must be ratified by State legislatures and approved by Congress to be effective.

Action on a third proposal, providing for a 40-hour week was postponed because of a bitter controversy over the issue. Appointment fo a committee of five to consult with employers' and labor organizations and to report back at the next conference, was authorized.

The conference decided to make itself a permanent organization. States represented were New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado and Florida.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, was criticized by delegates who objected to speeches he made urging caution in negotiating labor compacts lest the contracting States find themselves bound by agreement that might drive industry to other States and advising New Jersey delegates not to sign the compacts adopted without giving them thorough consideration.

Strong resentment against Hoffman's speeches, and against the opposition to labor compacts exerted by New Jersey manufacturing and employer groups in protests to the conference, was expressed in a discussion led by the Massachusetts delegates.

They made it clear that they regarded New Jersey, despite its role as host of the conference, as playing a reactionary part that had been largely responsible for preventing action on the hours compact and that threatened to be an obstacle to the future development of the entire labor compact program.

Criticism of the New Jersey commission at the conference because it lacked specific representation of organized labor was voiced by some of the New England delegates, led by Joseph M. Tone, Connecticut Commissioner of Labor. Tone pointed out that the commissions of the New England States had labor representation.

Speakers emphasized that the purpose of the conference was to enable the states to do by voluntary agreements what the Supreme Court has held the Federal Government, through the NRA, could not do in establishing labor standards and in regulating hours, wages and conditions of employment in industry.

The minimum wage compact does not fix minimum wages, but provides for mandatory minimum wage legislation in the contracting States and the appointment of State wage boards to investigate wage rates, recommends minimum and prohibits "unfair or oppressive wages" for the women and minors under 21 years of age. It does not apply to men workers. Prior to the conference, the compact had been signed by representatives of seven States.

The compact on child labor would prohibit the employment of children under 16 years in manufacturing or mechanical trades, workshops, building trades, mines or quarries; require work certificates for minors under 18 employed in those industries; prohibit use of minors under 18 in hazardous employment in those industries; prohibit employment of minors under 18 between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. in those industries, and prohibit employment of minors under 18 in those industries for more than eight hours in any one day, six days in any week, or forty hours in any week.

As amended from the original draft the compact provides that nothing therein should be construed as a substitute for a Federal child labor amendment, and that it is understood that the compact does not cover the entire field of child labor but is concerned primarily with activities affecting interestate commerce.

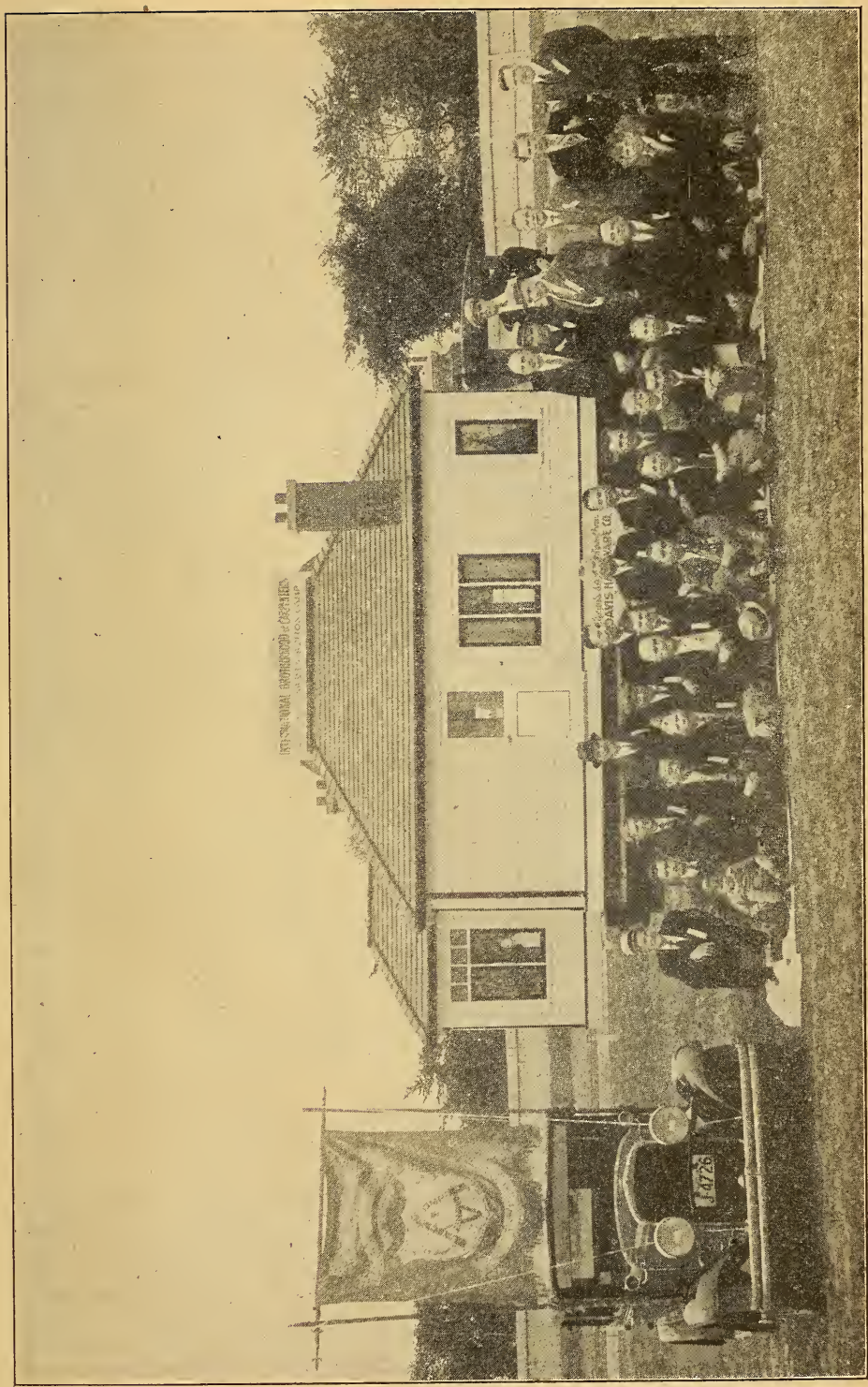
A Gift From Local Union 27

The accompanying photograph depicts a float built by the members of Local Union 27, Toronto, Canada, for the Labor Day parade held in that city and later presented to the Bolton Fresh Air Camp for Needy Children.

Kneeling beside the automobile with banners at the extreme left is Brother John T. Swinton, who designed and supervised the erection of the float. Brother Swinton will be remembered by our members in Buffalo, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and other cities where he was always active in union affairs.

In front of the picture reading from the left we find Brother James Garland, president of Local 27; Brother James Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor of Ontario, and Andy Cooper, general representative of the U. B.

In past years Local 27 built floats for the Labor Day Parade which are now


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doing good service as playhouses at the True Blue Orphanage, the Sick Children's Hospital, the Hospital for Incurable Children, and the next one will be presented to the Catholic Orphanage.

Iowa State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The Iowa State Council of Carpenters held its twenty-second annual convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 4-6, 1935, with a large number of delegates and visitors in attendance.

The convention was called to order by W. F. Shadle, business agent of the Cedar Rapids District Council, who announced that the invocation would be offered by Rev. R. F. Judson.

Following the invocation the chairman introduced the Rev. Frank J. Hruby who delivered an inspiring and interesting address.

Brother Shadle then introduced the Honorable Frank K. Hon, Mayor of Cedar Rapids, who in an appropriate address welcomed the delegates and presented them with the key to the city, after which Hugh Orchard, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Cedar Rapids, welcomed the delegates on behalf of that organization.

The gavel was then turned over to H. L. Errichson, president of the State Council, who replied to the Mayor and other speakers.

At various times during the convention addresses also were delievered by General Representative Andrew Leaf; Frank E. Wenig, State Commissioner of Labor; Al Urick of the Old Age Pension Bureau; J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor; Joe McCormick, editor of the Cedar Rapids Tribune, and others.

President Errichson appointed the various convention committees provided for in the constitution of the State Council, after which the reports of the officers were read. These included a summary of the working conditions throughout the state, as well a number of recommendations.

The convention adopted three amendments to its constitution and laws.

A resolution of condolence on the death of William H. Griebling, who had been president of the State Council for ten years, was also adopted.

The report of the delegates showed that most Local Unions had increased their membership, and working conditions showed an improvement over that of a year ago.

P. F. Byrd of Local Union 1112, Marshalltown, and J. D. Norton of Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, were unanimously re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

General Representative Andrew Leaf installed the officers, and the city of Marshalltown was selected as the place to hold the next convention.

Local Union 87 Observes Golden Anniversary

Local Union No. 87, St. Paul, Minn., observed its Golden Jubilee August 27, 1935, by presenting Brother Thomas Cavanaugh, charter member of the Local, a signet ring to memorialize 50 years of continuous membership. Presentation was made by Brother John Burns, secretary of the Twin City District Council.

In presenting the ring, Brother Burns called attention to the fact that all during the half century of his membership, Brother Cavanaugh never once became in arrears. He cited the many changes which have taken place since Local Union 87 was granted its charter on June 9, 1885.

Brother Burns said:

"You have observed these changes, and never once have you lost interest in the movement."

"You came into this union when the wage paid to carpenters was 15 cents an hour for a 12-hour day, and you have seen the great changes taking place. From that small group of unionists whose names are preserved on the charter of our organization you saw Local No. 87 expand until it had a membership at one time of more than 1,600 members. You saw the scale of wages increase and the hours of labor decrease. During all these years you gave of your time and effort to this organization and I express the sentiment of our entire membership when I say that you haven't a single enemy in the Labor movement."

Following the presentation, refreshments were served and Brother Cavanaugh received the congratulations and best wishes of all present.

Local Union No. 946 Dedicates New Building

Local Union No. 946, Hollywood, California, played host Saturday evening, August 31, to more than 2500 friends who responded to invitations to assist the organization in celebrating the informal opening of its newly completed home at 5164 Santa Monica boulevard.

Decked in holiday attire, festooned with gay flags, and with huge flood lights playing towards the heavens, the new headquarters was most impressive.

Activities began shortly after 8 p. m., after a great number of the local's friends had inspected the place. They were made acquainted with the modern improvements provided in the new home, which represented the last word in modern building construction. The building, is the first structure to be completed under the new earthquake ordinance, which demands certain rigid restrictions and requirements.

After briefly announcing the reason for the gathering, and thanking for the large attendance, Master of Ceremonies Durkin introduced President Tom Conley of the local, who made a brief welcoming address. Among others introduced were:

Harry Sherman, president of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; J. W. Buzzell, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Building Trades Council; Don Cameron, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; A. M. Hart, secretary of Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters; A. M. Southwick, representing the Bureau of Power and Light; Councilman Farley Christensen; Adolph W. Hoch of the Board of Public Works, representing Mayor Shaw; Editor Harvey E. Garman of The Citizen; Arthur E. Johnson of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Appropriate expressions were voiced by all of them. They praised the local on its commendable initiative and foresight, and congratulated the membership on their affiliation with such a dependable organization.

Following the addresses, Master of Ceremonies Durkin proceeded with the program by introducing various personages, whose individual as well as diversified talents, did much to enhance a splendidly presented, though impromptu program.

Floral offerings in the form of baskets, wreaths and blanket pieces, expressed sincere good wishes from many local unions, as well as business friends of the organization,

After the program in the large hall on the second floor, most of the guests repaired to the "day room," on the first floor, where refreshments were served. The younger set, and most of the older ones, remained to participate in the dance in the main hall until a late hour.

Dance music was provided by an orchestra donated by the musicians' local union.

In the completion of its new headquarters, local 946 definitely has written another important page on Labor's history book of progress.

Toledo Carpenters Make Gains

After several years of an uphill struggle to bring about union conditions in Toledo, Ohio, Local Union 1138 of that city has been successful in materially increasing its membership in the past few months, and every contractor of importance in that city, with the exception of one, is now employing members of the Local Union.

In celebration of its accomplishments, the Local Union took part in the Labor Day parade on September 2, the largest of its kind ever held in that city.

Among those in line with the Local Union was Brother Louis Amhrein, 80 year old veteran, who has marched in nearly every Labor Day parade for 47 years. The first one was in 1888 and it was Toledo's first formal observance of the holiday. Now with 80 years of life behind him, Brother Amhrein figured he could still show the youngsters a thing or two about the marching business.

The carpenters are not the only building crafts that have made large strides, as every craft in the building trades has made large gains. Most of the general contractors have signed agreements with Toledo Building Trades Council and are all employing one hundred per cent union jobs of all trades.

Labor Day Float

This photograph shows a miniature house which was constructed by the officers and delegates of the Fox River Valley (Illinois) District Council and used as a float in the Kane County Labor Day celebration September 2. It later was raffled at Phillips Park, Aurora, where the Labor Day celebration



was held. The parade was the first held in Kane County in which all the building trades participated.

In conjunction with the parade, the Council also opened its charter to applicants for the fee of $20.00, the lowest it has ever been since the formation of the council. It is expected that this will bring about a material increase in the membership of the Local Unions making up the District Council.

Thankful for Information

Brother A. Thompson, Local Union 133, Terre Haute, Indiana, wishes through the columns of "The Carpenter" to thank the many brothers who so kindly answered his inquiry regarding plane bits.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of Louis Hammer, a carpenter by trade, 46 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. tall, stout, has dark hair and a bald spot, brown eyes. He came to the United States 19 years ago, and disappeared from his home in Bayonne, N. J., in November 1931, leaving his wife and seven children, three of whom are still minors, without any funds whatever.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts is requested to communicate with the National Desertion Bureau, 67 West 47th Street, New York City.

Former General Representative Dies

Carl Young, a member of our organization for 34 years and General Representative from 1907 to 1917, died in Lansing, Michigan, September 11, 1935, at the age of 76.

Brother Young was born in Illinois, August 11, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. On November 13, 1901, he along with 12 other carpenters organized Local Union No. 916 of Aurora, Illinois, and held membership in that Local Union until May 1912 when he transferred to Local Union No. 100, Muskegon, Michigan.

Brother Young was a delegate to a number of our general conventions from Local Union 916. At the 16th general convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, in



1910, he was elected a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and attended the sessions of that body held in St. Louis, Missouri, in the same year and at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1911.

In 1916 he was elected to the Michigan legislature as Representative from Muskegon County and served two terms. As Representative he was an outstanding speaker in the House and was responsible for the introduction and passage of many labor measures as well as several liberal acts.

In 1917 he was elected President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor and served in that office for four years. He was later appointed Commissioner of Labor of the Michigan Department of

Labor and Industry in which capacity he served for four years.

Although an uncompromising champion of organized labor, he held the respect and esteem of all employers and manufacturers with whom he dealt.

Funeral services which were attended by a large number of our members as well as many personal friends were held September 13.

Brother Young is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Earl F. Healy of Lansing, with whom he made his home, a grandson Carl 2d, and a great-grandson Card 3d of Royal Oak, Mich.

President of Local Union No. 53 Passes Away

Charles T. Stetson, president of Local Union No. 53, White Plains, N. Y., died suddenly on August 25, 1935, at the age of 76.

Brother Stetson was a charter member and the first vice-president of Local Union 53, organized March 18, 1901. He was a fine example of trades union spirit and the passing of this worthy Brother is deeply regretted by the officers and members of Local Union 53.

Funeral services were held March 27 and attended by a large number of the members of the Local and other friends.

Veteran Member of Local 185 Passes On

James R. Miller, a member of our Brotherhood for over 48 years, passed away at his home in St. Louis, Mo., September 16, 1935.

Brother Miller was born in Scotland, February 25, 1861, and came to this country in the summer of 1881. In 1883 he joined the Knights of Labor in Kansas City, Mo., and served as an officer of a Local Assembly of that organization in Kansas City, Mo., in the years 1885 and 1886.

In April 1887 he joined Local Union 160 of Kansas City, Mo., in which Local he served in various capacities until the summer of 1890 when he moved to Seattle, Wash. After a short time in that city he came to St. Louis, arriving on Labor Day 1891. He deposited his card in Local Union 257 where he remained until the consolidation with Local 578, forming the present Local Union 185.

During his residence of 44 years in St. Louis he worked honestly and faithfully for the upbuilding of the United Brotherhood being elected as a delegate to a number of general conventions, and represented Local Union 185 at the last one held at Lakeland, Florida.

At the 10th general convention held in New York City in 1898 he was elected a member of the General Executive Board, and re-elected at the succeeding convention held in Scranton, Pa., in 1900, and for one term was secretary of the Board.

He held the office of business agent in the St. Louis District Council for a number of years, also was president and secretary of the Council at various times.

Through all the vicissitudes of the Brotherhood, through all the depressions, he maintained a spirit of courage and of hope which was the envy of many of his fellow members.



He leaves behind him a record which should be an inspiration to every trade unionist who admires character and stability. In the passing of Brother Miller the labor movement, especially in the building trades, has lost a tried and true unionist, and Local Union 185 a faithful officer and wise counselor. His departure from this brief field of labor will be mourned by many friends to whom he had endeared himself by his kind and lovable disposition.

Death Claims Railway Carmen Officer

James M. Ellis, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, died in Kansas City., Mo., September 18, 1935. Although he had been in poor health for the last two years, Brother Ellis continued to serve his organization until a week before his death. He attended the 17th general convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in Montreal, Canada, in September of this year. The strain was too much for him, however, and shortly after his return to Kansas City he began to fail rapidly.

Brother Ellis was born in Shelby, N. C., and was 53 years of age. Practically all of his life from young manhood on was spent in the ranks of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

He was active in the general labor movement and in civic affairs. The North Carolina Federation of Labor elected him president in 1924. He resigned that office the following year when the Brotherhood, at its national convention elected him general secretary-treasurer.

In 1929 he was re-elected to that office by acclamation, and this year he received a similar honor at Montreal.

The news of Brother Ellis' death brought expressions of deep regret from officers of labor organizations in all parts of the United States and Canada.

A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief Brought to Task

The wide ramifications of the radical and subversive "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief," which for a number of years has palmed itself off as an American Federation of Labor organization, is shown by the names and places of residence of the "national committee" directing the group which are included in the Federal Trade Commission's order for them to appear before that body on a charge of violating the Federal statute prohibiting deceptive practices as "unfair competition" and show cause why they should not be required to cease this allegedly fraudulent procedure.

The official address of this spurious A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief" is 1 Union Square, New York, N. Y. According to the Commission the names of the members of the group which supervises and directs the activities of the committee are:

Louis Weinstock, Abraham Baskoff, Elmer Brown. Ben Gerjoy, Dora Zukor (or Zucker), New York, N. Y.; Richard M. Kroon, A. Allen, G. Alston, Detroit, Mich.; Frank Mozer, A. Fleming, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Crews, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert C. Brown, Butte, Mont.; Harry Bridges, San Francisco, Calif.; J. P. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Elmer Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; C. Taylor, Cleveland. Ohio; David Gordon, Middle Village, Long Island, N. Y.; Luigi Genovese, Rochester, N.Y. ; A. W. McPherson, Clairton, Pa.; Charles B. Killinger, Flint, Mich., and M. Manes (or Manis), T. L. Major, A. Edwards, M. Balya, G. Spagnol, Karl Maisus (or Masis), A. Weinder, William Thacker and F. Phillips, addresses unknown.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." in its name the committee has undertaken to create the impression that it is an American Federation of Labor group.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." and the word "Federationist" in the name of its publication, "The A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist," the committee has likewise endeavored to palm off its magazine as an American Federation of Labor publication.

The fact is that neither the committee nor its publication has ever had any connection whatsoever with the American Federation of Labor.

It is for this reason that the Federal Trades Commission, after a long examination, has in effect found the committee guilty of violating the "unfair competition" provision of the statute creating the Commission. The hearing will undoubtedly result in a cease and desist order which will put the fake "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief" definitely out of business in the American labor movement.

By buying non-Union products, the worker places himself in the same category as a strikebreaker.

* * *

Why not 400,000 Members and More?

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Auxiliary Unions Hold Get-Together

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary Unions No. 230, Springfield, Illinois; No. 23, St. Louis, Mo., and No. 29, Alton, Illinois, had a get-together meeting in Nichols Park at Jacksonville, Illinois, Sunday, August 25, 1935.

The affair was a basket picnic for all members and their families. Games and contests planned by the Springfield Auxiliary were enjoyed by all.

During the business session which followed the dinner, those present voted to make the get-together an annual affair. Each auxiliary elected a secretary to do the necessary planning and corresponding. Next year each Auxiliary is to plan its share of the entertainment. The president of each Auxiliary gave a resume of the activities of her Auxiliary, thereby passing on new ideas. A prize was offered for the Auxiliary having the largest attendance at the next picnic.

After the business session a lunch was served on the cafeteria plan. All enjoyed seeing former acquaintances and meeting others who share their common interest. The attendance for the first get-together was 45.

The first Sunday of August, 1936, we shall gather again and we are looking forward to a "bigger and better' picnic.

L. A. No. 230,
L. A. No. 23,
L. A. No. 29.

Commercial Telegraph Union Bans "Reds"

At the sixteenth regular convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, held recently in Chicago, Ill., an anti-Communist amendment was passed which makes it "unlawful for any member of this organization to belong to any Communist organization."

The amendment was adopted only after some of the most bitter debate of the sessions. The officers, who introduced the amendment, asked for prohibition of membership in "dual or Communist organizations," but consented to the amendment which confined the ban to Communist organizations.

President Powers pointed out that some newly formed locals in Postal Division No. 55 had taken in Communists, and in some cases had elected suspected Communists to minor office. Expulsion, however, must still remain in the hands of the subordinate unit.

Some legal action against the Daily Worker for libel was demanded by the convention, after reading articles which have appeared in that Communist organ advising telegraph workers to join the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

The inference is being spread among members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and those the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is trying to organize, that the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has reached an understanding with the Daily Worker. The new method of attack on the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which is somewhat similar to the tactics used in Canada in 1925-27, and which cost several thousands of dollars to beat, was bitterly denounced by all speakers on the resolution.

Manufacturer Urges High Wages and Shorter Hours

Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical supplies, urged the united action of American industrialists to establish a "working day short enough to re-employ those who are unable to find work" and "minimum wages high enough for the people to buy what they produce."

"Business leaders," he concluded, "are shortsighted indeed if they believe they are effecting any real economies by working their employes long hours and paying low wages."

Urges Firm Boycott of German Goods

A strong condemnation of the brutality used by Hitler's Government against trade unionists and other minority groups and praise of the boycott of German goods and services as an effective weapon to humanize the Nazi dictatorship were the high points in an address of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting of more than 2,000 Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the Masonic Auditorium at Washington, D. C.

Pointing out that the complete destruction of the independent trade unions of Germany and the ruthless persecution of Germany's Jewish population were among the first subversive activities of the Nazi regime, which seized control of German labor unions, maltreated officials chosen by the workers, and confiscated the funds and property of the unions, Mr. Morrison stressed the fact that the organized labor movement is engaged in the patriotic work of merging into a common brotherhood all workers without regard to creed, nationality or color.

He said that after receiving full and authentic reports regarding the intolerable persecution inflicted on its opponents by the Nazi government, the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor joined with other public-spirited organizations in officially adopting a boycott against German-made goods and German service, which the convention said was to continue "until the German Government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy of persecution of Jewish people."

Following this action the 1934 convention of the A. F. of L., Mr. Morrison added, reaffirmed the boycott approved by the 1933 convention and recommended that "it be enforced even with greater vigor."

The 1935 convention also declared, Mr. Morrison said, that the "American Federation of Labor records itself as favoring a full measure of support to all victims of Fascism and particularly to refugees from Fascist countries, and to those brave heroes of Labor who, in spite of the tremendous risks involved, continue to hold the thread of labor solidarity and labor organizations within the Fascists countries" and urged the fullest support of the American Federation of Labor for the Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe which was organized by interested and affiliated national and international unions to aid all workers suffering under European dictatorships.

Mr. Morrison urged the large audience to join with the American Federation of Labor and use its full influence in applying economic pressure to Germany.

Msgr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, protested not only against religious persecution in Germany, but also against "the gradual destruction of civil liberties in America."

Outstanding Employers Endorse Union Principles

It is one thing to employ members of organized labor and quite another thing to help those employes fight for general betterment. Before the senate education and labor committee two employers of union men and women gave emphatic endorsement to organized labor and its principles. Representatives of Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, both of Louisville, Ky., testified to the benefits of unions, recognizing in them "a great constructive force in betterment of economic growth as applied to industrial relations." From an exhaustive review of working conditions as they exist in the two plants mentioned the following excerpts are shown as indicative of the whole:

"Our experience convinces us that there is no reason why any employer could not operate under union conditions," said the representative of Brown & Williamson, who urged union organization and genuine collective bargaining as an essential method of correction. He testified to the benefits of union organization, said his company's plant was a closed union shop, and urged the passage of the Wagner bill.

The spokesman for the Axton-Fisher company stated: "Our belief in the principles of the American Federation of Labor and the Tobacco Workers' International Union has, in our opinion, been one of the largest contributing factors to the success of our company, and we, therefore, without hesitation, commend such a plan to other employers."

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXV

We are living in an age when science and inventions have advanced to such an extent that there is no reason why any part of human life should go unprotected, whether that be against accident, want or some other danger. There is absolutely no reason why anybody should

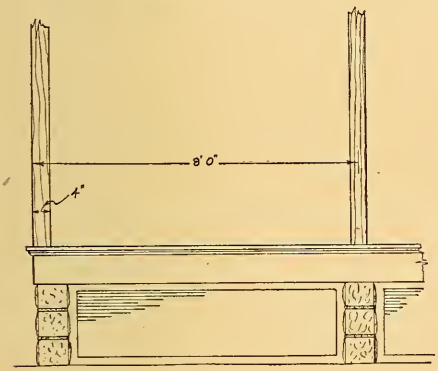


Fig. 491

suffer for want of food, clothing or shelter, the three most direct human necessities; although they are not the things that have the greatest value in life; for, as the carpenter of Nazareth said, "man does not live by bread alone." There are mental and spiritual values far greater than material things, but their developments are directly dependent upon the material necessities of life just mentioned, food, clothing and shelter. Whenever any person suffers for want of sufficient or proper food, some other person must suffer in a more or less similar way because he can not supply that food; and if millions suffer in the first instance, then millions must suffer in the second also. What is true in the case of food is equally true with clothing. If there are ten thousand or ten million going in rags because they do not have the money to buy better clothing, then there will be ten thousand or ten million others who will have to go in rags because they are not permitted to make the clothing needed in the first instance. Moreover, whenever people, whether they number in the thousands or in the millions, do not have the kind of shelters they ought to have, there are others who are also existing without proper shelters, because they are, by some economic mal-adjustment, not permitted to bring into existence houses for all; houses that will measure up to the highest possible standards of decent American homes. Because such homes are not available for all who want them, thousands of building tradesmen are living in houses that are not only a disgrace to themselves, but a disgrace to the country in which they live. Respectable homes for all would solve not only most of our unemployment problems but our economic problems as well. But we must turn this discussion in the direction of our craft problems.

In the previous lesson we treated the three classic orders of architecture, not in a complete manner, but just enough so the student could distinguish the dif-

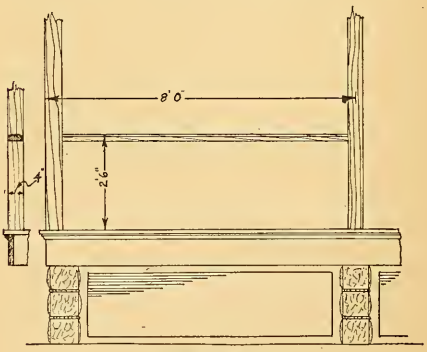


Fig. 492

ference between the orders and know them by their names. In this lesson we are taking up porch railings from a practical standpoint. We are confining ourselves here to the simplest of porch railings which will, directly or indirectly, include all such railings that might be found not only on porches but on platforms and other places that might need railing protection.

Fig. 491 shows a cheap porch in part, which is left without the protection of a railing. Such porches are numerous, especially among the poorer classes of people. The reason, in most cases, is a lack of finance to finish them as they should be finished. It is true, in some cases, neglect or carelessness on the part of the owners is responsible, but in

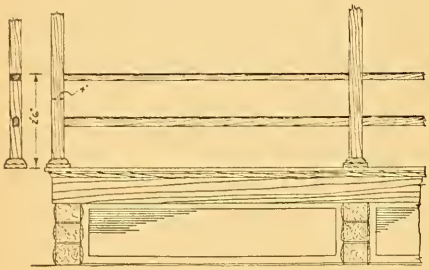


Fig. 493

the final analysis, it must be checked up to a mal-adjustment of our economic set-up.

In .Fig. 492 we show the same arrangement, having the protection of one rail placed 2 feet 6 inches above the porch floor. This height is taken for convenience rather than as a standard. Occasionally railings are found to be higher, and quite frequently they are lower. It will be noticed that in both of these instances the porch posts are 4x4's, without base. This arrangement is quite suitable for porches that are to be screened, as many of such porches are.

A two-rail layout is shown by Fig. 493. To the left we are showing a cross

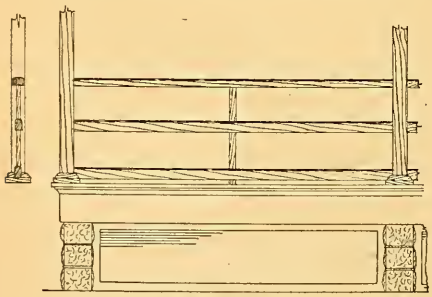


Fig. 494

section of it. The top of the upper rail, as in the previous figure, is 2 feet 6 inches above the porch floor. The posts also are 4x4's, but have bases. These bases are usually nailed to the posts, but sometimes the post is set onto the plinth block, and then finished with a quarter-round, cove or some other moulding.

Fig. 494 is similar to the layout shown in 493, excepting that it has three rails and a center support. This is a substantial construction, and suitable for harder usage than the constructions shown in the preceding figures. A cross section is shown to the left.

How to fasten short posts securely to the porch is shown by Fig. 495. To the left we are showing the post fastened to the porch floor with a two-nut bolt. To the right we have the same post in cross

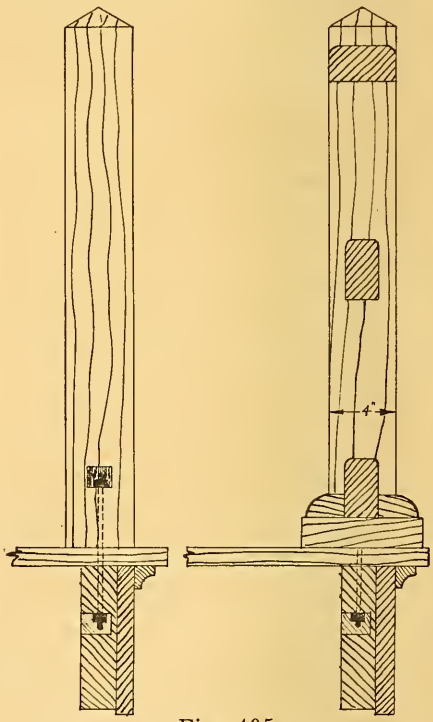


Fig. 495

section with the railing and base in place. Depending on toe-nailing alone for holding such posts in position, is not sufficient to make a substantial job—the bolt reinforcing is of great importance.

Fig. 496 shows to the left, two cross sections of paneled or curtained railings; a side-view of the better one is shown to the right. It will be noticed that the beaded ceiling is shown housed into the rail, but in many instances, where the quarter-round or cove mould-

ing is used, the housing is omitted. The dotted perpendicular lines suggest the appearance of the posts, when they extend up to the superstructure of the porch.

A detail of a curtained railing is shown by Fig. 497, in which the beaded ceiling is not housed into the rail. The dotted lines suggest housing, should it be desired. To the right we have an apron at the top and a base at the bottom. These members lend support to the railing, which, as we are indicating at the bottom, is held ⅛ of an inch above the porch floor for drainage purposes. A center support should be provided on this railing construction to prevent sagging.

While the construction just explained, in some form or other, is often used, we do not like it. It is true that the ⅛-inch space under the railing provides for drainage, but on the other hand, it is one of the worst dirt-catchers that can exist on a porch, and therefore insanitary. We have installed many railings more or less on this order, because the home-owners wanted it, but for our

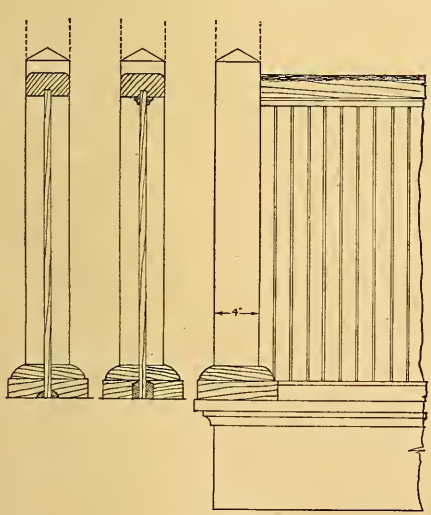


Fig. 496

own part we prefer to have curtain railings fit tight to the porch floor, and if drainage is necessary, provide for it by boring holes inconspicuously at low points.

In making observations of cheap porches, before taking up this lesson, we found that altogether too many of such porches are lacking in that pleasing effect that is obtained through proper proportioning and harmony. We are aware that a cheap porch will always be a cheap porch, but that fact only makes it all the more important for the builder

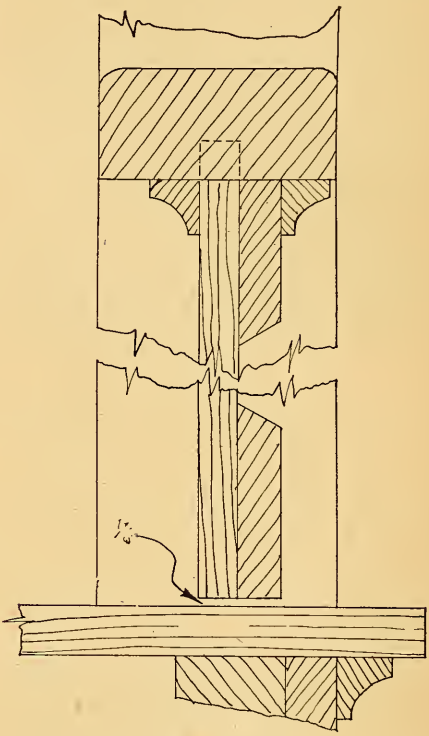


Fig. 497

to endeavor to obtain the very best appearance possible. Homes on which these porches are used rarely are designed by architects, and for that reason every carpenter should cultivate a taste for harmony and proportion.

PERSPECTIVE

(By L. Perth)

Perspective in the third method of pictorial representation of objects; the first two—cabinet drawing and isometric projection—were treated in the previous papers.

Perspective is the art of presenting objects as they appear to the eye regardless of their actual size and distance.

Before attempting the study of perspective projection it is well to investigate some phenomena in connection with perspective.

Those who have done sketching from nature know that the size of an object diminishes as the distance between the object and the eye increases.

If a number of objects are situated at different distances from the eye of the observer the nearest one appears to be the largest and the others appear to be smaller as they are farther away from the eye. Fig. 1.

A railroad track is a good example of perspective. As we look down the track we find that the further away the ties are the smaller and closer to each other they appear to be. The rails seem to come closer together and the telegraph poles along the tracks seem to get shorter and closer until the distance between them becomes zero and the lines appear to meet at a single point. This point is called the "vanishing point." Fig. 2.

Of the three methods of pictorial representation perspective projection is the only true way, the other two although having considerable practical application represent the object greatly distorted.

z While perspective drawings cannot be used for construction purposes, they are very essential for the architect. The layman as a rule does not understand construction drawings. Therefore in order to be able to convey to the mind of his clients the idea he has in his mind the architect must be able to represent the structure in such a way that the non-technical man can understand it. And since perspective is the method of representing objects as they would appear to the eye, it is very essential that the architect be very proficient in this kind of work.

There are two ways of making per-

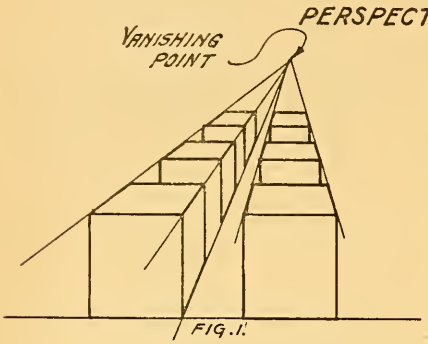
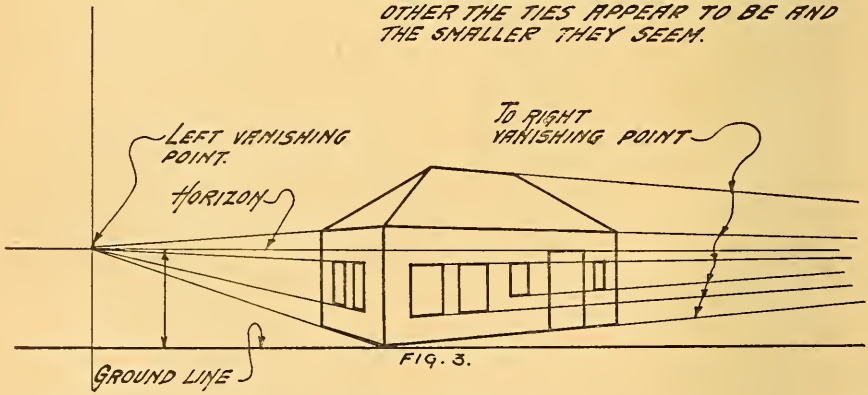




FIG. 2. RAILROAD TRACK.



spective drawings. Free hand sketching from nature—i. e. of objects already in existence, such as erected structures, etc., and perspective of proposed buildings.

In order to be able to make a perspective drawing of a structure to be built it is very essential to prepare the working drawings first, such as the plans and main elevations, and from these the perspective projection is being made. This affords the possibility to make the perspective to scale, and maintain the proportions of the structure as close as possible.

A perspective of a house is shown in Fig. 3. This shows the principal construction lines necessary to erect in order to obtain a perspective drawing.

A few principles governing this method of representation will be found useful to become familiar with.

1. The horizontal line called the "horizon" is usually situated at the height of the eye of the observer.
2. The location of the observer's eye is called the point of sight and coincides with the horizon.
3. The "picture plane" is an imaginary transparent vertical plane through which the object is seen and on which its image appears.
4. Objects of equal size appear smaller with increasing distance.
5. Vanishing points are imaginary points where a system of parallel lines appear to vanish in the distance. For horizontal lines this point is situated at the height of the observer's eye, that is, it lies in the horizon.
6. Ground line is the plane of intersection of the picture plane and the plane of the ground.

A Rapping At My Chamber Door

(By H. H. Siegele)

I was looking over my camping outfit, when there came a rapping at my chamber door. I opened the door, and there stood an old-timer. I had seen him only once before, and did not recognize him at once, for he was now an old man, looking back over what he had done, rather than looking into the future, as a young man would, to what he hoped to accomplish. He had been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for over two score years, and is now on the pension list. He had just dropped in to see me a few minutes, while he was



Fig. 1

in town reviewing some of the monuments of his earlier handiwork.

Fig. 1 is a picture of a house built back in the horse-and-buggy days, on which this old-timer was the leading carpenter, and did all of the more difficult framing, as well as taking a foremost part in the finishing Fig. 2 is a picture of the barn that accompanied



Fig. 2

the house which today is used as a garage.

We talked for a half hour or more, and then he started on his return trip, and I completed my preparations for a trip to the mountains, because there just wasn't anything else to do.

The man was a former contributor to "The Carpenter" and author of a number of books, Dwight L. Stoddard.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Chinese Wall Is One of Wonders of World

The Great Wall of China is one of the seven wonders of the world. It was built 200 years before the birth of Christ by Shi Hwang-ti, the first emperor

He assembled 300,000 workmen, and forced them to work night and day to build the giant barrier against invasion. His workmen toiled unceasingly for fifteen years. He had the foundations built of granite, and into the wall, made of boulders and burnt bricks, he threw the bodies of 1,000,000 of his subjects —"to make it strong." He built 25,000 towers and 15,000 watch towers, which he manned with a newly recruited army. Many of these towers today are being used for their original purpose—to keep out the invader. The wall is twenty-five feet wide, and crosses mountains more than a mile high. It begins 200 miles east of Peiping, on the coast of the Gulf of Liaotung, and stretches westward to the edge of the Gobi desert. The giant barrier varies from thirty to sixty feet in height, and has a massive parapet on each side.—Montreal Herald.

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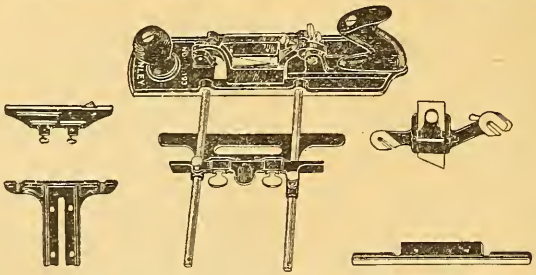

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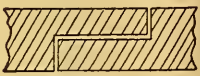
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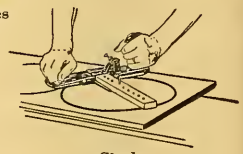
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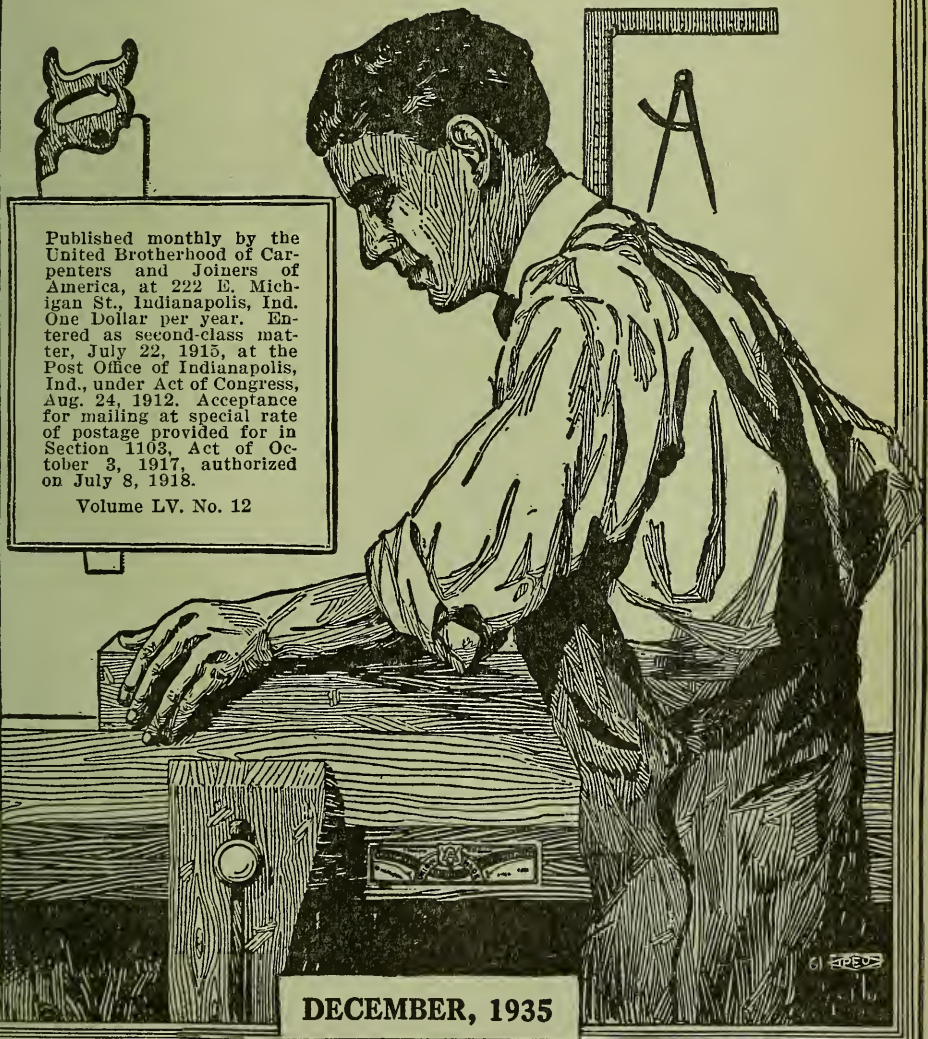
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Volume LV. No. 12

DECEMBER, 1935

A Building "Miracle"!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

A "lumber-jack", with saw and ax,
Brought down a giant forest-tree;
A saw-mill turned it into stacks
Of lumber—for a home for me!
An architect designed the plan . . .
A thing of beauty and of art,
And I was sure a happy man,
And viewed it with a happy heart!
A builder took that fair design,
And figured out the cost to me
To build that "home-sweet-home" of mine,
And what the price complete would be.
And when I'd marked the bid "O.K.",
He forthwith ordered his supplies
And set to work that very day
To build my earthly Paradise!

The stone foundation, it was laid,
And at the sight my being thrilled!
Skilled carpenters, who knew their trade,
Began at once my house to build.
And as each day I watched it grow,
From framework to a mansion fine,
I felt within my heart the glow
Of pride . . . to know that it was MINE!
The lumber-jack, with saw and ax,
Who'd felled that giant forest-tree;
The saw-mill, cutting it in stacks
Of lumber—for a home for me;
The architect and building-men,
Who'd planned and built it, base to dome,
Had wrought a "MIRACLE" again—
And turned a TREE into a HOME!

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THE CARPENTER

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Be Strong!

By Maltbie Davenport Babcock

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!
Say not, "The days are evil. Who's to blame?"
And fold the hands and acquiesce—oh, shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not—fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

COMMUNISTIC OPPOSITION TO THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

(From the Report of the Executive Council to the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor)

FOR a number of years the Executive Council has reported to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor the activities of the communists in their attempts to capture and get control of the labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the trickery and deception used by them to gain that end.

At the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor held in 1925, the Executive Council said in its report under the caption "Warning Against Communist Activities":

> "Among the pitfalls threatening unwary trade unionists are communists organizations and activities operating under names adroitly designed to suggest identification with the bona fide trade union movement. By such deceits a number of trade unionists and labor organizations have been misled into supporting efforts seeking to overthrow our unions and our purposes.
>
> These organizations assume to speak in the name of labor and attempt to arrogate to themselves labor's functions, but it is the familiar attempt of the wolf to disguise himself as a sheep in order to make a more strategic attack on his prey. * * * *
>
> They seek out races and groups with grievances and foster discontent in the hope of inciting uprisings and riots. They endeavor to destroy efforts for constructive development in order that there may be more discontent and hopeless rage against wrongs. Whether sincere in their belief in the need for world revolution or only maliciously promoting trouble, communists seek first the overthrow of the bona fide labor movement. * * * *
>
> Trade unionists should be on their guard against not only the propaganda of communist and pseudo-labor organizations, but also against their efforts to collect money avowedly for purposes beneficial to Labor but actually for the benefit of individuals and purposes subversive to the trade union movement itself. The activities of the trade union movement are limited in many ways by lack of funds and whatever surplus money trade unions have ought to be contributed to agencies of which they have knowledge and in which they have confidence, rather than to take the chance of supporting a hostile movement by making contributions to organizations that are not vouched for by the legitimate labor movement.
>
> We recommend to all trade union organizations that before they enter into commitments of any kind with organizations and movements of which they do not have personal information and which have not been approved by the American Federation of Labor, that they first make inquiry of the representatives of the American labor movement.
>
> Caution saves serious mistakes."

The convention unanimously adopted the report and ordered that it be given the widest publicity.

At the same time that convention, among other things, declared that:

> "1. The American Federation of Labor stands unequivocally for democracy, for the right of people to rule themselves and to control their own destinies through political machinery of their own making.
>
> 2. The American Federation of Labor opposes with all of the fervor of a high idealism every kind of autocracy, bureaucracy or dictatorship, whether brutal or benevolent.

3. The American Federation of Labor is emphatically opposed to revolution and to the teaching of revolution by violence wherever democracy exists and where the people have the power to modify or change their government through the use of constitutional means.

4. The American Federation of Labor denounces the whole communist philosophy and dogma.

5. The American Federation of Labor will continue its opposition against all forms of communist agitation in the United States and the western hemisphere.

6. The American Federation of Labor is democratic in faith and structure and it can never be otherwise. Democracy and autocracy can make no compromise. To compromise with this enemy is inevitably to the advantage of the enemy.

7. The American Federation of Labor proposes, in the future as in the past, to use every honorable method to protect its own integrity against the corrupting, disintegrating, devastating preachings of communism and to protect in like vigorous manner every democratic institution in our Republic. We stand for America, for democratic America, and we want the world to understand that fact."

At the Los Angeles, California, convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1927, the Executive Council reported as follows under the caption:

No Communistic Control—"We have been successful during the past year in defeating plans of communists to get control of trade unions. We believe there can be no compromise with communists because their purpose is the destruction of trade unions and the inculcation of class war.

Wherever communist propagandists have concentrated their work and there was need to let the trade unionists have information of deception practiced, the Federation has made the necessary information available. In this way we have been able to advise trade unionists so they would not knowingly give either financial or moral support to communist undertakings.

The American labor movement represents the ideal of constructive development based upon an understanding of the interdependence of the interests of all individuals and groups. That we have made distinct progress in defeating the philosophy and the proponents of communism is in the interest of the general welfare of the workers of our nation as well as of our national institutions.

Organizations of wage earners guided by voluntary principles are the instrumentalities through which workers may expect improvement in conditions of life and work."

The report was adopted and all organizations were warned that:

"There is no place in the American Federation of Labor for those who wish to employ the tactics of the communists.

We must purge our movement of all such characters or suffer the inevitable consequences."

At the New Orleans, Louisiana, convention of the American Federation of Labor held in 1928, the Executive Council reported as follows under the caption:

Attempted Communistic Control—"The activities of the communists to disrupt and disorganize the trade unions and get control of union meetings have not abated. Their purposes are concealed under the terms and titles which tend to mislead the unthinking and those not fully informed—sometimes expressed as destructive criticism, efforts to belittle trade union policies, or to reverse trade union policies for revolutionary methods. We have been constantly on the alert to warn our affiliated organizations and

their membership against giving aid or comfort, moral or financial support, to these would-be wreckers of the trade union movement.

The trade union movement is founded upon sound and proven principles. The life of our movement depends upon the preservation of these principles. The communists are fundamentally antagonistic to the principles, policies, practices and law of the organized labor movement.

We repeat our assertion that has been often reaffirmed, there can be no compromise with the communists, with its followers and adherents. They seek the destruction of the organized labor movement and would substitute therefor class war and class hatred. Their objective in the United States necessitates not only the destruction of the American Federation of Labor but the overthrow of the government of the United States and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Wherever there is discontent among the workers arising from unsatisfactory conditions of employment, low wages, long hours of work, unemployment, that is the point where the communists concentrate their work. They seek to get workers out on strike or to control strikes called by trade unionists. Such strikes become propaganda centers with no real effort to get an agreement. Not work agreements with opportunity for steady progress, but rebellion and insistence on ultimate ends is their purpose and policy; not possible betterment now in the conditions of the workers but the promise of all things is the bait with which they seek to lure the toilers from their allegiance to the great organized labor movement which since its inception 50 years ago has brought so much of help and hope and betterment into the lives of the workers.

The communists have been especially active in the needle trades, textile industries, building trades and the mining industry. They have sought to form rival organizations in these trades. They have fomented friction and trouble and then placed obstacles in the way of industrial agreements.

The organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor itself have taken a determined stand to expel every communist from the ranks of the organized labor movement.

We refer at this length to these matters because of the increased activity of the communists during the past year and because we again desire to warn the organizations of labor, their officers and their members against giving countenance, aid, support or encouragement to communistic activities whatsoever guise they may assume. Make official inquiries, before entering into new relationships."

The Committee on Resolutions to whom this matter was referred reported as follows:

"Your committee is in hearty accord with that part of the Executive Council's report which appears under the caption "Attempted Communistic Control." We commend the Council for its firm stand against communists in America. The American communist movement is destructive in character. It seeks to tear down, regardless of consequences. While prattling loudly about workers' control over industry, it seeks to give industry control over the workers by destroying the trade unions, which are the only agencies through which workers are enabled to exercise control over themselves. The anti-union employer and the anti-union communists are partners in the nefarious attempts which are being made to undermine trade unionism. They work toward the same end. It may be well said that one operates as a tiger and the other uses the tactics of the jackal. The moment the intended victim shows any weakness under the attack of one, the other sweeps down upon him.

In practically every strike which takes place, when the employer is endeavoring to destroy the union, the communist enters with his propaganda of discouragement and despair, endeavoring to sow seeds of suspicion

and distrust, not only against the officers and committees of the union, but even between the members themselves. Like the industrial spy, the anti-union communist appears in many guises, but is usually readily detected when proper inquiry is made. Whenever international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions receive communications from groups or sources with which they are not thoroughly familiar, they should make inquiry in each case to make sure that they are not being enticed into a communist trap or being misled to lend their sympathy and support to communist activities. The American Federation of Labor is always on the alert and will respond promptly to all inquiries in such matters."

The report was unanimously adopted.

At the 1932 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, the following resolution on communism was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The propaganda of communism continues throughout the United States directed from Moscow, where the communist Internationale, the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist Government are one and inseparable, forming arms of the same dictatorship; and

WHEREAS, The communist propaganda disseminated in the United States through a score or more of major organizations and an even larger number of subordinate agencies, including a dozen daily newspapers, has for its first objects the destruction of the American Federation of Labor, American recognition of the communist regime in Russia and the destruction of every organization hostile to communism; and

WHEREAS, The final object of the communist propaganda is the complete destruction of democracy and human freedom and the establishment of a dictatorship in this and every other free country, subordinate to the communist authority in Moscow, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor renew its declaration of unalterable opposition and hostility to communism and to every activity of organized communism, and that we counsel our membership to be zealous in refusal of all aid or comfort to any communist organization or to any campaign conducted by any communist organization or by those organizations which are allied with and sympathetic to communism through interlocking directorate or other devices and subterfuges."

The 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco, California, went on record as opposed to the communist party establishing cells within local unions for the purpose of destroying the trade union movement.

We are bringing these declarations and actions of the American Federation of Labor now plainly, clearly and distinctly to your attention for the reason that orders have been recently issued by the Communist Internationale in Moscow for a change in policy. Originally their policy was to bore from within. They then changed to organizing dual unions. They found this did not meet their aims, and they have now directed the communists of the United States to become members of American Federation of Labor unions for the purpose of boring from within; to become officers of these unions; to become delegates to city central and state bodies; to become delegates to all conventions and get control of the unions and the entire labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor for their own ends and purposes.

If the communists succeed in their efforts, it means no more or less than the dissolution and destruction of our movement, which we strenuously oppose and resent.

In order to combat the propaganda and activities of the communists we recommend that Section 5, Article IV, of the Constitution of the American Federation of

Labor be amended curtailing the activities of Communists in organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

This was referred to the Committee on Law and was reported on as follows:

Your Committee desires to submit factual data for consideration from which can be determined the past and present attitude and intentions of the Communist Party toward the trade union movement.

Much has been said recently of a change in Communist policy and it has been contended in some circles that they are now genuinely in favor of a united workers front.

In refutation of these contentions the following is submitted:

Excerpt From Official Communist Documents

International Press Correspondence, (Official Communist News Bulletin) English Edition 19 Sept. 1935.

The Resolutions of the Congress.

"Resolution on the Report on the Activities of the Executive Committee on the Communist International ADOPTED on the Report of Comrade Pieck on August 1, 1935.

"5. Pointing out the underestimation by Young Communist Leagues as well as Communist Parties, of the importance of mass work among the youth, and the weakness of this work in a number of countries, the 7th Congress of the Commitern instructs the E. C. C. I. and the Executive Committee of the Y. L. C. to take effective measures to overcome the sectarian seclusion of a number of Y. C. L. organizations and to make it the duty of Y. C. L. members to join all mass organizations of the toiling youth (trade union, cultural, sports organization) formed by bourgeois democratic and fascist parties, as well as religious organizations, and to wage a systematic struggle in these organizations to gain influence over the broad masses of youth."

"6. The Seventh Congress points out—that the most important task of Communists is not to rest on successes already achieved, but to advance toward new successes to extend contacts with the working class, to gain the confidence of the millions of toilers, to transform the various sections of the Communist International into mass parties, to bring the majority of the working class under the influence of the Communist Parties and to secure the conditions necessary for the victory of the proletarian Revolution."

From Resolution on the Report of Comrade Dimitrov, adopted on August 20, 1935.

"III. The Unity of the Trade Union Movement."

"In countries where there are small Red Trade Unions, efforts must be made to secure their admission into the big reformist trade unions, with demands put forward for the right to defend their views and the reinstatement of expelled members. In countries where big Red and Reformist Trade Unions exist side by side, efforts must be made to secure their amalgamation against the offensive of capital and a guarantee of trade union democracy."

"It is the duty of Communists to work actively in the reformist and united trade unions, to consolidate them and to recruit the unorganized workers for them, and at the same time exert every effort to have these organizations actually defend the interests of the workers and really become genuine class organizations."

"If the reformist leaders resort to the policy of expelling revolutionary workers or entire branches from the trade unions, or adopt other forms of repression, the Communists must rally the entire union membership

against the splitting activity of the leadership, at the same time establishing contact between the expelled members and the bulk of the members of the trade unions, and engaging in a joint struggle for their reinstatement, for the restoration of the disrupted trade union unity.

"The Red Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions must receive the fullest support of the Communist Parties in their efforts to bring about the joint struggle of the trade unions of all trends and establish unity in the trade union movement both nationally and internationally, on the basis of the class struggle and trade union democracy."

Workers Age

Organ (Weekly) of the Lovestone Group. Com. Party (opposition).

January 19, 1935 (with supplement for a Labor Party in the United States).

Resume and Comment:

In a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, Jay Lovestone, writing for the National Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. (opposition) continues the effort to bring about approachment between the two wings of the Communist Movement. (Copy of this communication we are advised is in the hands of President Green since Sept. 7, 1935).

This article quotes the trade union policy of the Commitern as announced by A. Lozovsky, head of the Red International of Labor Unions from the February 15, 1932 issue of R. D. L. U. Magazine, English edition. (Copy to be found in the New York City Public Library.) The quotation is as follows:

"That we want to break up the reformist trade unions, that we want to weaken them, that we want to explode their discipline, that we want to wrest the workers from them, that we want to break up the trade union apparatus—of that there cannot be the slightest doubt."

The communication states that co-operation between the two wings of the Communist Movement in the New York area will be possible when certain alleged dual union groups are abandoned. These are said to be in the dressmakers union, the silk workers union, the show workers union, in the miners union, the automobile unions and the teachers union."

We, your Committee, submit that the American Federation of Labor, a voluntary organization has the right to determine who shall constitute its membership and by what methods it shall protect its own identity. We must protect ourselves against all our enemies. We are continually being attacked on the one hand by anti-social groups such as the American Liberty League and by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and others who share their point of view. These groups seek to destroy our movement; seek to deter our work; seek to defeat our every social purpose. Their methods of attack are particularly vicious. They misrepresent the facts involved in every case; for example, they say that the Child Labor Amendment is a means of taking a child away from its family's care. They attack our leaders unfairly, seeking to discredit them by unfounded charges, by untruthfully attributing certain acts to them, by misquoting them. They speak disparagingly of every achievement which our organization may rightly claim. They endeavor to create confusion and dissension in our ranks, particularly in times of industrial strife. And when all else fails they endeavor to damn us completely by calling us Reds and Communists. Red baiting is a vicious form of attacking our sound American Trade Union Movement.

Yet here is the paradox. The Communists themselves are using the identical tactics which unjust employers engage in and which they, the Communists so vociferously denounce. As we have already shown, the Communists desire to come into our unions to engage in destructive tactics. Would time permit we could quote page after page of inaccurate presentation of facts—definitely planned mis-

representation—of data and events concerning the American Federation of Labor disseminated by the Communists. There is not a delegate in this Convention who is at all conversant with the problems of the movement who is not thoroughly familiar with the fact that the Communists, in telling of the affairs of the American Federation of Labor will not be troubled with telling the truth. They do not hesitate to misstate the facts at any time.

Comparing the methods further of our foes of both directions, we also know that the Communists attack our leaders unjustly and seek to discredit them before the public. They, as much as the Manufacturers' Association, which they denounce, seek to minimize any of our accomplishments.

On one point and on one point only do they differ with the outspoken foes of labor. The Communists pretend to be friendly to our social objectives; the Manufacturers' Association does not.

We have in this body often denounced the foes of labor, the anti-social manufacturers and financial interests.

Your Committee is of the opinion that we must protect ourselves against the other foes of Labor, the Communists. They attack our organization, and our work. They seek to destroy our movement—a reformist movement they call it—and would have us sit idly by while they accomplish their own ends and our destruction.

Your Committee without one dissenting vote and by unanimous action approves of the purpose of the proposed amendment of Section 5, Article IV of the Constitution.

To avoid confusion and misunderstanding however and in an effort to clarify the issue we recommend retaining Section 5 of Article IV in its present form with an additional paragraph reading as follows:

> "No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any Central Body or State Federation of Labor."

The entire amended section to read as follows:

> "Sec. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body, violating this section.
>
> "No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any Central Body or State Federation of Labor."

Your committee moves concurrence in its report and recommendation.

After a lengthy discussion the Report of the Committee was adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote and it is now the law of the A. F. of L.

Does Not Flow Uphill

The Mississippi with the Ohio and other tributaries flows south toward the Gulf of Mexico, where it empties. This question is usually asked in the form: "Does the Mississippi flow uphill?" The earth is slightly flattened at the poles and it has been estimated that, because of this fact, the mouth of the Mississippi is about four miles farther from the center of the earth than its source is. If the term "uphill" had reference to distance from the earth's center, instead of the distance above sea level, then the river might be said to flow uphill. It has been shown that the source of the Mississippi is several hundred feet above sea level and that the river therefore runs downhill to the sea.—Detroit News

THE MAIN PROBLEM

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

BECAUSE continuance breeds acceptance, Labor is fearful lest the nation forget there is no solution for unemployment except absorption into the regular channels in which citizens earn their livings. We feel that this reminder is particularly necessary lest the relief program now being inaugurated should divert us from the problem of getting workers back into our organization for normal production. Although four billions of dollars looms large as relief work, it is insignificant as against investments in self-supporting production in which those employed create the product whose sale supports the industry.

At present private business is making no effort to return to former production levels and apparently is not even tempted by the lowest interest rates on record. Business geared to lower levels is making larger profits for investors of capital, apparently with no sense of responsibility for those who invest their time and labor. Apparently those business men who constituted the recent meeting of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce felt their businesses were sufficiently out of danger to get along without further governmental aid, so that they could declare against reform legislation and government supervision. They evidently think they will be retained as stewards of the Nation's wealth even if they forget the eleven millions of unemployed to whom their industries offer no opportunity to earn a livelihood.

If these business men continue to manage production solely in their own interests without consideration for those who must constitute our large body of consumers, they are sowing the seeds of a worse disaster than what befell us in 1929. Unless we seek to develop from an industrial order that operates at less than capacity while a part of the population is starved physically and spirituaLy, we cannot hope to keep our production machinery operating at capacity. But if our economic order were organized to assure all families a money income that would provide the comforts and opportunities of modern progress to all families, industries could produce the needed wealth and materials. If we deny or restrict buying power, we limit our capacity to produce wealth. It is only by a better distribution of wealth that we can materially increase its total production.

We can attack the problem of putting eleven millions back to work by increasing the production of goods. We should let no relief program divert us from this strategic problem.

The Growth of Giant Corporations

Robert H. Jackson, counsel to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, gave some facts about corporations to the Senate Finance Committee which doubtless were new and startling to many members of that committee, and still more so to the average well informed citizen.

He told the Senators that there is no evidence that corporations will not grow in size beyond their present dimensions, and much evidence that they will—if allowed to do so.

"By comparison between 1926 and 1932," he said, "we find that there was an increase in the concentration of corporate income.

"In 1926, 1.7 per cent of the total number of corporations reporting net income accounted for 69.8 per cent of all net income of all corporations. In 1932, it took only 1.1 per cent of the corporations reporting net income to account for 72.6 per cent of the aggregate net income reported that year."

Turning from income to property, Mr. Jackson showed that 53 per cent of all the assets owned by corporations are held by .2 of 1 per cent—two-tenths of one per cent—of all the corporation-owned property in America. Six hundred and eighteen companies, out of all the tens of thousands in the country, own more than half the total corporate wealth.

If one wants to sense what this means, suppose 618 men cast a majority of all the votes in the United States. Suppose the number of voters was shrinking from year to year. Would the American people tolerate such a situation any longer than it took them to devise some means of ending such colossal piling up of economic power?

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

A. F. OF L. DEFEATS INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

THE 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, after a long and heated debate, voted to continue the policy for organizing the workers in mass-production industries adopted by the 1934 convention.

This policy, formulated with reference to the automobile, cement, aluminum and similar industries, was developed to fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and at the same time afford every opportunity for enrollment in unions of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction.

"Experience has shown," the 1934 convention declared, "that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

The 1934 convention also declared "that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective."

To meet this new condition the 1934 convention instructed the A. F. of L. Executive Council to exercise its judgment as to the form of organization and jurisdictional limitations in mass production industries. In following out these instructions charters were issued to national unions of the automobile and rubber workers. The Executive Council declared that the charter for the automobile workers should "embrace all employes directly engaged in the manufacture of parts (not including tools, dies and machinery) and assembling of those parts into completed automobiles but not including job or contract shops manufacturing parts or any other employe engaged in said automobile production plants."

With regard to the Rubber Workers' National Union the Executive Council ordered that the charters should "cover all those in that industry who are engaged in the mass production of rubber products, same not to cover or include such workers who construct buildings, manuafcturing or installing machinery, or engage in maintenance work or in work outside of the plants or factories."

In its report to the 1935 convention the Executive Council recommended that the policy adopted by the 1934 convention be continued and "that the definition of the jurisdiction of national and international unions in mass production industries be treated and acted upon in accordance with the circumstances and the requirements of each individual case."

A number of resolutions were presented to the 1935 convention urging the adoption of the industrial form in place of the craft form of organization. The resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Committee consisting of 15 delegates, of which Matthew Woll was chairman and John P. Frey secretary.

The question came before the convention in the form of majority and minority reports from the Resolutions Committee.

The majority report, approved by eight members of the committee, was presented by Mr. Frey. It recommended the reaffirmation of the declaration of the 1934 convention protecting the jurisdiction of the craft unions in the mass-production industries and giving the Executive Council authority to exercise its judgment with regard to the jurisdiction of other unions in industries to which charters might be issued.

The minority report, signed by six members of the Resolutions Committee, was presented by Delegate Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

"In the great mass-production industries," the minority report declared, "and those in which the workers are composite mechanics, specialized and engaged upon classes of work which do not fully qualify them for craft union membership, industrial organization is the only solution. Continuous employment, economic security and the ability to protect the individual worker depends upon organization upon industrial lines."

After amplifying this principle the minority report added:

"It is not the intention of this declaration of policy to permit the taking away from national or international craft unions any part of their present membership, or potential membership in establishments where the dominant factor is skilled craftsmen coming under a proper definition of the jurisdiction of such national or international unions. However, it is the declared purpose to provide for the organization of workers in mass production, and other industries upon industrial and plant lines, regardless of claims based upon the questions of jurisdiction.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is expressly directed and instructed to issue unrestricted charters to organizations formed in accordance with the policy herein enunciated. The Executive Council is also instructed to enter upon an aggressive organization campaign in those industries in which the great mass of the workers are not now organized, issue unrestricted charters to workers organized into independent unions, company-dominated unions and those organizations now affiliated with associations not recognized by the American Federation of Labor as bona fide labor organizations."

The debate on these two resolutions occupied the convention during one entire afternoon and far into the night.

Matthew Woll, first vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America and third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, led the debate in favor of the majority report.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and twelfth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, led the debate in favor of the minority report.

At the conclusion of the discussion the vote was 18,025 in favor of the majority report and 10,924 in favor of the minority report.

UNIONS PROMOTE WELFARE

(By Edwin S. Smith, Member, National Labor Relations Board)

COLLECTIVE bargaining is the only method of employer and employe relationship suitable to modern industry. The responsibilities that cluster around any one of our huge industrial enterprises are too great by far to be shouldered by a management acting principally in the interests of the stockholders.

Competition for jobs in a country which has conquered its frontiers and reached industrial maturity puts the wage of the individual worker very much at the mercy of the job hunger of his unemployed fellows. In our machine age individual skill has for the great mass of workers lost much of its power as a lever for higher wages. Finally, the big corporation is necessarily out of touch with the circumstances of its individual employes, who have become mere symbols on the pay-roll book.

For all these reasons organization of the workers for the purpose of bargaining collectively on the terms of their employment becomes a matter of great importance to our national economy. It is the alternative to economic oppression and the creation in this country of a genuine proletariat. Whatever difficulties the employer may encounter in dealing with organized labor are of secondary significance to the need which society as a whole must recognize of preserving an adequate standard of living for the masses of our people. Protection of this standard is also of the greatest benefit to the employer; otherwise the market for his goods will shrink.

It may be true for a limited period that the employer who fights the organization of his workers is furthering his own economic interests in a competitive market. But if all employers were to behave in this fashion, and if the aims of the organized labor movement to raise living standards were defeated, all employers would suffer. It is because the individual employer left to himself will, in all probability, act in his own self-interest rather than out of regard for the total economic situation that our Government has seen the wisdom of protecting the employe in his right to organize.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL URGES BAN ON CHILD LABOR

AN active campaign to elect to state legislatures candidates who favor the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution was urged by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the Council's report to the 55th annual convention of the Federation.

"In order to make effective a uniform national policy regulating child labor, which States have been unable to achieve, the Child Labor Amendment proposes to authorize Congress to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor to persons under 18 years of age," the Council said.

"A national law is needed because the child labor products of States with low standards are transported and sold in States with higher standards.

"When the Child Labor Amendment is ratified Congress shall determine the age at which children may be employed and shall prohibit gainful employment to all under that age.

"This does not mean that the law will invade the home either in the city or on the farm and prohibit children from taking a reasonable part in the home duties. It only seeks to conserve the formative period of every child's life to educational development.

"The Amendment will in no way change family control and authority. It simply grants to Congress power which the States now have and exercise. It will not interfere with the States' right to enact child labor legislation raising standards fixed by Congress and to co-operate with Federal authorities.

"The appropriations for dependent children provided in the new Social Security Act will facilitate the establishment of higher age levels for gainful employment for children.

Twenty-four States have ratified the Child Labor Amendment. Twelve more States must approve the amendment in order to secure its adoption as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"Only four State legislatures are scheduled to meet in 1936. Others may be called to meet in special session. The State legislatures which will convene are: Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. Forty-four State legislatures will meet in 1937. We hope to secure ratification of this amendment in a sufficient number of State legislatures during the next two years in order to secure its adoption.

"By common consent State legislation had been relied upon to protect the children. But State legislation has failed to achieve this purpose. Nine States permit children under 14 years of age to work in factories. Eight States permit children between 14 and 16 years of age to work nine to eleven hours a day. Eleven States permit children to work until 8 P. M., or later. Thirty-four States have practically no regulations of employment of 16 and 17 year old boys and girls in hazardous occupations.

"These laws permit the manufacturers in one State where child labor is employed to undersell the manufacturers in adjoining States where child labor is prohibited.

"The intent of those who originated the amendment was to provide that the employment of children should be regulated by Congress instead of by the forty-eight States.

"It must be remembered there are scores of laws in several States for the protection of children. Friends of the amendment ask that Congress be empowered to legislate for children engaged in gainful employment.

"Among those who have been active in opposition to the amendment are: The National Association of Manufacturers, Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, Georgia Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Textile Bulletin, whose publisher has been active in all attempts to prevent the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"The States which have failed to ratify the amendment are: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(By G. E. Warren, President, Oklahoma State Federation of Labor)

ORGANIZED LABOR of the United States should look with alarm upon some of the actions of delegates in the closing hours of the recent A. F. of L. Convention and especially in regard to the resolution passed by them requiring the Executive Board of the Federation to prepare and try to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would permit Congress to pass legislation regulating the hours of labor and rates of pay of the working people of this nation.

Perhaps no cross section of society in the country appreciates the efforts of the President more than Labor. He has done much in their behalf. But at the same time Labor should remember that the changing of Presidents come much more rapidly than changing the Constitution of the nation. Regardless of what others may say, Labor has some inalienable rights under the Constitution which they cannot afford to surrender and the proposed Constitutional Amendment would abrogate them if that amendment should ever be adopted.

Organized Labor should not become panic-stricken because an emergency exists at this time because of the depression and surrender rights under the Constitution and laws they have worked years to secure. When normal conditions return again to this country, if Labor has asked for and obtained an amendment to the Constitution that will permit Congress to enact legislation that will regulate the hours of Labor and rates of pay to the working class, they have asked for and received a yoke of industrial slavery that older members of organized labor have fought against ever since Labor has been organized in the United States.

The amendment offered has the earmarks of the smooth Corporation lawyer. Section One, giving Congress the right to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, (seems like a golden promise of the execution of an age old hope). But note what follows:

> "To limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners and employes; to provide for the relief of the aged, invalided sick and unemployed in the form of pensions, grants benefits, compensation or indemnities from the Public Treasury, contributions from employers, wage-earners and employes, OR FROM ANY ONE OR MORE SUCH SOURCES and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers of the United States.

Section Two:

> "The power of the several states to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this article, BUT NO SUCH LEGISLATION SHALL ABRIDGE OR CONFLICT WITH ANY ACT OF CONGRESS UNDER THIS ARTICLE."

(Ye, verily, the King can do no harm.)

From a standpoint of law let us analyze and interpret this proposed amendment to the Constitution and see what Labor might receive under such legislation, rather than what they expect to obtain.

First: There is in Section One in the beginning the matter regulating the employment of child labor which has been before state legislatures for years for ratification, and has always been approved by organized labor. That within itself is a beautiful kite, if the tail they have attached does not prove a boomerang, because it would give Congress the absolute right to enact laws regulating the hours of labor and to establish minimum rates of pay. Minimum rates of pay once established have always become maximum rates of pay eventually, and as an example, building and other trades are today suffering a reduction in pay in many sections of the country because of the minimum rate established by the NRA which has in many localities caused reductions of from twenty to thirty per cent.

The provision for pensioning the aged has been taken care of in many of the states and likely will be in many more before a Constitutional Amendment could be secured and laws vitalizing it passed by Congress. If we cannot secure uniform laws governing child labor after years of effort, why should we

expect to secure uniform laws in regard to pensions any quicker, let alone laws involving the expenditure of such vast sums to put them in operation.

Carefully studying the provisions of Section One we find Congress is empowered to lay the tax for the maintenance of this law upon any one of the cross sections of society they may choose; the act provides, from the Public Treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employes, OR FROM ONE OR MORE SUCH SOURCES. And here we find the fly in the ointment. Congress will have the power, if this amendment is adopted, to lay the tax upon wage-earners or employes, or upon the employer, or if they so choose, from the public treasury. After all what difference does it make? In either event it will come either directly or indirectly from the products of Labor. It has long been agreed that there are but two primary sources of wealth, viz.: Land and Labor. Land within itself does not create much wealth, but the great volume of wealth is produced when Labor is applied to the land, from the fruits of Labor. And under the provisions of the proposed amendment we must secure the funds from the wealth produced by Labor. It is very evident that the author of that resolution either studiously avoided a provision that would tax the great fortunes now accumulated in America or was not well informed in Labor economics, as nothing can be done to lay the tax anywhere but upon the already overburdened class or upon the industry where they are employed, most of whom are already on the verge of bankruptcy.

Section Two of the bill is but a subterfuge to deceive the industrial class. It is an invasion of State Rights and smacks of Hamiltonian ideas of government. That provision which provides that state legislatures may have power to enact social welfare legislation sounds very much like giving a boy permission to go swimming providing he does not go near the water. Centralization of power means minority rule, and the attitude of both Congress and the President often changes toward Labor. The enactment of laws in Congress are slow and Constitutional changes are few and far between and to date none has been repealed except one. Then Labor should hesitate long before agreeing to accept something that it might take years to correct if it failed of the purpose for which it was intended. To give Congress the power to regulate industry is surrendering the greatest power Labor has. Senators, Congressmen, Presidents and even Labor Leaders are but human and subject to mistakes. Hero worship belongs to the ancients and has no place in this modern world of today.

The makers of our Constitution placed certain safe and sane provisions therein to prevent just such centralization of power as would be brought about by the adoption of this proposed amendment. Such legislation is an entering wedge to bring about dictatorship such as Labor is enduring in Russia, Italy and Germany today. Does American laboring men want such a condition to exist in the United States of America? What has happened to organized labor in those countries? If organized labor is ready to surrender all of the rights they now enjoy under the Constitution of the United States, they should do it in the Russian way; junk our Constitution and install a dictator; abolish States Rights in all matters of importance in the industrial field; centralize government; abandon labor organizations; put government above God and home; make offsprings wards of the government and preach the doctrine of Lenin and Hitler and become a chattel slave of government in reality. And when laboring men have done that they have surrendered everything of importance they have fought years to secure.

Captains of industry have continually opposed government regulations of industry and have declared that prosperity can never return to this country while governmental regulations were in force. The courts of the land have given them relief because no constitutional provision gave the executive or legislative branch of our government power to control. Men in their individual rights must be governed by their consent and not by compulsory laws that will take away individual rights. Labor should never surrender the power of their own economic strength to adjust their hours or wages and if they do they have surrendered that for which labor has fought since organization of labor first commenced in America.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS RESULT FROM SAWMILL AND TIMBER WORKERS' STRIKE

PRACTICALLY all of the sawmills and logging camps located in the "Douglas Fir Belt" of western Washington and western Oregon were closed at one time or another during the lumber strike which began on May 6 and lasted three months. Approximately 35,000 lumber workers were out in the latter part of May. By August 22, 95 per cent of these workers were back on their jobs working under agreements accepted by union and individual mill operators.

The strike was conducted by our Sawmill and Timber Workers' Unions.

The demands were:

1. Minimum wages of 75 cents per hour, as against the existing minimum of 40 cents.

2. A six-hour day and thirty-hour week, as against the eight-hour day and forty-hour week provided in the lumber code.

3. Union recognition.

As there were no organized groups of employers with whom the strikers could deal as a unit, the representatives of our organization were instructed to meet with individual employers to secure these demands. An agreement was signed with one of the largest companies operating in both Washington and Oregon early in May. Other employers, however, refused to recognize the union and declared themselves financially unable to meet the demands of the workers.

Within twenty-four hours after the strike was called on May 6 approximately 10,000 workers had left logging camps and sawmills. By the middle of the month over 30,000 men were on strike. As fast as the men left their jobs they were enrolled in the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union locals.

During the first week of the strike agreements were entered into by union officials and the two largest mill operators in the area. These agreements provided for minimum wages of 50 cents an hour, a forty-hour week, and modified union recognition. Due to the usual campaign of the communist propaganda sheets the proposals were at first rejected by a majority of the strikers, but a month later 90 per cent of the workers employed by these two companies went back to work under terms provided in these agreements.

Similar conditions were embodied in agreements affecting a number of mills in the larger lumber centers of Tacoma, Bellingham, and Everett, but only after two months of negotiation. Representatives of the workers of the employers were brought together by conciliators of the United States Department of Labor, co-operating with the State labor departments of Washington and Oregon and with a Federal mediation board appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

All agreements provided for some form of union recognition, either in writing or by verbal understanding. The workers were granted the right to bargain collectively with their employers and to be represented either by the union directly or by plant committees composed of union men. The minimum wage was fixed at 50 cents per hour, with proportionate increases for the higher-paid occupations. The work-week was set at forty hours. It is estimated that these agreements cover approximately 80 per cent of all sawmill workers, 90 per cent of the loggers, and virtually 100 per cent of the shingle weavers and the plywood and veneer workers in the Pacific Northwest.—Ex.

The Cost of Breaking A Strike

The Los Angeles Railroad Corporation spent $335,000 to break the strike of its employes in November, 1934. Of this $159,960 was paid to the Nick Harris Worldwide Detective Agency. "Red" Hynes, chief of the Los Angeles police "Red" squad, received $7,393 for twenty-one days' work at $50 a day and "expenses." Tear-gas bombs, paid for by the company, were given to the police to use against the strikers. The Federated Press discovered these facts in the annual report of the Los Angeles Railroad Corporation to the California State Railroad Commission.

Patronize manufacturers using the union label and keep trade unionists employed.

TERMITE SCARE—IS IT JUSTIFIED?

(By Bror L. Grondal, Professor, Forest Products, University of Washington)

A FEW short years ago most people in the United States realized only in a vague sort of a way that "white ants" were quite a destructive pest in the tropics. Retail lumbermen, if they knew anything at all about these wood destroyers, realized that some woods were resistant to these pests while others were not, and that in house construction in the tropics it was pretty necessary to take the precaution of using proper woods and to use special methods of protecting wood construction against tthese "insects."

The possibility of this subject ever becoming of immediate and direct interest to lumbermen in the Ohio River Valley and tributary areas then seemed so remote that such a suggestion, seriously made, would have seemed highly amusing. But in the meantime chestnut blight has caused tremendous losses. White pine blister rust threatens second growth pine in the north and east. The gypsy moth has done great damage in other areas. The boll weevil has created a problem for the cotton planters of the South. The cornborer worries the farmers—pests, pests everywhere!

People have become quite sensitive to new scares, for too many have proven to be real. Here, there and everywhere people who own homes and buildings are becoming excitedly concerned over "termites." They now know too much about these destructive little animals to call them "white ants." Who is responsible for this scare that is affecting lumber sales adversely in all parts of the country? Is there really a termite invasion of the United States, or is the present scare artificially created, and if so, whose interests does it serve?

There is now plenty of literature on termites. The reader can obtain very full and complete information on termites and termite control in a book thus titled written by a committee of experts headed by Dr. C. A. Kofoid of the University of California, as well as from bulletins prepared by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Why is there now so much literature on termites? Is there actually a "termite problem" in the United States?

The answer is yes, and most emphatically no! In other words there is and there isn't. But perhaps this requires explanation.

In the South, and particularly in the dry desert regions of the Southwest, there are and always have been termites that are particularly destructive. However, in the not very distant past, there were very few houses or other man-made structures to serve as appetizers for the hungry, ill-nourished desert termites. Hence, nobody paid much attention to them, but since irrigation projects have been established, the termites have made their presence known in a big way—they found that cheap, light, flimsy construction with no provision to ward off their attacks meant just one long, continued feast. Serious losses in these regions therefore focussed attention upon termites, and hence—the books!

But how about the Ohio River Valley and surrounding territory? Are there real termites in this region? The answer is "yes," and they have always been here! But if this is true, why haven't they done a great deal of damage in the past? Why have so many fine old homes, and almost countless good wooden structures in cities and on farms lasted so long without attack? Why are new structures—some built only a few short years ago—sometimes attacked by termites?

There is apparently a very simple explanation for this phenomenon. In the past, people were not aware that there were termites in this territory. Once in a great while a building was damaged, but repairs were made without much ado, and the incident forgotten. Infinitely less apparent damage was done by termites than by tornadoes in Kansas, where people still construct houses that are not tornado proof! Are conditions radically different today?

Basically, they are not There is no new attack or invasion by termites; they are just the same "ants" of years ago, rechristened. Here and there, where conditions are "just right," there

will be an infestation, which will be magnified in importance and accented by publicity that will be given the matter by so-called "termite eradicators." And as there are more buildings today than there were thirty or forty years ago, there are more structures subject to possible attack. At the worst, termites in this region cannot be regarded as much of a problem.

The suggestion has been made to the writer on repeated occasions that some of the so-called termite-eradicator companies in various parts of the country have attempted to expand their activities by cultivating and distributing destructive termites, but no evidence of such racketeering has come to the attention of the writer. Some species of the various genera of termites can be propagated quite successfully under laboratory conditions, but most are quite sensitive and if living conditions are not maintained with exactitude, they will not thrive.

What should the retail lumber dealer do or say about termites? There is no denying the fact that many people have become so affected by false propaganda that they are hesitant over the use of wood in construction due to the possibility of termite attack. The larger and more expensive engineering structures, such as trestles and bridges, can of course be made extremely resistant to attacks by termites as well as fungi by pressure treatments with coal tar creosote or other standard of wood preservatives, but what can the dealer say to the ordinary customer who wants a good structure at a minimum price?

The answer is quite simple—build in such a manner that the lumber will not decay, and in the majority of instances the termite problem, if one exists locally, will be solved. Ususally this means that the wood must be kept dry and out of contact with the soil. Furthermore, the ground around foundations, being damp and moist, should be kept free of decaying wood where termites might become established.

Of course, there is a lot of wood construction that is of such a nature that it must be more or less subject to decay, especially on farms. Here the answer is obvious—use durable wood, and wherever possible protect it by occasional brush treatments with creosote. In house construction wood consisting wholly or in part of sapwood should never be used for foundation sills or near the ground, for the sapwood of all species is susceptible to decay and is especially attractive to termites.

Some species which build mud tubes along foundation walls from the moist earth in unexcavated areas under houses can apparently pick out sapwood with uncanny accuracy, directing the tube-like mud runways to floor joists and sills that contain this more delectable food. The termites in this region demand plenty of moisture. If the soil under a building is really dry, they just can't work.

On the other hand, if conditions are ideal, they may do a lot of damage. Many individuals who have been subjected to the termite scare imagine that termites are swarming all over the ground, but there are many, many places in this territory where there are no termites, and where every principle of good construction can be violated without precipitating an attack. But as spores of wood destroying fungi are so widely distributed, if conditions for decay are favorable, wood will decay at a rate that is dependent upon the natural decay-resistance or durability of the particular species that is used. Therefore, is is wise to use good lumber, especially where it is apt to rise to a high moisture content.

Brick, stone, concrete and cement absorb moisture from the soil, and this helps the lowly little termite when he detects wood construction overhead. As all lumber dealers now sell paint, and as bituminous paints made from petroleum pitch are so cheap, the customer will gain and the dealer profit (if only in a small way) if foundation walls are coated with such moisture resistant paint.

When concrete blocks are used as piers for posts on moist soil they should be painted with such paint before the posts are placed in position. The posts themselves, however, should not be painted with such paint. If there is some chance for decay to occur and some danger of termite attacks, the use of a good wood preservative may be advisable.

To protect wood for an indefinite period of time where conditions are

especially severe, it should be treated by hydraulic pressure in a reputable commercial wood preserving plant, but under ordinary circumstances, in residence construction and for work around the farm, dipping or brush treatments are distinctly worthwhile. The choice of a wood preservative is of course of great importance.

Some wood preservatives contain compounds of arsenic that are highly poisonous to termites—but they are equally poisonous to human beings and can therefore be used with safety only in specially equipped commercial treating plants. Others consist of inorganic salts dissolved in water, such as sodium fluoride, zinc chloride or bichloride of mercury. The last mentioned is highly corrosive and extremely poisonous and is too dangerous to use in brush applications except by an expert.

Carbolineum or anthracene oil is easy to apply and has some preservative value, but is disproportionately expensive. The wood creosote supplied by one large manufacturer is of uniform high quality and quite effective, but is rather costly. A "transparent" crosote which does not discolor the wood, as it contains no carbon particles, is very discouraging to termites.

As a general rule, however, "Grade 1" coal tar creosote is the most effective and cheapest preservative. It should be applied to the dry wood, using as much as possible. If it is used at all, it should not be used "sparingly," but should be "slopped on."

One word of caution—creosote has a "moth ball" ordor which may be objectionable if used in residences unless the ventilation of enclosed areas is good, as for example, under porches and in unexcavated areas under the house. If the odor is too pronounced and too persistent, it is a good indication of the fact that the space is not properly ventilated. If creosote cannot be used, a pound of zinc chloride in ten gallons of water will make a good treating solution which can be used with safety, and which can be sprayed. Incidentally, creosote can be sprayed very successfully if it is slightly warmed.—(Wood Construction)

SEES BUILDING BOOM FOR 1936

A NATION-WIDE home building boom next year that may eclipse the record year 1925, was predicted by Peter Grimm, the administration's housing "trouble shooter."

Grimm, assistant to Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., based his optimism on information supplied him by administration housing experts and by personal contact with building supply manufacturers, bankers and insurance companies.

Along with the possible boom, it was learned the government was studying means to keep down building costs and also for an eventual withdrawal of federal money from home building activities.

The administration's home building program has been centered in the hands of Grimm. His desk is the clearing house for activities of the home owners' loan corporation, the federal housing administration and for other administration building interests.

Grimm spoke glowingly of the prospects for new home building.

"The peak of federal financial home aid is over without a doubt," he said. "All the people I have talked with say that the period of distress is over and that private capital is now flowing into construction and loans."

He said figures gathered by him and his associates showed that a minimum of 750,000 new homes would be built next year and that construction might reach as high as a million. In the peak home building year of 1925 his figures showed 800,000 new homes. Construction then declined over the past decade to a low of 300,000 homes in 1930.

High construction costs is the principal deterrent to the coming building boom, Grimm asserted. This problem, he said, is to be studied by the Federal Government for the first time.

In co-operation with Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and the Bureau of Standards, the Treasury expert plans an exhaustive study of building

materials looking toward a lowering of construction costs.

Grimm predicted that the present flow of private capital into home-building at low rates would be accelerated and would permit the Government to sponsor increased construction without the use of much Government money. He insisted that the Government was "not in the building business," but merely trying to promote increased construction as a part of the recovery program.

Most of the pending new construction, he said, would be in lower-priced units for persons with only moderate incomes.

As an example of higher cost construction, however, he cited the experience of a prominent Kansas City builder. This man recently built 17 homes costing from $15,000 to $75,000 and has sold 11. Prior to this he built seven homes costing $6.500, but has not yet sold one.

THE BLACK OX

(By H. H. Siegele)

"EVERYONE has heard about the proverbial, 'black sheep,' that used to invade every family," remarked the philosopher one day in a reminiscent mood. "The boy or the girl, who failed to live up to the family traditions, was usually regarded, either by the rest of the family or by the neighbors, as the 'black sheep.' Frequently, too, the name was wrongfully applied and sometimes to the detriment of the one who was so stigmatized. The black ox, though, that I am speaking about actually was an ox. I learned about him through my mother, who often told the story in which he played a leading part. The incident happened many years ago, after my parents, a young couple then, had immigrated from Germany and settled on a farm in Iowa:

"My father had gone to market with the team of horses while my mother was harrowing with a team of oxen; a brown ox and a black one. My mother had driven oxen in the old country and knew how to handle them, that is, if they would do team-work. Of course she used the German, 'Hist' and 'Hott,' which meant the same as our, 'Gee' and 'Haw,' and that made some trouble because the American ox couldn't understand the German terms, signifying, 'turn left' and 'turn right.' Notwithstanding that, everything went along fairly well until the black ox got a little tired,—then he would lie down, and nothing could budge him—nothing, excepting one thing, and that was to take the yoke off. This done, he would spring to his feet and away he would go! Then it was up to my mother to catch him, bring him back and put the yoke on him again. For a while he would work along with the brown ox, but when he got a little tired, or stubborn, to be exact, he would lie down and again wouldn't move until yoke, halter and all was off,—then upon and away he would go!

"Naturally, we all liked the brown ox the best."

The philosopher had a purpose in telling this story. Every family, every community and every organization, has more or less trouble, not with a black ox, but with the particular trait of character this ox displayed. One needs not stop long before he can remember instances where somebody started to do something, but as soon as he got a little tired, he would lie down and wouldn't budge, until all restraint was taken off; then up, and away he would go. It will never be known just how much energy is wasted every year, in efforts to revive the elements that are lying down on the job, because they are a little tired and refuse to budge until they are free to go their own way.

"Every union man," the philosopher said, coming to the point, "knows of men who joined the union, kept going until they got a little tired of paying dues, and then dropped everything. These can easily be compared with the black ox in the story. Let me not be misunderstood here,—I am aware, that during the last few years, there were thousands of good union men who had to stop paying dues because they had nothing to pay with. Far be it from me to direct these remarks to them. But there are men, and I know some

personally, who just naturally get tired of paying dues whenever they see a chance, or think they see a chance, for better picking on the outside. Like the black ox, if they are brought back in, they go along until they get tired of paying dues again, then they lie down, and when the job is done, away they go. I know men who have repeated the stunt over and over,—came in, got tired, went out; came in again, got tired again, and went out again,—repeat and repeat. Of course there is a reason for it. They came in when it was necessary to do so to get a job, and went out when it was to their financial interest to go out. Such men are not union men at heart; they are not even good card men—they are worse than the worst of 'scabs.' If the organization had to depend on them there wouldn't be any organization."

The philosopher is not hoping for a perfect organization, whether that be a labor union, a church or a political party. It is utterly impossible to bring a group of men together and not find among them various types of characters. But he believes it would be to the best interest of the loyal union men, if Local Unions would be more careful in taking in members.

"Men who have played the 'in again, out again' game too often," the philosopher went on, "should be left on the outside. They can not hurt the organization there, as much as they will on the inside. Only so long as it is to their own interest to do so will they regard the local trade rules, and if they should be asked to make a sacrifice for the organization, they become even louder with their condemnation of the union, than professed non-union men. The sooner we can clear our brotherhood of this element, the better it will be for all of us who place a definite value on our membership. We need the steady, brown-ox type of men who will keep on going through thick and thin, regardless of what the black-ox does. There was no use, according to my mother's story, to try to reform the black-ox, he just wouldn't reform. He had that particular trait of character and always kept it. Of course, he soon was out of the family farm organization, because with him in, nothing could be accomplished."

The philosopher was using this black-ox story as an illustration, which should not be construed that he is advocating going back to the ox-cart days—not at all. The philosopher believes that science and inventions should be made a blessing to all, especially those who have to toil for a livelihood. Setting aside the discoveries of science and bringing to naught the benefits of inventions, by deliberately going back to the pick and shovel, as has been done at various places during the depression, is playing the black-ox, but on a larger scale. That is not the way to remedy the unemployment situation; it is not even a good temporary relief measure. We can get permanent relief only when we keep our social order on a par with science and inventions. Wherever labor-saving machinery displaces man-power units, such displaced units should be offset by an equivalent of shortened working hours. It is impossible to set a definite number of hours per day or per week; such figures will have to be governed by the decreased demands for man-power units, at various times.

"The black-ox my mother used to tell about," the philosopher smiled, "is altogether too much in evidence in our present order of things. The brown ox of science and inventions is moving along steadily, while the black ox of distribution, when he gets a little tired, lies down on the job and will not budge until he is entirely free; then up, and away he goes. This process he repeats at shorter and shorter intervals, and that is exactly what brings on depressions, it is the inaction of the black ox of distribution."

2,935,794 Workers Win Shorter Hours By Union Contracts

While mobilizing the influence of organized labor and other progressive public opinion to obtain the enactment of the Black-Connery 30-hour week law to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed, the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have carried on so persistently the struggle to secure shorter hours by trade union collective bargaining that 2,935,794 members of the unions are enjoying a 40-hour week or less, according to the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to the Federation's 1935 convention in Atlantic City, N. J.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1935

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

TO our membership and friends we wish that humble greeting.

Christmas is the season of the year when the natural tendency of the human family is to make manifest more expressions of gentleness and generosity, a season to spread tidings of great joy, to sing "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will," to spread Christmas cheer and the true spirit of brotherly love.

During the ages this season has been celebrated in good times and in bad times, when men's hearts were glad and when men's hearts were sad, when prosperity poured untold good things into the hands of our brothers—even when depression spread unemployment throughout the land, Christmas has stirred the soul of mankind.

With courage and faith, let us all enter into the celebration of the "Lowly Carpenter" who came upon the earth to spread the principle of Peace and Justice to all. With this spirit in mind, we extend to all a Merry Christmas and hope that the New Year will bring an abundance of employment, good health and happiness.

Pay Envelope Great Economic Power

LABOR UNION members spend over 140 million dollars every week. This means that annually over seven billion dollars of union-earned money passes from the workers' pocket books into the channels of trade. If this vast sum were spent only for Union-made goods and Union services, it is difficult to estimate its benefits to Labor Unionism. We must arouse all Labor Union members and their sympathizers to this gigantic power which rests in their pay envelopes. If they should pledge that not a cent of this immense payroll would be spent unless the products bore the Union Label and the services were also Union, then Labor Unionism would come into its own and become the most powerful movement in our economic life.

About the year 1800, a Dr. William King of Brighton, England, preached a gospel which still bears an authentic ring for reformers. "You are poor," he said in effect, "because you work for others and not for yourselves. True, you have no capital, but you have purchasing power. Combine to purchase. Let the economies of combined buying accumulate as capital. Use that capital to establish your own workshop. So will you end the exploitation of labor which arises from ignorance."

What Dr. King said 135 years ago is just as true today. The Union workers can make their collective buying power as great an economic force as collective bargaining. Every Labor Unionist and

the members of his family can become partners in the Union Label Movement without the outlay of one cent in cash. Before spending their Union-earned money, all that is necessary is to demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

Organization Campaign Urged by A. F. of L. Council

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in their report to the Federation's annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., urged the affiliated unions to inaugurate an early nation-wide drive to enroll in trade unions the large numbers of workers who unless they are organized will be unable to protect themselves during the industrial transformation in which America is now struggling.

"Clearly, the United States, like all other industrial nations," the Council said, "is passing through a period of fundamental changes in economic institutions and practices.

"Wage earners must be alert and prepared to take advantage of this change to secure recognition of their rights and increasingly adequate acceptance of them in the habits and practices of business. There is just one way by which wage earners can do this—organization in unions. Organized workers have new power and a medium through which they can undertake the promotion of their own best interests.

"Every other element in business is organized to take care of itself, and unless workers follow the same policy what they have is taken from them and what they ought to have goes unnoticed.

"Wage earners must be organized to have rights and promote their own welfare whether the method is collective bargaining with employers or the administration of law.

"With organization labor is all-powerful; without organization it does not have power, authority or rights.

"Upon those who believe in organization devolves the responsibility of extending organization and helping others to understand the spirit of unionism and the practice of collective bargaining.

"Your Executive Council urges every central labor union to plan and initiate not later than December 1, a labor-forward program for the purpose of extending unionism to all the wage earners of its vicinity.

"We urge that this be your major activity during the coming winter and that you plan for a sustained undertaking. The officers of the American Federation of Labor will be charged with the responsibility for coordinating this nation-wide campaign and for helping in every way possible."

Construction Work Is Gaining

The construction industry has begun to "zoom," says the F. W. Dodge Corporation in a survey showing activties for October at the best level since December, 1933.

Construction work undertaken in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains aggregated $200,863,700. Excluding the final month of 1933 (the month of peak activity of the original PWA program), the October showing is the most favorable since the autumn of 1931. The month's record compares with $167,376,200 for September and $135,224,800 for October, 1934.

The October residence total, apart from other classifications, amounted to $55,100,300 in the thirty-seven states. This was more than twice the $26,299,-800 for October of last year and a gain of more than 30 per cent over September, 1935.

For the ten-month period residence building amounted to $394,007,800, against $214,379,900 for the first ten months of 1934.

"Practically all the 84 per cent gain" asserts the survey, "was due to private building as distinguished from housing construction of public agencies."

Non-residence awards for October, amounted to $59,448,400 compared with $49,421,000 for September and $43,685,600 for October, 1934.

Heavy engineering jobs embracing both public work and public utilities, amounted to $86,315,000 in October for the thirty-seven states. This compared with $76,145,300 for September and $65,239,400 for October, 1934.

For the first ten months of 1935 total construction of all descriptions undertaken in the area amounted to $1,392,-561,400 as against $1,338,732,000 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

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1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

General President Hutcheson Appointed to Attend Labor Conference at Chile

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by unanimous vote recommended the appointment of General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, to represent the American Federation of Labor at the International Labor Conference to be held this month in Santiago, Chile.

The conference was called by the International Labor Organization at Geneva, of which the United States became a member in August, 1934.

The conference will discuss minimum wages and working conditions, hours of labor, farm labor problems, child labor and other subjects.

Presents Gift to Carpenters' Home

Mrs. Theo. Frankenfeld, secretary-treasurer of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 205, Enid, Oklahoma, notified this office that members of the Auxiliary had made a comfort which they sent to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

Such acts of thoughtfulness and kindness on the part of the Auxiliary Unions are much appreciated by our members at the Home.

Appreciates Prompt Payment of Claim

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Mrs. Williamson asked me to thank you and Brother Neale, General Treasurer, for the prompt payment of the claim on the death of her husband, Brother Wm. Williamson.

Fraternally yours,

W. C. Fisk, Sec.,
L. U. No. 733. Percy, Illinois

New Charters Issued

2693 Putney, W. Va.
2694 Calallam Bay, Wash.
1874 Hinton, W. Va.
1875 Winfield, Mo.
2695 Port Angeles, Wash.
2696 Ashby, Ala.
1877 Piqua, Ohio
1878 Cadillac, Mich.
2697 Mapleville, Ala.
1879 Reedsport, Pa.
1886 Albany, Ore.
2698 Bandon, Ore.
2699 Port Orford, Ore.
2700 Astoria, Ore.
2751 Siletz, Ore.
2752 St. Helens, Ore.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

October 21, 1935.

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., beginning October 7, and lasting two weeks.

The Mayor of the city, the Deputy Commissioner of Labor, the President of the Central Labor Union and the President of the State Federation of Labor delivered addresses of welcome. Five hundred and seven delegates were present with 29,746 votes as per the following statement:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
94	National and International	275	29,205
3	Departments	3	3
35	State Bodies	35	35
89	Central Labor Unions	89	89
113	Trade and Federal Unions	101	411
3	Fraternal Organizations	4	3
337		507	29,746

MAKE UP AND MEMBERSHIP

The make up and membership of the American Federation of Labor herewith follows: 109 National and International Unions, 4 Departments, 49 State Federations, 730 City Central Bodies, 522 Local Departments, 1,364 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 31,291 Local Unions with an average membership for the year ending August 31, 1935, of 3,045,347.

FINANCES

The Report of Secretary Morrison shows:

Balance on hand August 31, 1934	$ 565,706.36
Receipts for year	1,032,475.31
Total	$1,598,181.67
Expenses for the year	975,227.14
Balance on hand August 31, 1935	$ 622,954.53

Divided as follows:

In General Fund	$ 35,376.10
In Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions	587,578.43
Balance on hand, August 31, 1935	$ 622,954.53

GOMPERS MEMORIAL FUND

Total receipts with interest	133,584.12
Total expenses	117,748.87
Balance on hand August 31, 1935	$ 15,835.25

BUILDING FUND

Balance on hand August 31, 1934	$ 52,106.12
Receipts for year	35,935.77
Total	$ 88,041.89
Expenses for year	30,624.03
Balance on hand August 31, 1935	$ 57,417.86

The Report of the Executive Council dealt with:

Organization,
Apprenticeship Training,
Reported Shortage of Skilled Workers,
Unemployment,
Thirty and Forty Hour Week,
United States Employment Service,
Relief,
Labor Policy of the W. P. A.,
Social Security,
Old Age Benefits,
Unemployment Insurance,
Public Health,
Aid to the Blind,
Organization in Mass Production Industries,
Building Trades Department Dispute,
Jurisdictional Disputes,
National Legislation,
Government Contracts,
Convict Labor,
Immigration,
Child Labor Amendment,
Anti Injunction Laws,
Workmens Compensation,
Minimum Wage,
Non-partisan Political Policy,
Education,
International Labor Relations,
Pan American Federation of Labor,
International Conference in Chile,
Cuba,
Puerto Rico,
Communistic Opposition to the American Labor Movement, etc.

Industrial Unionism

The Committee on Resolutions was divided on this question and submitted a Majority and a Minority Report.

MAJORITY REPORT

Your committee had referred to it 21 resolutions dealing with the subject of Industrial Unionism; nine of these resolutions—Nos. 24, 27, 31, 74, 79, 93, 107, 126 and 222—call for the issuing of a charter establishing an industrial union for a specific industry. One of these resolutions—No. 24—was withdrawn upon the request of the delegate introducing it. These resolutions will be reported upon individually.

The remaining resolutions call for the setting up of industrial unions to replace existing National and International Unions, these are Resolutions Nos. 30, 36, 40, 50, 51, 73, 105, 112, 120, 133, 163, 189 and 231. Two of these were introduced by International Unions—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and the Textile Workers of America. Two were introduced by the delegates of State Federations of Labor of California and of Wisconsin. The others were introduced by Federal Labor Unions, in some instances by a single delegate, and in one instance by delegates representing some forty-two Federal Labor Unions.

Your committee finds, upon examining these resolutions, that the introducers either misunderstood the Declaration adopted last year by the San Francisco Convention, or desire that the policy established in that Declaration should be set aside and existing International Unions merged into industrial organizations organized for the several industries.

The Declaration adopted by the convention last year was specific upon the question involved. It was recognized that in many industries large numbers of so-called mass production workers were employed. The skill they required being of an entirely different character from that of those who become craftsmen through years of apprenticeship. In many mass production industries, the newly employed workers within a few months become as competent to perform the specialized operation required to do the work, as they ever will be. This is in marked contrast to the skill required of craftsmen who, in addition to their years of apprenticeship, require additional time before they master all of the knowledge required to round out complete mastery of their craft.

The Declaration of the San Francisco Convention provided that the workers classified as "mass production employes" should be granted charters in the mass production industries which would include all of the mass production workers employed in such industries. So that there might be no misunderstanding, and

for the purpose of differentiating between craftsmen and mass production workers, the Declaration adopted last year included the following language:

> "The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines, and afford them every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

So that there might be no infringement upon the rights of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, provision was made in the Declaration to protect these rights. The final paragraph of the Declaration reading:

> "That in order to protect and safeguard the members of such National and International Unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business, and designate the administrative and financial officers of the newly organized unions."

The convention could not have done otherwise than reaffirm the rights and the jurisdiction given to the National and International Unions which had been chartered by the American Federation of Labor, many of which had become International Unions before the Civil War and had maintained a continuous existence since that time.

It was principally these great International Unions who had brought the American Federation of Labor into existence. When the American Federation of Labor was organized, and these Unions accepted charters, and when National or International Unions have been organized since 1881, a contract was entered into between the American Federation of Labor and the National and International Unions.

This contract called for loyalty to the purpose and policies of the American Federation of Labor. In return the National and International Unions were guaranteed two specific things: first, jurisdiction over all workmen doing the work of the specific craft or occupation covered by the organization; secondly, guaranteeing to the National or International Unions complete autonomy over all of its internal affairs.

The American Federation of Labor could not have been organized upon any other basis of relationship between the National and International Unions and the Federation. It is recognized that where a contract is entered into between parties, it cannot be set aside or altered by one party without the consent and approval of the other.

For these valid and vital reasons, your committee recommends non-concurrence with Resolutions Nos. 30, 36, 40, 50, 51, 73, 105, 112, 120, 133, 163, 189 and 231, and reaffirmation of the Declaration of the San Francisco Convention upon this subject.

MINORITY REPORT

During the fifty-five years the American Federation of Labor has existed its declared purpose has been to organize the unorganized industrial workers of the nation. The contributions from its numerous affiliates have been made in the belief that organization would be advanced for the purpose of adding economic strength to the various units and that the organization policies would at all times be molded to accomplish the main purpose of organizing the unorganized workers in the industrial field.

During the existence of the American Federation of Labor and since the date many of the charters were granted to National and International Unions upon craft lines, the changes in industrial methods have been such that the duties of millions

of industrial workers are of a nature that did not exist at the time many National and International charters were issued. This makes it apparent that jurisdiction over these new classes of work could not have been anticipated and included in the jurisdictional outlines of charters issued to National and International Unions at a time when the work that is now performed by these millions of industrial workers did not exist.

We refuse to accept existing conditions as evidence that the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor have been successful. The fact that after fifty-five years of activity and effort we have enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor approximately three and one-half millions of members of the thrity-nine millions of organizable workers is a condition that speaks for itself.

We declare the time has arrived when common sense demands the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor must be molded to meet present day needs. In the great mass production industries and those in which the workers are composite mechanics, specialized and engaged upon classes of work which do not fully qualify them for craft union membership, industrial organization is the only solution. Continuous employment, economic security and the ability to protect the individual worker depends upon organization upon industrial lines.

In those industries where the work performed by a majority of the workers is of such nature that it might fall within the jurisdictional claim of more than one craft union, or no established craft union, it is declared that industrial organization is the only form that will be acceptable to the workers or adequately meet their needs. Jurisdictional claims over small groups of workers in these industries prevent organization by breeding a fear that when once organized the workers in these plants will be separated, unity of action and their economic power destroyed by requiring various groups to transfer to National and International Unions organized upon craft lines.

To successfully organize the workers in industrial establishments where conditions outlined herein obtain there must be a clear declaration by the American Federation of Labor. It must recognize the right of these workers to organize into industrial unions and be granted unrestricted charters which guarantee the right to accept into membership all workers employed in the industry or establishment without fear of being compelled to destroy unity of action through recognition of jurisdictional claims made by National or International Unions.

It is not the intention of this declaration of policy to permit the taking away from National or International craft unions any part of their present membership, or potential membership in establishments where the dominant factor is skilled craftsmen coming under a proper definition of the jurisdiction of such National or International Unions. However, it is the declared purpose to provide for the organization of workers in mass production and other industries upon industrial and plant lines, regardless of claims based upon the question of jurisdiction.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is expressly directed and instructed to issue unrestricted charters to organizations formed in accordance with the policy herein enunciated. The Executive Council is also instructed to enter upon an aggressive organization campaign in those industries in which the great mass of the workers are not now organized, issue unrestricted charters to workers organized into independent unions, company-dominated unions and those organizations now affiliated with associations not recognized by the American Federation of Labor as bona-fide labor organizations.

This was one of the big questions of the Convention and brought on a lengthy and animated debate which took up an afternoon and night session.

A Roll Call vote was demanded and the Minority Report was defeated by a vote of 10,933 for and 18,024 against. The Majority Report was then adopted.

The question of Industrial Unionism again came up on an appeal of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers for jurisdiction over all employes of any company employing members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and caused a lengthy debate. The appeal was lost by a Roll Call vote of 10,897 for to 18,464 against and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers were not given the jurisdiction that they were contending for.

Building Trades Department

The Building Trades Department controversy which had existed since the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor, was settled through the following agreement brought about by the efforts of Brother George M. Harrison, Eighth Vice-President of the A. F. of L.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING IN SETTLEMENT OF THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT CONTROVERSY

1. A committee of six Building Trades representatives selected by the respective parties of equal representation shall be empowered with the authority to undertake to adjust all pending difficulties. This committee shall reach its decisions by a majority vote and in the event the committee is unable to agree they shall select by a majority vote the seventh or disinterested person, who shall be added to the committee and the disputed question again taken up for decision by a majority vote of this enlarged committee. Provided, however, that the constitution of the Building Trades Department as of September 1, 1934, shall remain unchanged, but this committee is authorized to make recommendations for changes in the constitution to the Convention of the Building Trades Department. The findings of the committee shall be final and binding. In the event the partisan members of this committee are unable to agree upon the seventh or disinterested person within five days after they undertake the selection of said disinterested person, then each party shall submit the names of candidates for appointment as the disinterested person to George M. Harrison until such time that both parties submit the name of the same individual, whereupon said George M. Harrison shall name said individual as the impartial or seventh member of the committee.

2. The committee provided for in paragraph 1 shall meet within twenty-four hours after the acceptance of this agreement by all parties at interest for the purpose of fixing the time, date and place for the committee to meet and undertake its work, which date shall be as early as possible but in no event later than thirty days from the date of this agreement.

3. Neither Building Trades group, parties to this agreement, shall be recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the Building Trades Department on or after the effective date of this agreement until the committee provided for in paragraph 1 concludes its work and a convention of the Department has been held. After the conclusion of the convention, the officers of the Department shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the actions of the convention, at which time the unified Building Trades organization shall again carry on their work through the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. All other matters shall remain in status quo and as of September 1, 1934, until the pending controversy is determined by the committee provided for in paragraph 1.

4. When questions in controversy have been disposed of all actions pending in the court shall be withdrawn.

5. When the committe concludes its work, it will call a Convention of the Building Trades Department at such time and place as may be fixed by the committee for the purpose of hearing the report of the committe and such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The following organizations shall be entitled to participate in said convention:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.
Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
International Union of Elevator Constructors.
International Union of Operating Engineers.
Granite Cutters' International Association.
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terazzo Workers' Helpers.
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.
Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

6. In the event there is any dispute over the interpretation or application of the terms of this agreement it shall be referrd to Gorge M. Harrison for decision.

7. This matter to be submitted to the American Federation of Labor Convention now in session in Atlantic City, N. J., as a disposition of the Building Trades Department controversy.

U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Wm. L. Hutcheson
B. M. and P. I. U. of A.
Harry C. Bates
I. B. E. W.
D. W. Tracy
Teamsters
Daniel J. Tobin
I. U. of O. Engs.
F. A. Fitzgerald
I. H. C. B. and C. L. U., of A.
Jos. V. Moreschi
Int. Ass'n Marble Pol., etc.
William McCarthy
Jos. A. Mullaney
M. W. Mitchell
Lathers Int. Union
Wm. J. McSorley
Pres. of In. E. C.
Frank Feeney
L. P. Lindelof
John J. Hynes
Samuel Squibb
by M. J. McDonough
John Coefield
O. P. and C. F. I. A.
M. J. Colleran
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America
J. A. Franklin.

The agreement was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

COOPERS VS. CARPENTERS

Resolution No. 147—By Delegate James J. Doyle, Coopers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union of North America has ben affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for forty-four years and has always had jurisdiction over coopering and issuing of Charters to the men and women engaged in the various branches of the cooperage trade; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America during the past eight months have taken into their organization 1,000 men and women engaged at coopering, namely in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, Portland, Oregon, and Eureka, California, under the guise of Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Officers of the Coopers' International Union of North America have tried to adjust these encroachments on their Trade with the Executive Officers of the United Brotherhoood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Atlantic City, New Jersey, without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Federation of Labor order the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to turn over all men and women that are engaged at coopering to the Coopers' International Union of North America within sixty days of adjournment of this Convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Your committee recommends that this matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and adjustment.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Change of Laws

The office of the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and the office of Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor were combined, making the Secretary the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and the laws so changed.

Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor was amended to read:

> "No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person espousing Communism or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any Central Body or State Federation of Labor."

Federal Constitutional Amendments

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Your committee had referred to it Resolutions No. 13, 41, 84, 104, 146, 187, 188, 205, 214, 218, all of which relate to amending the Constitution of the United States. Some of these resolutions would deny the Supreme Court the power to declare unconstitutional any municipal, state, or federal legislative enactment, others would enlarge the legislative powers of Congress, either by enlarging the conception of interstate commerce, or by more specifically providing for Congressional power to enact social legislation. The recommendation is also made that the power to declare legislation unconstitutional can only be exercised by a two-thirds vote of the members of the United States Supreme Court.

Your committee is advised that this subject has already received consideration by the Executive Council, and is now being carefully studied. Many amendments for the purpose referred to in the resolutions have been proposed by various groups of citizens.

Your committee is of the opinion that at the present moment it would be unwise for the convention to declare itself in favor of any specific amendment, for the Executive Council should have the fullest opportunity of studying this important question before its approval is given to an amendment which is to have the support of the American trade union movement.

Your committee therefore recommends that these resolutions be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to draft an amendment and have it submitted to Congress.

In accordance with your instructions we moved that the whole matter be tabled and it was carried.

Some time afterwards a motion was made to take this matter from the table and it was carried. The Report of the committee was then concurred in, your delegates demanding that they be recorded as voting against the Committee's Report.

Tampa, Florida, was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
THOS. FLYNN,
WM. J. KELLY,
CHAS. HANSON,
C. J. MULCAHY,
Delegates.

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

To the General Executive Board.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 3 and 4, 1935.

Seventy-four delegates were present representing thirty-three National and International Unions.

The officers in their Report deal with many matters such as:

Publicity and Advertising,
Cartoons and Posters,
Radio Talks and Speeches,
Conventions attended,
Co-operation of the A. F. of L. officials,
Prison Labor.

Registration of Union Labels and Shop Cards and other matters including the best means to advertise and make known the Union Label. They submitted the following resolution for approval:

Resolution

Whereas, in our own country, unfair goods are manufactured in sweatshops and by child labor under the most depressing conditions, and with no regard for Union Labor standards of wages and hours, thus preventing over ten million workers from obtaining employment, and

Whereas, it is an established fact that increased purchasing power is the only remedy for our economic ills, and

Whereas, since the National Recovery Act has been declared unconstitutional, there are no codes of fair competition and labor provisions for decent wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, except those obtained through Labor Union Agreements, and

Whereas, the American market is being flooded with cheap, foreign-made goods, and

Whereas, prison-made goods are sold in competition with products of free and law-abiding American citizens, and

Whereas, the Union Label, Shop Card and Button are the only guarantee the goods are manufactured and services are performed under American Labor Union standards, and

Whereas, ample time has been accorded all merchants to obtain a stock of Union-made goods and for other business establishments to obtain the right to display the shop cards and buttons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department, in co-operation with the International and National Labor Unions, the State Federations, the Central Labor Bodies, Local Unions, Union Label Leagues and the loyal friends of these respective organizations, proclaim that on Labor Day, 1935, the Union Label Trades Department shall insist upon all business establishments displaying the Union Label, Shop Card and Button; and be it further

Resloved, That, in order to increase purchasing power, we shall urge all members of Labor Unions and their friends to continue at all times to demand the Union Label, Shop Cards and Button, and in addition we shall urge all members of Labor Unions and their friends to withdraw all their trade from business concerns which do not comply with this request of Union Works.

In closing their Report the executive officers said in part:

The history of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button reveals steady progress and definite achievement, but all that has been accomplished is small compared to what the workers could obtain in higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions if they would use, to the fullest extent, these two powerful weapons—the Union and the Union Label. They are so simple and easy to use that it seems almost incredible when Labor Unionists fail to take advantage of them. The Union Label is his right and tradition as is the emblem of any organization in all history.

Buying Union-made goods and Union service is largely a matter of education. The best place to start an educational campaign is in our own home. The entire family should be organized and familiarized with the steady progress and achievement of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, and in planning the family budget, should take into consideration these insignia.

The Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons have been valuable aids to all the Trade Unions which have adopted

them. The history of the Union Label reveals that many Trade Unions doubled their membership soon after they decided to use this unique craft symbol.

We thank all the editors of the Labor Press, the Labor Journals, the Independent Weekly Newspapers and the farm publications. We thank the officers of the National and International Unions, State Federations, City Central Bodies and Union Label Leagues and a host of friends for their wonderful support and assistance in our educational and promotional campaign during the twelve months just closed. We appreciate the co-operation we have received from the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting Company and the many independent radio stations, in giving time to the Union Label Trades Departmtent to discuss the value of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

Finances

Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1934	$ 5,411.54
Recepits for year	29,801.48
Total	$35,213.02
Expenses for year	24,160.00
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1935	$11,053.02

After a careful discussion of the matters contained in the Report it was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The National Farmers' Union has initiated a co-operative plan between the members of its organization and the members of Labor Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in which the members of the National Farmers' Union buy only Union-made goods and Union services and, in turn, the members of Labor Unions buy only Farmers' Union-grown farm products; and

Whereas, The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing the value of this co-operation of the National officers and the members of the National Farmers' Union; and

Whereas, Farmers and workers in other industries are both laborers and producers in field and factory, having a mutual welfare in the right to organize, to bargain, buy and sell collectively; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Union Label Trades Department endorse this reciprocal plan of combining the purchasing power of labor and farmers to buy each other's products and request all national and international unions to urge their members to buy the products of members of the National Farmers' Union wherever its shop card is displayed.

The present set of officers were re-elected for the coming year and after an address from President Green of the American Federation of Labor the Convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
Delegates.

Report of Delegate to the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Wm. L. Hutcheson, Esq.,
General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I hereby submit the following report, as your delegate, of the proceedings of the 51st Annual Convention of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Halifax, N. S., beginning Monday, September 16, 1935:

The Convention was called to order at 10:00 a. m., by Mr. Fred Ramsay, President of the Halifax District Trades and Labor Council, who, on behalf of the Council, welcomed the delegates. Mr. Ramsay then introduced His Worship Mayor Cragg, who bestowed upon the delegates the freedom of the City of Halifax. Other speakers included His Honor, W. H. Covert, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia. W. M. Dickson, Esq., B. A., Deputy Minister of the Department of Labor, of the Dominion Government, also addressed the Convention during the latter part of the week and brought greetings from that Department.

The gavel was then handed to President P. M. Draper, who on behalf of

the Congress and the workers of Canada, extended thanks to the distinguished persons who had honored the Congress by addresses. Mr. Draper stated that in 1908, a total of 91 delegates represented 40,000 members, but that there were present at the current convention more than 200 delegates representing over 100,000 members. Mr. Draper stated that nothing the Congress ever attempted would ever be subversive to Canadian laws. For more than a century peace had existed between the United States and Canada, and a credit for this was attributed to international unions and the social and economic intercourse between the two countries. He further stated that the Trades and Labor Congress is a supreme body within the confines of Canada and is equal to the American Labor Congress in the United States and the British Congress in Great Britain, and that the oft repeated assertion that we are members of "Yankee" unions was an absolute untruth and deliberate misrepresentation. President Draper then declared the convention open for business that might legally come before it.

The Report of the Credential Committee showed that credentials had been handed in from 211 delegates comprising:

2 Fraternal Delegates,
43 International Representatives,
2 Federations of Labor Delegates.
24 Delegates from 14 Trades and Labor Councils,
12 Delegates from Divisions of Railroad Telegraphers,
128 Delegates from Local Organizations.

Upwards of 90 resolutions were submitted to the delegates for their consideration. Among the more important resolutions adopted were the following:

1. The Convention called on the Dominion Government to sever relations with Germany and appealed to the whole country to boycott German products as a sign of its attitude towards Hitlerism. It was urged, that until Germany was free, there should also be a sports boycott, and Canada's athletic authorities were asked to keep their athletes away from Berlin during the Olympic Games to be held there next year. The resolution condemned the Hitler regime, which had wiped out Trade Unions and enslaved and intimidated workers. The Executive was instructed to continue propaganda against war, dictatorships, etc. A clause in the resolution dealing with the question of whether political refugees from Germany should be admitted to Canada was discussed and the Congress empowered its Executive to use its discretion in this respect.

2. The Convention went on record as being in accord with world opinion against Italy demanding League of Nations sanctions against Italy's threatened invasion of Ethiopia. The convention's attitude was that Premier Mussolini's impending move was a step towards world dictatorship and must be stopped at once.

3. A resolution favoring minimum wages of $25.00 per week was defeated when the Congress upheld its policy of being opposed to minimum wage laws because the minimum usually becomes the maximum. It was stressed that organization was the only hope of labor and it was urged that the incoming Executive commence an organizing campaign throughout Canada. This was, however, said to be impossible on account of the high cost involved in financing same.

4. The Convention decided against changing the constitution to permit an enlargement of its Executive Council.

5. A resolution calling upon the Canadian Government to amend the Old Age Pension Act so that men can retire on pension when 60 years of age, was carried.

6. The Convention also urged, on behalf of the young unemployed men of Canada, who are living in concentration camps throughout the Dominion, that said camps be abolished and that practical work schemes at fair wages be adopted.

7. The Convention also again demanded the establishment of a system of National Control of the Banking system of the Dominion of Canada.

8. A special resolution was introduced commending Past President Moore for his faithful and efficient service as President of the Congress during the past 17 years. Best wishes for the future were extended to Past President Moore who was recently appointed a Member of the Federal Employment and Social Insurance Commission.

The Convention heard addresses from

Mr. James Maloney, Fraternal Delegate from the American Federation of Labor, and from Mr. George Latham, Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Maloney proved to be a very effective speaker with fluent delivery and the delegates followed his remarks very closely as he told the story of the NRA and its subsequent repeal by the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Maloney was roundly cheered when, in conclusion, he declared nobody fights the battle for the masses but the people themselves.

Mr. George Latham, Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, told of the remarkable increase in the membership of the British Trades Union and the recent affiliation of the Medical Doctors. He spoke of the British workers' fight for restoration of wage deductions and of the success that followed. Mr. Latham stated, in most determined language, that the British Labor movement was opposed to all dictatorships. On the question of war, he declared that the British Labor movement was opposed to war and favored peace, but would stand behind the Government of the country in its efforts to see that the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, were observed.

Past President Tom Moore, addressing the Convention, said he was present in a dual capacity—a member of the Carpenters' Union, and to convey greetings from the Dominion Government Employment and Social Insurance Commission, of which he is a member. He stated that understanding, co-operation, and goodwill of labor, was essential to obtain the full benefits of the Act which the Commission proposed to put into effect. Mr. Moore, who headed the Congress for the past 17 years, stated that he would always want to be one of us and that he was greatly touched by messages of congratulations he received on his appointment from the labor ranks. Delegate Moore was accorded rousing cheers as he concluded his remarks.

Delegate Jim Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor for the Province of Ontario, explained the workings of the Ontario Industrial Standard Act. He declared that court action would be taken against employers or employes for evasion of the Act.

The Report of the Executive Board gave an exhaustive review of legislative activities. The report saw a need for amendment to the British North America Act. It also pointed out that Mr. Tom Moore, who recently retired as President of the Congress to accept a position on the Dominion Unemployment and Social Insurance Commission, did so at the request of the Executive Council.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the finances of the Congress were in a better position than last year.

The Election of Officers for the coming term resulted as follows:

President, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer, R. J. Tallon, Montreal, P. Q.

Vice-Presidents: P. Bengough, Vancouver, B. C.; J. Simpson, Toronto, Ont.; D. Morrison, Glace Bay, N. S.

Fraternal Delegate to Convention of American Federation of Labor, J. Haydon, Ottawa, Ont.

Fraternal Delegate to British Trades Union Congress Convention, F. Molineaux, Hamilton, Ont.

The business of the Convention was concluded at 4:00 p. m., 21 September, 1935, and President Draper declared the Convention adjourned to meet again in Montreal in September, 1936.

Thanking you for my appointment as your International Representative, and trusting that this report will meet with your approval, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Robt. J. Barnett,
L. U. No. 93. Ottawa, Ont., Can.

Plastic Wood

Plastic Wood, which is actual wood in putty form, is a new discovery which is being used by carpenters to insure permanent repairs at a minimum cost.

Plastic wood is easy to use; it can be planed, drilled, sawed, etc., without splitting, cracking or crumbling and takes nails and screws perfectly. When dry, it is hard permanent wood; can be painted, varnished or lacquered perfectly. It lends itself to all the problems that confront the wood working industry. It comes in nine colors and can be purchased at any hardware, paint or department store.

Protest Purchase of Foreign Steel

President Green of the American Federation of Labor submitted a vigorous written protest to Secretary Ickes on November 13, 1935, against the purchase with WPA funds of German manufactured steel to be used in the construction of the New York Triborough Bridge. This protest was filed in the name and in behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

In protest sent to Secretary Ickes President Green stated:

"Inasmuch as Congress appropriated the funds for public works projects in order to relieve unemployment and alleviate widespread distress in the United States, it is difficult for Labor to understand how said funds could be used for the purpose of buying material manufactured in Germany. Such action seems contradictory to the aims and purposes of the Public Works Relief Measure.

"Public Work Relief funds spent for the purchase of material manufactured in Germany would serve to create employment for German workers, while American working men who are thoroughly qualified and are seeking an opportunity to produce the same material, are idle.

"American Labor contends that PWA funds appropriated for relief purposes by Act of Congress should be used for the purpose of creating work opportunities for the millions of American working men who are idle and who have been idle for more than five years.

"Intense feeling is being aroused among the working people throughout the nation through the publication of reports that the contract for steel to be used in the construction of the Triborough Bridge in New York will be awarded to German steel manufacturers."

This vigorous protest filed by the President of the American Federation of Labor is supplemented by a protest from the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in behalf of the membership of that organization.

President Green stated that it seemed inconceivable that Public Work Relief funds could or would be used in the purchase of material manufactured abroad. Resentment on the part of Labor against such action would be widespread and deep seated.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 298, New York City, through the New York District Council requests that the following notice be published in this journal:

"That traveling carpenters should not be misled by newspaper articles that there is to be a World's Fair in New York, as at the present time there is little opportunity for traveling carpenters to secure employment in that city."

* * *

Local Union 1715 of Vancouver, Washington, wishes all traveling carpenters to be advised to stay away from Vancouver. There is no large amount of building construction going on in that city at the present time and there are plenty of carpenters to take care of all the work under way, according to Recording Secretary Longstreth.

Resolution Against War

The following resolution against war was adopted at a meeting of Local Union 286, Great Falls, Montana, October 9, 1935, and sent to the General Office with the request that it be published in "The Carpenter":

* * *

Whereas, War is an evidence of our barbarous ancestors, a cruel and inhuman slaughter of human beings. The maiming of thousands of our most select manhood, the causing of untold grief to mothers, fathers, wives, children and friends. It is the cause of our proud sons becoming the poor cripples of tomorrow, objects of pity and charity; human beings robbed of their birthright, that the conquests of despots be gratified. It is the cause of many mothers being obliged to earn the livelihood for children left fatherless, and obliged to take care of themselves in a hovel for a home while the mother is at work. Can this be called Humanity? And,

Whereas, The greatest number of wars were caused by aggression, and for the principal purpose of obtaining

territory for the satisfaction of capital gain or political power, some of which were caused to stimulate trade for the manufacturers of war supplies; and,

Whereas, We are ready and willing at any moment to offer our lives and those of our loved ones to defend our nation from the ingress of any foes, or those from within, realizing that our cherished possessions must be protected; but we are unalterably opposed to the offer of ourselves or our loved ones for sacrifice in a war for acquisition of territory, power or glory for any nation, capitalist or politician, and,

Whereas, In this year of 1935, we believe that humanity should have progressed in the enlightenment of civilization to the degree where we should cast off the barbaric attitude of the beast, and become civilized to such an extent that all wars should be abolished, so therefore be it,

Resolved, By the members of the undersigned organization in regular meeting assembled on the date below shown to petition the President and the Congress of the United States of America, to do their utmost to prevent all wars by peaceful means, and that the members of our organization do all in their power to bring about harmony among the nations of the earth.

Respectfully submitted,
Local Union No. 286
Attest:
Chas. Hendrickson,
President.
G. A. Bosley,
Secretary.
(SEAL)
This day of 14 Oct., 1935.
Great Falls, Montana

Local Union 1949 Celebrates Silver Anniversary

Local Union No. 1949 of Lewiston, Montana, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Monday evening, November 4, 1935, at its Hall, with Mayor C. E. Baker as guest of the evening. More than forty were present including members and guests.

Pupils of the Worthen Studio of Dance entertained the group with a number of very interesting dances. The big surprise of the evening came when the dancers had retired and the Worthen Studio presented the Local Union with a huge ten-pound elaborately decorated birthday cake. Henry Dick, president of the Local, did the honors, cutting the cake with his saw.

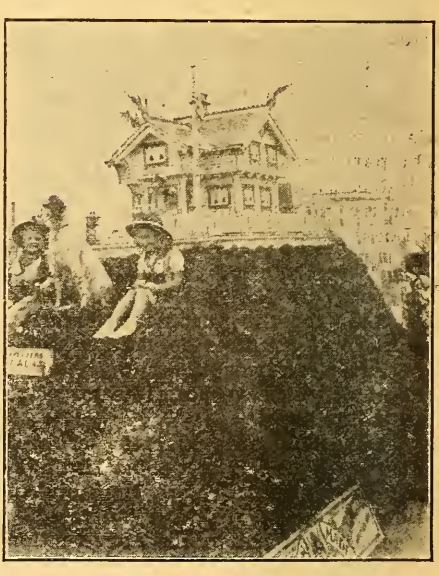
The members and guests then proceeded to the club rooms in the basement and had a royal get-together over refreshments.

The Local was proud to have present its oldest member, James S. Mayfield, who is 82 years of age. The remarkable fact is that Brother Mayfield is still actively engaged at his trade.

Pageant Float of Local Union 432

In a Pageant Parade held on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City, N. J., on September 7, appeared the float shown in the accompanying picture which was entered by Carpenters Local Union 432.

The miniature house on the float is made to scale in all detail and is a wonderful piece of workmanship. It was built by Otto Hasfrud and his brother Hans Hasfrud, both members of Local Union 432. The house represents a Hunting Lodge of Log Cabin design.



In this parade of floats on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City Local Union 432 built twenty-three floats and had the Carpenters' label attached to each one of them on the right front side of the float, which can be seen very plainly in the moving pictures of the parade.

Business Agent Honored on Birthday

Local Union 1750 of Cleveland, Ohio, on October 20, 1935, held a surprise party for Business Agent William Goldberg to pay homage to him on his 50th birthday anniversary and in recognition of his efficient and untiring efforts in behalf of the Local Union, especially during the past five or six years when the going was very hard.

In appreciation for his loyalty and splendid work he was presented with a gold pen and warmly complimented for the accomplishments he has attained.

Following the presentation, Isaac Miller, former treasurer of the Local Union, now 94 years of age and the oldest member of the Local, was called upon to greet Brother Goldberg. In his eulogy he recalled the days of about 30 years ago when young Goldberg came into the Local. At that time he was inexperienced but willing and took a great interest in the working problems of the union. As a result of this unusual interest Brother Goldberg demonstrated that he was capable of representing the Local and membership. At the present time he is considered one of the most influential and highly respected men in the Cleveland building trade movement.

The party was an enjoyable affair and concluded with the unanimous hope of the entire membership and friends of the Local that Brother Goldberg may enjoy good health and happiness for many, many more years.

Reward For Faithful Service

At a meeting of Local Union No. 1312, New Orleans, La., held September 18, 1935, Brother F. Jacobs was presented with a silver loving cup by the members of the Local Union. The presentation was made in appreciation of his twenty-five years of faithful service as financial secretary of Local Union 1312.

British Labor Leader Dies

Arthur Henderson, one of the builders of the British Labor Party, died last October at the age of 72, after a prolonged illness.

His death is deeply felt not only by the workers of England but the labor movement and peace lovers throughout the world.

He entered Parliament in 1903 as Labor member from Barnhard Castle, which he represented continuously until 1918. He joined the labor party almost at its inception in 1908 and was affiliated with it until his death.

He served as foreign minister in the Labor government from 1929 to 1931, and was the party whip in the House of Commons. For 26 years he was the secretary of the British Labor Party.

Although he had supported the World War, in later years all his energies were consumed by his work as chairman of the International Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

For his years of work for peace he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1934 and in 1933 won the Waterler award.

It is said, "He was undoubtedly one of the most effective political organizers that the labor movement of Europe has possessed.

"Henderson did more to build up the British Labor party and keep the political labor movement of Great Britain a unified whole than any other man. He was a man of great modesty, integrity, and ability. The term 'Uncle Arthur' universally applied to him was but one indication of the affectionate regard in which he was held by millions of his fellows.

Former President of Longshoremen Dead

T. V. O'Connor, a prominent figure in the national and international labor movement and in government circles, died suddenly at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., on October 17, 1935. He was 65 years old.

For 13 years Mr. O'Connor was president of the International Longshoremen's Association and was chairman of the United States Shipping Board for 12 years until the spring of 1933, when he retired.

Mr. O'Connor was born in Toronto, Canada. He moved to Buffalo with his parents in 1872. As a young man he turned to Lake Erie for employment and became both a marine engineer and master known for his proficiency both on the bridge and in the engine room.

Joining the International Longshoremen's Association, he quickly rose to the presidency of that organization in 1908 when he was only 38 years of age

and held the office until 1921, resigning in that year to become vice chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

He exercised great power among waterfront employes and made the adjustment of industrial disputes without strikes one of his main policies. He claimed that during his years in the presidency of the Association he had never sanctioned a strike by longshoremen, although groups of the organization struck from time to time on their own initiative.

In addition to being president of the International Longshoremen's Association, Mr. O'Connor was president of the Licensed Tugmen's Association of the Great Lakes from 1906 to 1908.

Recording Secretary of Local Union 264 Dies

John Leysenaar a member of our organization for 32 years and of Local Union 264, Milwaukee, Wis., for the past 19 years, died suddenly September 7, 1935, at the age of 63 years.

Brother Leysenaar was born May 28, 1872, in Holland and emigrated to this country with his parents when still a youngster. He joined Local Union No. 188 at Milwaukee, March 23, 1903, and held the office of recording secretary of that Local Union for eleven years. In April, 1916, Local Union 188 with five other Local Unions consolidated and formed Local 264. He was elected recording secretary of the consolidated Local, which office he held up to the time of his death.

He also held the office of secretary of the Milwaukee District Council for the term ending July 9, 1935, and faithfully served his brother carpenters of that district for over twenty-six years.

In the passing of Brother Leysenaar, the membership of Local Union 264 loses a faithful officer and member, as was evidenced by the large number of friends and brother carpenters who attended the last rites which were held September 10.

Death Takes Treasurer of Local Union 897

John N. Shaner, treasurer of Local Union 897, Norristown, Pa., passed away October 7, 1935, at the ripe old age of 86 years.

Brother Shaner had been a member of our organization for 47 years, having joined Local Union 388 in Norristown, April 18, 1888. However the Local disbanded in 1892, at which time Brother Shaner cleared into Local 359 of Philadelphia, where he remained a member until 1905, when he transferred to Local 897.

He served as treasurer of the Local for 16 years being active till two weeks prior to his death.

In the passing of Brother Shaner Local Union 897 loses a true and valued member whose cheerful and untiring work in the cause will not be soon forgotten.

IN MEMORIAM

of

Brother Nicholas Messmer, Sr.,

Who passed Away October 24, 1935

So he has left us—
Your brother and mine!
Those many years
He spent with us
Will leave their mark on time.

We hope they'll live in memory
For many and many a year—
Live in every heart of ours
For many and many a year.

His voice compelled our attention
To his convictions strong,
His keenness of conception
Could brook nothing wrong.

Faithful was he in attendance
At meeting every week
Until stricken with an illness
That took him off his feet—

But not for long!
With courage undaunted,
E'en tho' he wasn't strong,
He strode right back again; and

He was with us at each meeting,
As faithful as in the past,
'Til summoned by Our God,
He received his reward at last.

His memory like some holy light
Kept alive in our hearts will improve them.
Truth shall look fairer and Worth more bright
When we think how he lived but to love them.

John J. Reardon,
L. U. No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.

DEATH ROLL

J. T. EDWARDS—Local Union No. 887, Hampton, Virginia.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

What Price Ignorance?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Chronology does not record a depression so universal or so prolonged as the present debacle that has engulfed the World. Unquestionably President Roosevelt is sincere in his endeavors to help the distressed and end the depression that has caused so much misery and suffering, but he is opposed by a militant organization of politicians and industrial buccaneers, who through chicanery and dissimulation, have acquired unimaginable wealth and incredible power through subservient lawyers and acquiescent judges. Temporizing at this time is dangerous.

The nation as a whole is living from hand to mouth in a nervous state of uncertainty, and we are becoming more deeply involved in the vortex of this unparalleled depression. Columnists, economists and sociologists have expounded as to the cause, and have advanced all kinds of theories and remedies, yet apparently none of them knew, or if they did, dared not intimate that which is so obvious to any intelligent person—that the unequal distribution of wealth must result in its concentration in the hands of too few people.

Prosperity is wholly dependent upon consumption, either domestic or foreign, or both, and this can only be accomplished by a permanent increase in the purchasing power of the entire population; this in the face of low wages and rising commodities prices is impossible. The wages and prices are juggled by expert manipulation in which the workingman has no part or say, except to pay the prices established by these industrial pirates.

Perhaps this prolonged depression may prove to be of paramount importance if considered from an educational standpoint. It has demonstrated incontestably that co-operation—instead of rugged individualism—must be the dominant ruling power of the future.

The rugged individualism that reactionaries and paid lobbyists extol, is simply a hands off policy, or non-interference with the policies of vested interests. Why speak of rugged individualism to 22,000,000 people on government relief? Many of these people have lost their self-respect as recipients of a dole system that has reduced them to a state of enervation which has destroyed their ambitions and aspirations, and from a nation of free men, we have descended to a nation of governmental servitors. Many of these people were happy, prosperous and contented, but the great majority were wholly ignorant of the occult methods of monopolies and thus we have become mendicants in a land of plenty.

It is impossible for the inexperienced to understand or envision the ramifications and subterfuges that are resorted to in the exploitation of the people by intrenched monopoly. It is this lack of knowledge by a vast majority of the people that is responsible for this depression, and the indefinite continuation of it is prima facie evidence that our indifference is on a par with our ignorance.

The Administration has attempted to stem the rising tide of discontent by establishing a schedule of wages ranging from 19 to 94 dollars per month. How can we hope to continue placating the common workingman—and keep him from joining any kind of an ism that apparently offers an avenue of escape —on the paltry sum of 19 dollars a month? Will it cut the salaries of Mellon, Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, Schwab and Grace? Well if it does, you will never find out, as Congress has passed a law that makes it none of our business. What about our great American standard of living that politicians and spell-binders liked so well to remind us of in the past?

It is rather paradoxical that the Administration is trying to force up the prices of commodities in order to help

business, and at the same time set a wage scale that precludes any chance to purchase these commodities.

Well here is the reason we cannot buy them. It is common knowledge that the Mellon family of Pittsburgh are reputed to possess $8,000,000,000 in real and personal property; an inconceivable sum as you will discover. At 19 dollars per month, any frugal man, can, by eliminating all living expenses, and barring interest on his money, accumulate a fortune to match the Mellon wealth in the space of 35,087,719 years, or—to make it understandable, the Mellon family could employ 35,087,719 people for one year at $228.00 each, or they could very readily take care of all the professional people in this country by employing 7,092,198 for one year at $1,128.00 each. This would be a splendid way to solve the unemployment problem.

Now while $8,000,000,000—the sum of the Mellon fortune—is comparatively insignificant to astronomers, yet it is really inconceivable to most people.

Imagine our Sun—which is 93,000,000 miles away—was to take a vacation 8,000,000,000 miles from us; it would be removed eighty-six times its present distance and would appear as a mere pinpoint on the lens of the Mount Wilson telescope, and of course all life would soon perish. Scientists tell us that light travels 186,000 miles per second, and that it requires eight and one-third minutes for the light of the Sun to reach the Earth. Now if the distance was extended to 800,000,000 miles—the sum of the Mellon fortune—it would require almost twelve hours for light to cover this distance. As a rule, we do not measure our money by the mile, but if we convert these $8,000,000,000 into one dollar bills and lay them end to end, they would reach in a straight line a distance of more than 757,575 miles, or encircle this planet thirty times. While we are dealing with one dollar bills, let us continue the thought.

The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing makes all the paper money that is in use. Let us assume the Bureau was authorized by Congress to print 8,000,000,000 one dollar bills: the Bureau, with all of its presses running full time, can print 4,560,000 pieces of paper currency in one day; now think of the colossal magnitude of the Mellon fortune, since it would require the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, eight hours a day and three hundred days per year, almost six years of uninterrupted full time work, without any defection in either man or machine power,—to produce 8,000,000,000 one dollar bills. The silver block in the last Congress put up a battle for the white metal, so to show them that we are sympathetic, we will convert this money into 8,000,000,000 silver dollars, and now before we begin piling them up we must remember that it takes one hundred and twenty-eight silver dollars to make one foot in height, 675,840 to make one mile in height, and now by dividing 8,000,000,000 by 675,840 we will have a silver shaft, by stacking them one upon the other—11,837 miles high.

Here is another thought. Suppose the government decided to confiscate the Mellon fortune and divide it equally with every man, woman and child in the United States, for the purpose of increasing the purchasing power of the people in an effort to hasten the return of properity, and estimating our population at 126,000,000, it would mean a gift of slightly more than $63.00 each.

Another absurd idea calls for expression; it is this: Suppose these 8,000,000,000 dollars were to be disposed of by casting them away at the rate of one dollar per second, sixty seconds to the minute, sixty minutes to the hour, eight hours a day and three hundred days a year; how many years would be required to dispose of this gigantic fortune? As Ripley says "Believe it or not" it would require almost nine hundred and twenty-six years for one individual to cast it away. It is this concentration of unimaginable wealth in the hands of a few people that is wholly responsible for this continued depression and the crime wave that has made this nation notorious. The futility of trying to make a decent living by any kind of labor, has driven honest citizens to a life of crime, with the false idea that they could accumulate some easy money like the industrial pirates who have exploited the nation.

R. O'Malley, R. S.,
L. U. No. 1339. Morgantown, W. Va.

Local Union 1373 Entertains Ladies' Auxiliary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 1373 of Flint, Michigan, entertained the Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 109 of that city in honor of their twelfth anniversary.

Eighty-five people were served with a bounteous supper, the men doing the serving. No lady was permitted to do any work whatever in connection with the affair.

High class entertainment was furnished by the Flint City Quartet who also provided two other entertainers for the evening. In addition to this, the children of some of the members contributed their various talents. All expressed themselves as having a wonderful time.

Three applicants were accepted to membership in the Auxiliary Union.

The members of Local Union 1373 feel that this was but a small return for the wonderful times they have enjoyed in the past twelve years provided by the Ladies Auxiliary Union. If they continue the good work they have performed in the past we are sure no carpenter will have any regrets that we have had them in our midst.

W. H. Root, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1373. Flint, Mich.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union 109

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As a member of Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 109, Flint, Michigan, I desire to say I am proud of the principles upon which organized labor is founded. George Rilett, a union carpenter for twenty-five years, a strong and staunch union worker, has taught me the principles of the organized labor movement. May we march forward in all faith and, believing, we shall have the power to accomplish what is just.

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union 109 enjoy reading "The Carpenter" and rejoice in the progress our sister members are making in the different auxiliaries.

Our membership is growing steadily and we are planning on an increased growth the coming year. Our program for the winter campaign is to enroll all the young boys and girls of our carpenter members as social members. We feel youth is the proper time to instill union principles in their receptive minds.

Mrs. George Rilett,
L. A. No. 109. Flint, Mich.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union 222 Holds Halloween Party

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 222 of Butte, Montana, held a Halloween Party at Carpenters' Hall, Thursday evening, October 17, 1935. Appropriate decorations, ghosts, black cats and pumpkins, and the fancy costumes of the guests, all added to the gayety of the festive occasion.

Games and Halloween stunts were participated in and prizes awarded the winning contestants. Honors were also awarded for the best costumes.

At midnight a tempting repast was served by the committee in charge.

The names of the ladies in the accompanying picture are left to right:



Seated—Dorothy McBroom, Mrs. Ed Harrington, Mrs. Jalmer Davidson, Mrs. Wm. Tweedy, Mrs. Jos. Richards, Miss Rowena Gaffney, Mrs. Dave Walsh.

Standing—Mrs. Anton Jacobsen, Mrs. Alfred Jacobsen, Mrs. Charles McBroom, Mrs. Sam Lotveit, Mrs. Arthur Clark, Mrs. Charles Amundson, Mrs. J. Lundgren, Mrs. D. Morrison.

Mrs. Jos. Richards, R. S.,
L. A. No. 222. Butte, Mont.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union 260

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Union Auxiliary 260 of Owen Sound, Canada, extend to all American Auxiliaries fraternal greetings and wish to express their pleasure in reading the interesting letters from other Auxiliaries appearing in "The Carpenter."

We hold our meetings every Thursday at the homes of different members. We have completed one quilt and started to work on another. We are planning a fancy-work and novelty bazaar and home-made baking sale to take place shortly before Christmas. We have been holding a series of house to house euchre parties to create funds. We hope to have a clubroom in the near future so we can increase our activities. Our membership is growing and we are endeavoring to interest other Canadian centers in organizing Auxiliaries. We would be very much pleased to hear from some of our American sisters.

Mrs. H. Ashly, Rec .Sec.,
L. A. No. 260. Owen Sound, Can.

Kerr Immigration Bill Opposed by A. F. of L.

Expressing its belief that although the Kerr Immigration Bill has been described as a "deportation" measure it is in reality a bill to weaken the deportation provisions of the present immigration law, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention said that the representatives of the A. F. of L. had opposed the enactment of the bill during the recent session of Congress.

In explaining their opposition to the bill, the Council declared:

"The policy of the American Federation of Labor regarding immigration legislation has been vigorously upheld. We have jealously guarded the immigration statutes which were passed at previous sessions of Congress. All attempts to weaken or modify these immigration statutes have been opposed and resisted by the officers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

"Measures dealing with immigration and immigration restriction were introduced at the recent session of Congress.

"One of the measures of special importance was H. R. 8163, introduced by Congressman Kerr, at the request of the Commissioner of Immigration.

"There were sections and features of this immigration bill which were objectionable to the American Federation of Labor. For this reason objections to consideration of the bill were interposed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

"Conferences were held between a committe representing the Executive Council, the Commissioner of Immigration and his representatives in an endeavor to re-draft the objectionable sections of this bill. No agreement was reached; consequently, the American Federation of Labor has remained firm in its opposition to the enactment of this bill.

"The Kerr Bill has been characterized as a 'deportation' bill. It is the opinion of the Executive Council that it is designed to liberalize the deportation sections of existing immigration statutes. The measure was given support by those we have always known to be opposed to restrictive immigration statutes.

"A companion measure to the Kerr Bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Coolidge. The measure has simply remained on the Senate calendar without any action whatsoever. Strong opposition to the measure was manifested by a very large number of members of the United States Senate.

"In conformity with the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor, it is the purpose of the Executive Council to do all that lies within its power to strengthen and perfect restricted immigration legislation rather than to modify or weaken existing statutes."

Plan For Labor Party Defeated

The plan urged by a number of resolutions that the American Federation of Labor should take the leadership in organizing an independent labor party was defeated by the delegates to the 1935 convention of the Federation.

The vote, taken the closing day of the convention, re-affirmed the Federation's support of the traditional non-partisan political policy under which the friends of labor regardless of party affiliation are supported and the enemies of labor opposed.

There are many Woodworkers outside our Brotherhood. Help bring them in and 400,000 members will be greatly exceeded.

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXXXVI.

Many years ago we worked on a porch belonging to a well-to-do, but peculiar man. He insisted that everything that went into that porch from the top of the railing down to the masonry, had to be painted on the back and on concealed places before it was put into place. That porch today is

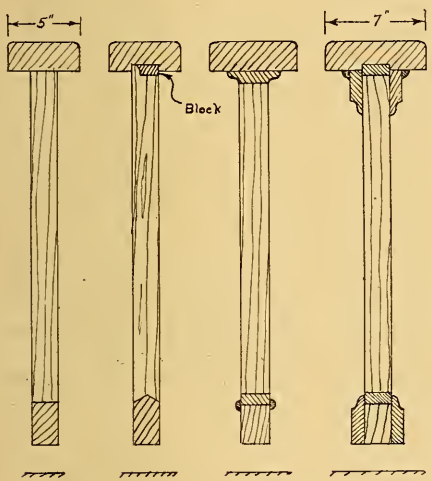


Fig. 498

still in good condition. We can readily see now, that what seemed to be a peculiarity in the man, was simply good foresight. Of course, he has kept the porch properly painted ever since, and that also had a great deal to do with the preservation of the material. There are those who insist on painting all the grooves of porch flooring, but maintain that the tongues do not need painting. We do not mean to bring up a controversy here, but merely want to say that so far as we are concerned, if the joints of porch flooring need painting, they need it applied thoroughly on both tongues and grooves alike, otherwise it is only a half-way job.

As to porch steps, the more paint that can be put on joints and on the back of material that goes into the steps, the longer the steps will be serviceable. We presume, of course, that the exposed surface on the steps will be kept well painted also. All joints, both of the plinth blocks and of the porch columns should be well painted, and the hollow part of the column, speaking of a round column, should be painted as far up as possible. The life of porch railings will be increased by many years, if all joints are thoroughly painted when they are made, and the exposed surface is kept properly painted afterward.

On looking over porch railings on the better classes of homes, as a preparation for this lesson, we found that the constructions used are so numerous that space will not permit us to use them all, or even only a small proportion of them. However, we shall endeavor to present to our readers enough of the practical designs, to make it possible for the student to make adaptations of them to suit his particular

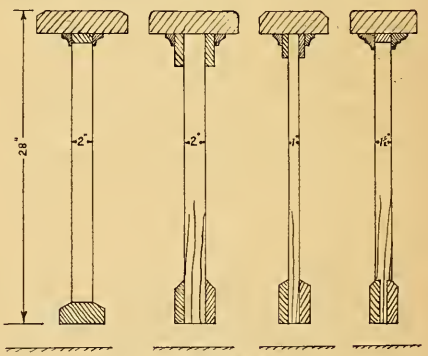


Fig. 499

needs, or even to work out new designs from them that will be suggestive of originality. Let us repeat what we said in the closing sentence of the previous lesson, that every carpenter should cultivate a taste for harmony and proper proportioning. We have in mind as we write these lines, a house, the main part of which is of a simple design, while the porch construction is very

elaborate. It lacks harmony, and would more nearly satisfy the mind of the observer, if the porch construction were in keeping with the design of the main structure.

In Fig. 498 we are presenting four cross sections of porch railings. The first from left to right, is very simple, although, if it is used on a house designed in harmony with it, it will have a pleasing effect. The second one is a little more substantially constructed, with the spindles housed into the top

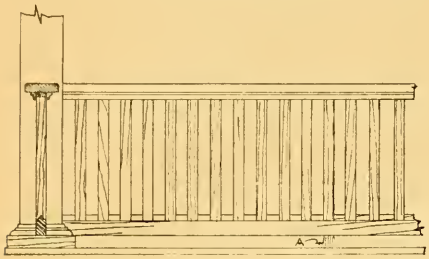


Fig. 500

railing and saddled onto the bottom rail. This construction provides ample drainage for the joints. The third construction is a little more pleasing in effect, but does not drain the joints well, and is less substantial. The last one is a good construction, simple and capable of easy modification.

Fig. 499 shows four cross sections of porch railings, that are suggestive of various possibilities in railing designs.

A commonly used porch railing construction is shown by Fig. 500. To the extreme left is given a cross section, and to the right of this is given a side-

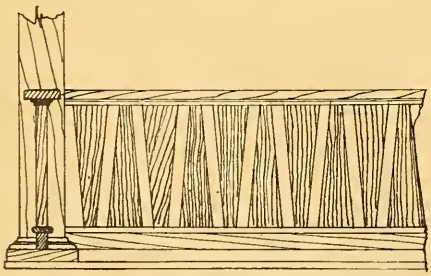


Fig. 501

view of the railing. At A we are indicating a center support, which should be provided to prevent sagging of the railing. In case of long railings, these supports should be placed at intervals of from 4 to 5 feet.

Fig. 501 shows a railing construction, the spindles of which are rather clumsy, but suggestive of variation possibilities. Just the opposite of this is



Fig. 502

shown by Fig. 502, which is bad, because it is a child-trap, and should never be used. The spindles are set slanting in a sort of cow-stanchion fashion, with the openings ranging from 2 inches on one end and 6 inches on the other, making it possible for small children to get their heads through and perchance hang themselves. The effect of this design is as bad as that of Fig. 501. Bearing in mind the warning just given, both of those designs can be modified so as to be safe and render a pleasing appearance. In the first instance the size of the spindles should be reduced, and the openings between them increased somewhat; while in the second instance, the spindles should be set closer together, and more nearly perpendicular, so as to reduce the space

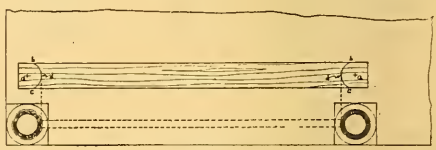


Fig. 503

between the spindles enough to insure safety. We have seen both of those designs used in a modified form with good results.

Fitting porch rails is often a problem, especially to the apprentice carpenter, therefore we are showing the method we use. Fig. 503 shows a porch platform in part, with two columns. The dotted lines extending from column to column, represent the railing from the rail down. This in place, we transfer the distance between the columns to the rail, with a measuring pole, this is indicated by dotted lines extending from the columns to points

d and d, on the un-cut rail. This done, we bring the compass to the radius of the columns, and proceed to mark the rail by setting one leg of the compass at a point in such a manner that by striking b-c the line will contact d. Both ends marked, the rail should be cut to the mark accurately, making the rail, if anything, just a trifle strong.

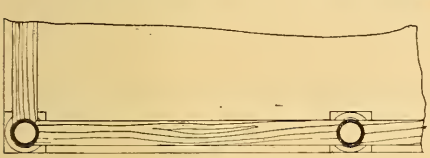


Fig. 504

If these operations are painstakingly done, the rail should fit snugly onto the columns, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 504.

How to fasten short posts substantially to the porch, is shown by Fig. 505. The post shown, represents a built-up square post, but the method of fastening will answer equally as well on round posts. The method of fastening 4x4 posts to the floor, shown in the previous lesson, is hardly practical on built-up and round-hollow posts.

If the reader cares to enlarge on this subject, he will be able to obtain much practical information by observing railings used on porches of the better homes in the vicinity of his own residence.

While authorities give 2 feet 6 inches as a sort of standard for the height of

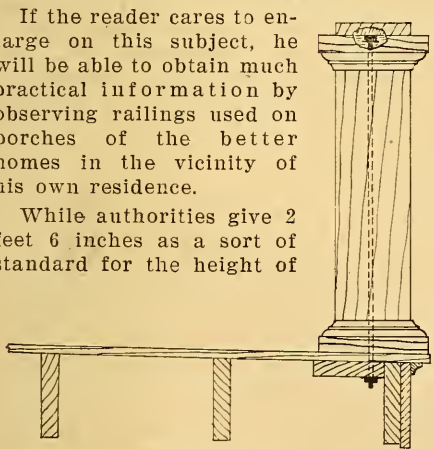


Fig. 505

porch railings from the floor to the top of the rail, in practice there seems to be no standard at all. Some railings are higher and others are lower than 2 feet 6 inches. A practical rule governing porch railing heights, is to utilize the material so there will be as little waste as possible, and at the same time obtain a pleasing appearance.

ISOMETRIC PROJECTION

(By L. Perth)

The ability to understand drawing is of paramount importance to the success of the builder. This is a fact which needs no demonstration.

That the pursuit of the subject does not require any special preparation or some particular mental endowment has been emphasized in the columns of this Journal more than once.

Therefore the craftsman who does not take any steps toward becoming familiar with this very essential branch of knowledge has no one but himself to blame if the indicator of his progress in his particular trade remains rather stationary.

The first method of representing objects known as "cabinet drawing" was discussed in one of the previous issues.

"Isometric projection" is the topic of this article and it is hoped the student will review in his mind the main features of cabinet drawing before proceeding with the study of this article.

The word "isometric" means "equal distances" and isometric projection is a system of drawing with measurements on an equal scale on all axes representing the three planes of dimension. The three axes are 120 degrees apart as shown in Fig. 1.

It is evident that the three axes are equally spaced with reference to the center of the circle. Therefore there is no profile foreshortening as in cabinet projection. All dimensions along the various axes are being drawn full length.

While three planes are being represented in isometric projection, it will be noted that none of these planes lie in the plane of the paper.

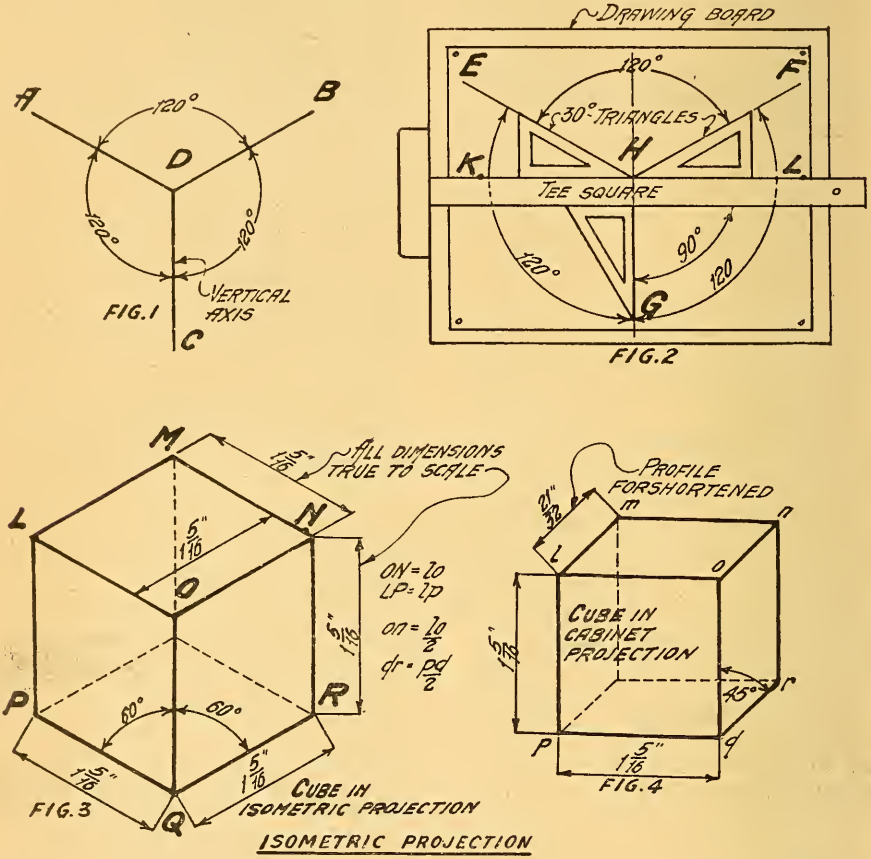
Diagram in Fig. 2 shows the method of procedure in laying out an isometric projection by means of a "T" Square and 60-30 degree triangles.

"H" is the point of intersection of the axes: HE, HF and HG.

Place T square on paper so as to make upper edge of instrument coincide with line KL.

With 30 degree triangle draw angles EHG, GHF, and FHE, all of which are

120 degrees. HG is the vertical axis; the other two are horizontal. Dimensions are laid off to scale along the and thus supplying all dimensions in one view. Any regular or irregular body may be represented in "isometric



three axes and parallel to same.

A graphical comparison is between the two methods of projections as shown in Fig. 3 and 4. The first represents a cube in isometric projections. The sides of the cube are 1-5/16 of an inch. This is the actual dimension and laid off on all axes to scale. Fig. 4 shows this same cube in cabinet projection. While the front of the body is represented in its true dimensions, i. e. 1-5/16, the depth is drawn foreshortened and measures only 21/32 of an inch. Cabinet projection takes up less space due to the different position of the axes and foreshortening of the profile.

The advantages of isometric projection are the possibilities of laying off all measurements in their true scale projection" provided the procedure outlined in diagram Fig. 2 is followed.

Hingeless Ventilator

(By H. H. Siegele)

During the drought of 1934, when the country was burning up, as it were, we were called upon to take out a section of florentine glass directly over the show window of a store, and work it over in such a way that it could be used as a ventilator. The proprietor wanted it fixed so he could operate it by means of cords back of the show window. The illustrations show how the problem was solved.

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of the arrangement. Where the glass was we

placed a screen, which came in alignment with the remaining glass of the store front. The screen frame was fas-

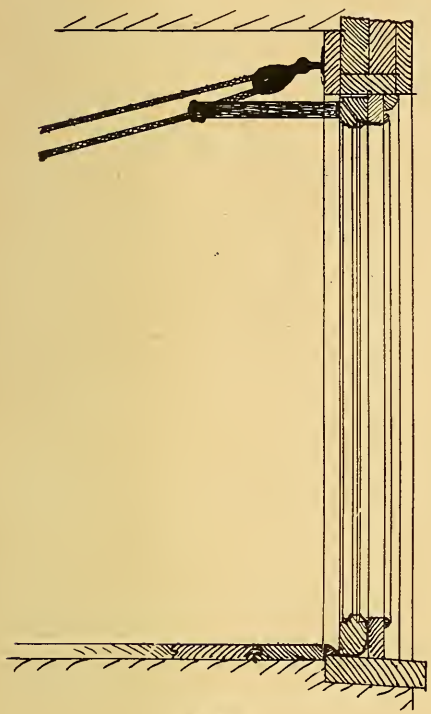


Fig. 1

tened with screws so it could easily be removed. Then we made a sash and

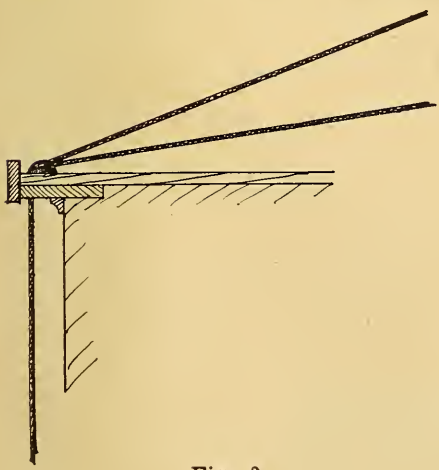


Fig. 2

cut the glass we took out, to fit it. Instead of hinges, we placed a base shoe under the copper flashing, as shown by the drawing, which held the sash in place at the bottom. At the top of the sash we fastened a metal bracket with one arm extending at a right angle to the sash, as can be seen by referring to the illustrations. We fastened a pulley to the head casing, as shown, and threaded it with a cord, which was fastened to the end of the extending arm of the bracket. This done, we put two more pulleys as shown in Fig. 2, at what might be called the cornice of the show window, making it possible to open and close the ventilator by manipulating the cords. Fig. 3, shows the

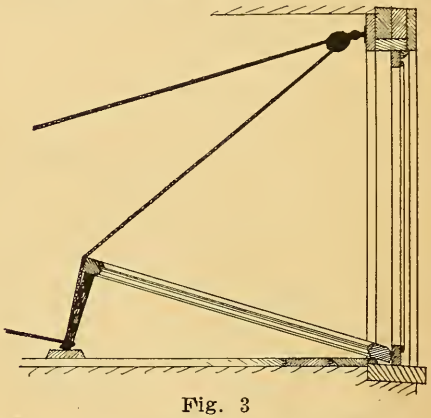


Fig. 3

ventilator open, but if less ventilation is desired the sash can be held in whatever position will satisfy the needs of the room, by means of the cords.

How Would You Do It?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following question was submitted to the membership of Local Union 1296, San Diego, Calif., by Brother J. R. Cuthbert, and I am sending it to you for publication in "The Carpenter," in order to give the brothers an opportunity for friendly discussion of the problem:

Question: This pertains to a first class job in hardwood: A lock is broken; it is impossible to pick the lock; the door is shut and you are on the outside. What is the least damage you would do in replacing that lock and how would you go about it?

Walter Barnes, R. S.,
L. U. No. 1296. San Diego, Cal.

American Labor at the Crossroads

The road to dictatorship spells ruin for Labor Unions. Witness what is going on in Europe! The great labor movements of Italy and Germany have been utterly destroyed under the Dictators, Mussolini and Hitler. There is left in these two foreign nations scarcely a vestige of their once virile and powerful labor unions.

Workers have not only lost their political freedom, but also their rights to organize and bargain collectively. In addition, they have lost freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and their personal liberties. Republican institutions and democratic forms of government have been annihilated under the iron heels of these ruthless dictators. The Czar of Russia and the Kaiser of Germany were mild rulers compared with the super-autocrats, Mussolini and Hitler. Emporers never had such unlimited powers as these new monarchs by right of dictatorship.

Labor must and will choose the road to Labor Unions. It is the greatest bulwark against both political and industrial tyranny. It is the road to collective bargaining, industrial democracy and economic justice. It is not an easy road. The pioneers of the American Labor movement suffered many hardships. They sacrificed much in voluntary effort to build their Unions.

Sometimes it is thought that the great benefits organized labor has gained for this generation have come down to it too easily. Let us not take too lightly the responsibility handed down by the pioneers of organized labor. Let us carry on! It is the only true course—the American way. It is the road upon which American Labor can fight and win the ultimate victory of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Finally, it is the one highway that will lead to a fuller relaization of those sacred American ideals, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The American worker dare not stand still, nor will he ever turn back on the weary road along which he has progressed from the slavery conditions, low wages and long working hours of the past. He SHALL go forward. He SHALL choose the road of Labor Unions. It is his only hope for social justice and economic freedom.

Trade Unions in Russia

Louis Fischer has been an outspoken defender of Soviet Russia. He has elected to answer those biased attacks which have not been based on facts and truth. One may expect, therefore, that when Louis Fischer speaks that he is speaking as a friend and not as an enemy of Soviet Russia. One may also expect, therefore, that his strictures on the policies of the Soviets will have more than ordinary significance.

Mr. Fischer has just published a book called "Soviet Journey." In this book Mr. Fischer says: "The supineness of the trade unions (in Russia) makes life much easier for the Soviet industrialist. It also enables government officials, engineers and other strategically situated groups to take the best apartments, to take a more than proportionate share of sanitorium accommodations, etc. The Bolsheviki proclaim that the proletariat is the salt of the earth. But fighting trade unions could win more for them."

Mr. Fischer in his book on "Soviet Journey" says that, for the present, trade unions in Russia are nothing more than "schools of Communism." They are societies for the spreading and perpetuating of Communist doctrine. He believes that unions have another function, namely, to wrest for their members a larger share in goods of life. This goal has been the goal of American trade unions for fifty years, and we believe that much of the criticism of the American trade unions which has come from Communists has come as a result of believing that the sole function of the trade union is to perpetuate this or that kind of political doctrine.



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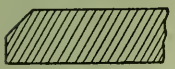
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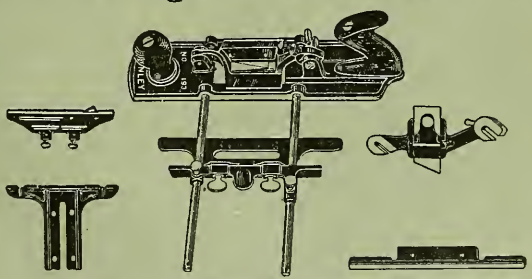

Cutting off or slitting


Bevels


Grooves

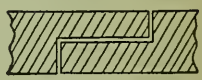

Grooves from beveled edges

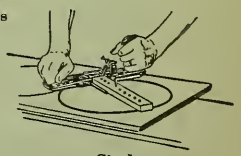

Mitre




Mitre joint with groove


Cutting off—both edges beveled for bevel edge battens


Ship lap joint


Circles

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For added convenience you can secure extra blade holders so that shift from one operation to another can be made quickly and easily. By setting the blades in the holders in advance it is easy to change from beveling to grooving operations.

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